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UGC NET Criminology
Edition February 2026
Published by :NODIA
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MRP Rs 780.00

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SYLLABUS

Unit - I

Crime as a Legal, Social and Psychological Construct; Deviance and Crime; *Traditional Crimes:* Crimes against Property and Person (Children, Women, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ), Marginalized, Men). *Victimless Crimes:* Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Beggary, Commercial Sex, Suicide; *Family centred Crimes:* Dowry, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse; Community Problems: Inter-religion and Inter-caste tensions and conflicts. *Modern Crimes:* Organized Crimes, Economic Crimes, Corruption, Corporate Crimes, Development induced Crime, Environmental Crimes, Hate Crimes, Cyber Crimes and Cyber assisted Crimes. Terrorism and Insurgency; Crime and Politics. Media, Technology and Crime. Transnational Crimes.

Unit – II

Criminology: Definition and Scope; Criminology and other Social Sciences; Criminology vs. Criminal Justice. Structure of Criminal Justice System in India; Role of Legislature and Law making; Coordination among Criminal Justice System. Participation of Victims and Witnesses in the Criminal Justice Process. Crime Prevention: Neighbourhood Involvement, Situational Crime Prevention, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), Electronic Monitoring.

Unit - III

Schools of Criminology: Demonology, Classical, Neo-Classical Schools, Positivist / Positive School, Cartographic School, Biological and Constitutional School - Body Types, Hereditary Traits, Endocrine Glands; Economic Theories of Crime; Multiple Factors. *Psycho-Analytical Theories* and Psychopathic Personality. *Social Strain Theories:* Anomie theory, Culture conflict and Sub culture theory. *Social Ecology Theories:* Concentric Zone theory, Environmental Criminology, Social disorganization theory, Lower class culture theory. *Social Learning Theories:* Theory of Imitation, Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification theory, and Differential opportunity theory.

Unit - IV

Social Control Theories: Drift and Neutralization theory, Containment theory, Social bond theory. *Social Conflict Theories:* Labelling Theory, Radical Criminology, Conflict Criminology, Critical Criminology, Realist Criminology. *Modern Theories:* Routine Activities theory, Rational Choice theory, Shaming theory, Broken windows theory, Feminist Criminology, Masculinity theory, Life Course theory, Integrated theories, Space Transition theory. *Contemporary Perspectives:* Cultural Criminology, News making Criminology, Peacemaking Criminology, Green Criminology, Visual Criminology, Cyber Criminology, Positive Criminology, Translational Criminology.

Unit - V

Legal Approaches: Accusatorial and Inquisitorial; Substantive and Procedural Laws-Criminal Liability, Strict Liability; Indian Penal Code-General Exceptions, Offences Against Property; Criminal Procedure Code; Cognizable and Non-Cognizable offences, Bailable and Non-bailable, Compoundable and Non-compoundable offences; Investigation of Crimes; Complaint, F. I. R. Arrest, Search, Seizure, Police Custody, Judicial Remand and Bail; Types of Evidence, Admissibility of Confession, Dying declaration. Human Rights: Fundamental rights, Rights of accused and victims, Rights of persons in custody, Rights of prisoners. Supreme Court Landmark Judgments on Criminal Justice Reforms, The Protection of Human Rights Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) Act - Salient features.

Unit - VI

Criminological Research: Importance and Types - Descriptive, Analytical, Experimental, Exploratory and Doctrinal. Quantitative vs Qualitative research. Mixed Methods. Main Steps in Criminological Research. Ethics and Confidentiality in Criminal Justice Research. Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism. Crime and Criminal Justice Data. Statistical Applications in Criminological Research.

Unit - VII

Penology – definition, nature and scope. Punishment-in ancient, medieval and modern times. Punishment: Significance, Concept, Aims and Types. Theories of Punishment. Sentencing – Principles, Policies and Procedures. Capital Punishment. Recent approaches to Punishment – Restorative Justice, Restitution and Victim-offender Mediation. History and evolution of Prison legislations – Prison Manuals and rules. Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions. Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) and Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

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Unit - VIII

Development of various prison systems - Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, Auburn system. Evolution and development of Prison system in India. Institutional Treatment: Meaning and purpose. Prison Types and Classification of Prisoners. *Adult Institutions:* Central, District and Sub Jails. *Women Institutions:* Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons. Accommodation, food and medical care in prisons. Correctional Programmes – Educational, work and prison panchayats. *Community based Corrections:* Probation and Admonition: Concept and Scope, Historical development of probation. Probation in India – Probation of offenders Act. Parole: Meaning and Scope. After Care services in India. Current problems and challenges in Correctional Administration.

Unit - IX

Juvenile and Youth Justice: Definition and Concept. Delinquency. Children in conflict with Law; Children and Vulnerability. Truancy and Vagrancy. Youth Crimes. Main Features of latest Juvenile Justice Act; *Institutions:* Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, and 'fit' Institutions; Juvenile Aftercare Services. Juvenile Police Unit. *UN Documents:* United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) and UN Riyadh Guidelines. Prevention of Delinquency.

Unit - X

Historical development of Victimology. Basic Concepts of Victimology. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985. Victim – Offender relationship. Impact of Victimization– Physical, Financial and Psychological (including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), (Acute Stress Disorder (ASD), resilience, posttraumatic growth, anger and the way victims are viewed) Impact. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Victimization. Role of NGOs in Victim Assistance. *Criminological perspectives:* Repeat victimization, routine activities, lifestyle exposure, fear of crime, punitivity and victimization surveys including cost of crime. Effects of crime on victims. *Legal perspectives:* Rights of the Crime Victims as per Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and other Laws- Victim Compensation Schemes. *Contemporary Developments in Victimology:* Mass Victims and Mass Victimisation, Clinical Victimology, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Cyber Victimology, Positive Victimology.

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CHAPTER 01
Concepts and Typologies of Crime

1. Which of the following best defines crime from a legal construct perspective?
(A) A behavior offending the collective conscience of a society.
(B) A violation of penal law subject to state-sanctioned penalty.
(C) A behavior arising from individual psychological maladjustment.
(D) A behavior deviating from the socially accepted moral norms.

2. Read the given statements and select the correct option regarding deviance and crime.
Statement I : All criminal acts are forms of deviance.
Statement II : All deviant acts are considered crimes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the psychological construct of crime?
(A) It views criminal behavior as a result of individual mental processes.
(B) It focuses on personality, learning, and specific cognitive factors.
(C) It posits that crime is solely a product of social inequality.
(D) It involves the study of psychopathy and various personality disorders.

4. A group of teenagers adopts a unique fashion style and language that is frowned upon by the older generation in their community but is not illegal. According to the concepts of deviance and crime, their behavior is best described as:
(A) A criminal act.
(B) A victimless crime.
(C) An organized crime.
(D) A form of social deviance.

5. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The definition of what constitutes a crime varies across different societies and historical periods.
Reason (R) : Crime is a social construct, reflecting the dominant values, beliefs, and power structures of a given society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Theft, robbery, and burglary are primarily classified under which category of traditional crimes?
(A) Crimes against the state.
(B) Crimes against property.
(C) Victimless crimes.
(D) Crimes against public order.

7. Identify the correct pair from the following.
(A) Crime against Person : Vandalism
(B) Crime against Property : Assault
(C) Crime against Property : Kidnapping
(D) Crime against Person : Homicide

8. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding the constructs of crime.
List I: (Construct)
P. Legal Construct
Q. Social Construct
R. Psychological Construct
S. Deviance
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Focuses on individual maladjustment and personality.
2. An act formally prohibited by law and punishable by the state.

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3. Behavior that violates social norms, which may or may not be illegal.
4. An act defined as criminal based on societal values and power dynamics.

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

9. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a traditional crime against the person?
(A) Assault
(B) Murder
(C) Arson
(D) Kidnapping

10. Which statement most appropriately describes the context of crimes against LGBTQ individuals as a specific category?
(A) Offenses motivated by a victim's specific sexual identity.
(B) Offenses committed solely to cause financial loss to others.
(C) Offenses conducted between adults without a primary victim.
(D) Offenses classified as sophisticated economic crimes by law.

11. Consider the following statements regarding crimes against children:
1. They are a sub-category of crimes against the person.
2. They can include physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.
3. The concept of child abuse is exclusively a legal construct, not a social one.
4. These crimes are always committed by family members.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

12. The high incidence of crime against marginalized groups is often a direct effect of:
(A) Their inherent predisposition to victimhood.
(B) Systemic social and economic inequalities that increase their vulnerability.
(C) The non-existence of laws to protect them.
(D) Their physical isolation from the rest of society.

13. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding crimes against men?
(A) Men cannot ever be victims of domestic violence.
(B) Crimes against men are limited to property theft.
(C) Recognition of male victims has evolved over time.
(D) Men are statistically more likely to be victims of dowry.

14. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence of social labeling.
1. An act is committed that violates a social norm.
2. The act is formally codified as a crime in law.
3. Society labels the act as 'deviant'.
4. An individual is apprehended and punished under the law.

Select the correct option:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

15. What is the defining characteristic of a "victimless crime"?
(A) Consensual activity with no direct, unwilling victim.
(B) Activity that involves no significant financial loss.
(C) Activity committed against a major state corporation.
(D) Activity that is not punishable under current state law.

16. Which of the following is an incorrect statement concerning alcoholism in the context of victimless crimes?
(A) It is considered victimless because the primary harm is to the individual consuming alcohol.
(B) Alcoholism is universally treated as a criminal offense rather than a health issue.
(C) The societal costs, such as drunk driving accidents, challenge its classification as purely victimless.

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(D) Its legal status varies significantly between jurisdictions.

17. Consider the following activities:
1. Alcoholism
2. Drug Addiction
3. Beggery
4. Commercial Sex
5. Suicide

Which of these are classified as 'victimless crimes' in criminology, despite potential indirect harm to society?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 2 and 4 only

18. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The criminalization of drug addiction focuses on the act of consumption and possession as the primary offense.
Statement II : From a psychological and social perspective, drug addiction is often viewed as a public health issue requiring treatment, not just punishment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. An individual in a metropolitan city regularly begs for money at a traffic signal. While this act is consensual in that people can choose to give money or not, it is prohibited by local ordinances. This act is an application of the concept of:
(A) Organized crime.
(B) Crime against property.
(C) Beggery as a victimless crime.
(D) Cybercrime.

20. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Commercial sex is often classified as a victimless crime.
Reason (R) : The classification is based on the premise that it involves a consensual exchange between adults.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The act of attempting suicide is often debated in criminology. What is the primary reason it is sometimes considered within the ambit of criminal law, even if often decriminalized?
(A) It is classified primarily as a crime against private property.
(B) It is an act that always involves a secondary criminal party.
(C) It is seen as a violation of the state's interest in preserving life.
(D) It is defined as a complex form of organized domestic crime.

22. Which of the following is NOT a family-centred crime?
(A) Dowry-related violence.
(B) Inter-caste conflict.
(C) Child abuse by a parent.
(D) Domestic violence between spouses.

23. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Type of Crime)
P. Victimless Crime
Q. Family-centred Crime
R. Traditional Crime against Person
S. Traditional Crime against Property
List II: (Example)
1. Domestic Violence
2. Burglary
3. Homicide
4. Drug Addiction
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

24. Dowry-related offenses are a specific form of crime prevalent in certain societies. They are best categorized as:
(A) A family-centred crime often leading to violence against women.
(B) A victimless crime.
(C) An organized crime.
(D) A modern environmental crime.

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25. A situation where one spouse exercises coercive control over another, involving physical, emotional, and financial abuse within the household, is best defined as:
(A) Inter-caste tension.
(B) A victimless crime.
(C) Domestic violence.
(D) Development induced crime.

26. Which statement most accurately describes the scope of 'child abuse' as a family-centred crime?
(A) Physical, sexual, and emotional neglect of a child by a caregiver.
(B) Physical harm that is exclusively inflicted by a non-family member.
(C) Acts that are strictly limited to the crime of sexual exploitation.
(D) Behaviors defined solely as symptoms of juvenile delinquent acts.

27. 'Inter-religion and Inter-caste tensions and conflicts' are classified as community problems because they:
(A) Involve a single, isolated family unit.
(B) Primarily involve complex bank transactions.
(C) Are always non-violent in their execution.
(D) Arise from friction between social groups.

28. Consider the following statements about inter-caste conflicts:
1. They are rooted in historical social hierarchies and prejudices.
2. They can escalate from social tension to widespread violence.
3. They are exclusively a rural phenomenon.
4. The law does not recognize caste-based discrimination as an offense.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 3 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

29. From a sociological perspective, conflicts arising from inter-religion tensions often stem from:
(A) A lack of legal frameworks.
(B) Psychological disorders in community leaders.
(C) Perceived threats to group identity, values, and resources.
(D) The influence of transnational corporations.

30. Modern crimes are distinguished from traditional crimes primarily by their:
(A) Universal and complete lack of identifiable victims.
(B) Exclusive reliance on the use of direct physical force.
(C) Complete absence of any underlying financial motivation.
(D) Use of technology and complex organizational structures.

31. Which of the following is a key characteristic of 'Organized Crime'?
(A) Structured groups working to profit from illegal activities.
(B) Spontaneous and unplanned acts conducted by lone individuals.
(C) Crimes committed solely out of passion or emotional distress.
(D) Acts of petty theft performed without any external coordination.

32. White-collar crimes such as embezzlement and insider trading fall under the broader category of:
(A) Victimless crimes.
(B) Economic crimes.
(C) Family-centred crimes.
(D) Traditional crimes against the person.

33. Consider the following examples of modern crimes:
1. Dowry
2. Corruption
3. Cyber Crime
4. Homicide
5. Environmental Crime

Which of the above are classified as modern crimes?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 4

34. A public official demanding a bribe to perform a legal duty is an act of:
(A) Corruption.
(B) Corporate crime.
(C) Environmental crime.

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(D) Hate crime.

35. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Corporate crimes are often difficult to prosecute and result in lenient penalties compared to street crimes.
Reason (R) : Corporate crimes are committed by individuals in high social and economic positions, often through complex legal and financial structures, making intent and responsibility hard to prove.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. A large-scale infrastructure project leads to the forced displacement of a tribal community, loss of their livelihood, and subsequent criminalization of their protests. This situation is an example of:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Victimless crime.
(C) Family-centred crime.
(D) Development induced crime.

37. The illegal dumping of toxic waste by a factory, which pollutes a river and harms the health of nearby residents, constitutes an:
(A) Economic crime.
(B) Organized crime.
(C) Environmental crime.
(D) Traditional crime against property.

38. What is the primary motivating factor behind a 'Hate Crime'?
(A) Financial gain.
(B) Bias or prejudice against a person's perceived identity (e.g., race, religion, sexual orientation).
(C) Political revolution.
(D) A desire to acquire property.

39. Phishing, hacking, and identity theft are specific examples of:
(A) Corporate crimes.
(B) Environmental crimes.
(C) Traditional crimes.
(D) Cyber crimes.

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40. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding modern crimes.
List I: (Type of Modern Crime)
P. Corporate Crime
Q. Cyber Crime
R. Hate Crime
S. Environmental Crime
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. Motivated by prejudice against a social group.
2. Crimes committed by a company or its representatives for profit.
3. Illegal acts damaging the biosphere and its ecosystems.
4. Criminal activity committed using computers and the internet.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

41. A 'Cyber-assisted crime' is best described as:
(A) A crime that is committed entirely in cyberspace.
(B) A crime that exclusively targets computer systems.
(C) A traditional crime where technology is used as a tool to facilitate the offense.
(D) A non-criminal act that uses the internet.

42. Read the given statements regarding terrorism and select the correct option.
Statement I : Terrorism is primarily distinguished by its political, religious, or ideological goals.
Statement II : The primary aim of terrorism is to create a widespread state of fear or terror in a population.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

43. Which of the following best distinguishes 'Insurgency' from 'Terrorism'?
(A) Insurgency is always defined as a non-violent social protest.

(B) Terrorism is state-sponsored, whereas insurgency never is.
(C) Insurgency is a strictly legal and state-recognized movement.
(D) Insurgency seeks territorial control and state sovereignty.

44. The nexus between politicians and criminal organizations for mutual benefit is a manifestation of the link between:
(A) Crime and Technology.
(B) Crime and Politics.
(C) Crime and Family.
(D) Crime and Environment.

45. Consider the following statements about the relationship between Media, Technology, and Crime:
1. Media can influence public perception of crime and create moral panics.
2. Technology provides new avenues for committing crimes (e.g., cybercrime).
3. The media's portrayal of crime is always an accurate reflection of official crime statistics.
4. Technology can also be a crucial tool for law enforcement in preventing and solving crimes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

46. Crimes like human trafficking, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking that cross national borders are known as:
(A) Domestic crimes.
(B) Community problems.
(C) Victimless crimes.
(D) Transnational crimes.

47. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Transnational Crimes?
(A) They are exclusively economic in nature and never involve violence.
(B) They involve coordination and operations across multiple countries.
(C) They pose a significant challenge to national law enforcement agencies.
(D) They often require international cooperation for effective control.

48. Arrange the following in the logical order of their increasing reliance on advanced technology.
1. Corruption (traditional bribery).
2. Organized drug smuggling using GPS trackers.
3. Phishing attack to steal banking credentials.
4. Creation of a deepfake video for political blackmail.

Select the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

49. A person wearing unconventional clothing that goes against the community's norms is an example of deviance but not necessarily a crime. This illustrates that:
(A) The scope of deviance is narrower than the scope of crime.
(B) The scope of deviance is broader than the scope of crime.
(C) The scope of crime is identical to the scope of deviance.
(D) All deviant acts are eventually criminalized in the law.

50. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Crimes against women, such as domestic violence, are often under-reported.
Reason (R) : Social stigma, dependency, and fear of reprisal can prevent victims from reporting these crimes to the authorities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. The social construct of crime implies that:
(A) Crime is a universal and unchanging objective concept.
(B) Powerful groups influence which behaviors are criminalized.
(C) Criminal behavior is purely a product of

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biological factors.
(D) Only acts that harm private property are considered crimes.

52. Vandalism, the willful destruction of another person's property, is a clear example of:
(A) A crime against the person.
(B) A victimless crime.
(C) A crime against property.
(D) A family-centred crime.

53. From a psychological perspective, a crime may be seen as:
(A) An offense committed directly against the modern state.
(B) A symptom of an individual's maladaptive mental processes.
(C) A violation of the prevailing and informal social norms.
(D) An act defined by the powerful elite for societal control.

54. The criminalization of beggary is often criticized because:
(A) It addresses the complex root causes of systemic poverty.
(B) It treats a symptom of inequality as a criminal offense.
(C) It is a highly profitable form of modern organized crime.
(D) It is a crime committed directly against a specific person.

55. Consider the following acts:
1. Caste-based atrocities.
2. Hate crimes targeting ethnic minorities.
3. Neglect of basic services in impoverished neighborhoods leading to higher crime rates.
4. Usury and predatory lending targeting the financially vulnerable.
5. Police brutality disproportionately affecting a specific racial group.

Which of the above can be considered crimes against marginalized groups?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 5 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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56. The key element that elevates a common assault to a 'hate crime' is the:
(A) Severity of the injury.
(B) Offender's biased motive.
(C) Location of the crime.
(D) Use of a weapon.

57. When a corporation intentionally misleads investors by falsifying financial statements, it is committing a:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Corporate crime.
(C) Family-centred crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

58. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Organized Crime : Mafia operations
(B) Economic Crime : Tax evasion
(C) Corporate Crime : Shoplifting
(D) Cyber Crime : Ransomware attack

59. The 'dark figure of crime' is particularly large for family-centred crimes like domestic violence and child abuse. This term refers to:
(A) Crimes committed at night.
(B) Crimes that are reported but not solved.
(C) Crimes that are not reported to the police.
(D) The most heinous crimes in a society.

60. Match the crime in List I with its primary characteristic in List II.
List I: (Crime)
P. Insurgency
Q. Transnational Crime
R. Corruption
S. Development induced Crime
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Abuse of public office for private gain.
2. Displacement and loss of livelihood due to a new project.
3. Armed rebellion aiming to control territory.
4. Criminal activity spanning across national borders.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

61. Which of the following is the best example of a 'cyber-assisted crime'?
(A) Writing a malicious computer virus.

(B) Using social media to stalk and harass a former partner.
(C) Hacking into a government database.
(D) Launching a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack.

62. Sensationalized media coverage of a particular type of crime, leading to public anxiety and calls for stricter laws, is known as creating a:
(A) Moral panic.
(B) Legal precedent.
(C) Social construct.
(D) Cyber-attack.

63. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of transnational organized crime?
(A) It exploits differences in laws between countries.
(B) Its activities are confined within a single national jurisdiction.
(C) It often involves complex money laundering schemes.
(D) It poses a threat to the stability of states.

64. The criminalization of homosexuality in some countries, while it is accepted in others, is a prime example of:
(A) The standard psychological construct of universal crime.
(B) The social and legal relativity of modern crime definitions.
(C) A universally defined and accepted crime against property.
(D) The unchanging and fundamental nature of state legal law.

65. Consider the following statements about terrorism:
1. It is a tactic used to achieve political goals.
2. It specifically targets combatants in a war zone.
3. It aims to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims.
4. It is always carried out by non-state actors.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

66. A politician using their influence to protect a criminal enterprise from law enforcement in exchange for votes and money is an example of the nexus between:
(A) Crime and environment.
(B) Crime and technology.
(C) Crime and politics.
(D) Crime and family.

67. Which of the following statements best describes 'development induced crime'?
(A) Crimes committed by individuals to hinder economic development.
(B) The process by which victims of development are criminalized.
(C) An increase in petty crime due to economic growth.
(D) Crimes committed using advanced technological developments.

68. The debate over legalizing commercial sex often involves weighing its status as a 'victimless crime' against concerns of:
(A) Local environmental pollution.
(B) Sophisticated corporate fraud.
(C) Exploitation and public health.
(D) Ongoing inter-caste tensions.

69. Neglect of a child's basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter by a guardian is a form of:
(A) Dowry.
(B) Community conflict.
(C) Child abuse.
(D) Organized crime.

70. Which crime category specifically deals with offenses motivated by bias against groups like LGBTQ, religious minorities, or racial groups?
(A) Economic Crimes
(B) Hate Crimes
(C) Corporate Crimes
(D) Victimless Crimes

71. When an employee of a company illegally shares confidential information for personal financial gain, it is considered:
(A) An environmental crime.
(B) An economic crime (insider trading).
(C) A hate crime.
(D) A family-centred crime.

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72. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : All forms of corruption are economic crimes.
Statement II : All economic crimes are forms of corruption.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

73. The spread of extremist propaganda and recruitment for terrorist groups via the internet exemplifies the intersection of:
(A) Terrorism, Media, and Technology.
(B) Environmental crime and Politics.
(C) Corporate crime and Family-centred crime.
(D) Traditional crime and Deviance.

74. An armed group that controls a remote region of a country, runs a parallel administration, and frequently attacks state forces is best described as an:
(A) Organized crime syndicate.
(B) Insurgency.
(C) Group of corporate criminals.
(D) Environmental activist group.

75. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The line between 'victimless crimes' and crimes with victims is often blurry.
Reason (R) : Acts like drug addiction and commercial sex can have significant indirect negative consequences on families, communities, and public health systems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. The illegal trade in endangered species across continents is a classic example of:
(A) A family-centred crime.
(B) A community problem.
(C) A transnational environmental crime.
(D) A hate crime.

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77. Which concept is central to understanding both family-centred crimes like domestic violence and community problems like inter-caste conflict?
(A) Use of advanced digital technology.
(B) The motive of achieving financial profit.
(C) The role of systemic power imbalances.
(D) The consensual nature of the illegal act.

78. Consider the following modern crimes:
1. Cyber espionage
2. Human trafficking
3. International terrorism
4. Money laundering
5. Illegal arms trade

Which of the above have a significant transnational dimension?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

79. The psychological construct of crime would be most interested in which question?
(A) Which specific state law has been broken?
(B) What are the offender's cognitive patterns?
(C) How does societal power define this act?
(D) What is the total economic impact of crime?

80. A violent clash between two religious groups over a disputed place of worship is an example of:
(A) Organized crime.
(B) Inter-religion conflict.
(C) Corporate crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

81. The term 'crime' in a strict legal sense, excludes:
(A) Acts that violate the established penal code.
(B) Acts punishable by the power of the state.
(C) Acts that are immoral but not strictly illegal.
(D) Acts that are classified as felonies by law.

82. Arrange the following events in a typical sequence of a 'development induced crime' scenario.
1. Protests by the displaced population are declared illegal.
2. A large industrial project is approved, requiring land acquisition.
3. The local population is forcibly evicted from

their land.
4. The community loses traditional livelihoods and faces impoverishment.

Select the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

83. Which of the following best captures the essence of a 'crime against a person'?
(A) An offense targeting an individual's property or finances.
(B) An offense involving harm to body or liberty.
(C) An offense against the state, such as treason.
(D) An offense committed via the global internet.

84. The criminalization and societal view of suicide have shifted over time, largely from being seen as a crime to being viewed as a:
(A) Property offense.
(B) Public health and mental health issue.
(C) Political act.
(D) Form of organized rebellion.

85. Match the following crime categories in List I with their specific examples in List II.

List I: (Crime Category)
P. Crime against Women
Q. Crime against LGBTQ
R. Crime against Children
S. Crime against Marginalized

List II: (Specific Example)
1. Child labor exploitation
2. Violence motivated by the victim's gender identity.
3. Bonded labor imposed on a lower-caste individual.
4. Dowry-related harassment.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

86. The concept of 'deviance' is relative. This means that:
(A) An act considered deviant in one culture may be normal in another.
(B) All deviant acts are equally harmful.
(C) Deviance is a legal term, not a social one.
(D) Once an act is labeled deviant, it remains so forever.

87. Which of the following is an example of a traditional crime?
(A) Phishing
(B) Robbery
(C) Corporate fraud
(D) Environmental pollution

88. The main distinction between 'deviance' and 'crime' is the presence of:
(A) A victim.
(B) A formal legal sanction.
(C) Social disapproval.
(D) A psychological motive.

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89. A woman being subjected to persistent cruelty by her husband and in-laws for bringing insufficient dowry is a classic instance of:
(A) A victimless crime.
(B) A community problem.
(C) A family-centred crime.
(D) A transnational crime.

90. Consider the following statements regarding the social construct of crime:
1. It suggests that crime is a natural and objective reality.
2. It highlights the role of legislation in defining crime.
3. It argues that definitions of crime are influenced by power relations.
4. It ignores the harm caused by criminal acts.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

91. Which of the following is NOT an example of a crime against property?
(A) Larceny
(B) Burglary
(C) Kidnapping
(D) Motor vehicle theft

92. The study of crime as a psychological construct would likely explore the role of:
(A) Social inequality.
(B) Legal codes and statutes.

(C) Learning, conditioning, and personality traits.
(D) Transnational political factors.

93. The frequent harassment of and violence against LGBTQ individuals is often categorized as a crime against a specific group because:
(A) The acts themselves are unique in category.
(B) Motivation is tied to group-based identity.
(C) These acts are always family-based crimes.
(D) These crimes lack any clear legal definition.

94. The term 'domestic violence' is not limited to physical abuse but also includes:
(A) Tensions between various castes.
(B) Various forms of abuse in a home setting.
(C) Public display of romantic affection.
(D) Crimes committed by domestic help.

95. Consider the following items:
1. Burglary
2. Hate Crime
3. Insider Trading (Economic Crime)
4. Assault
5. Cyber-stalking (Cyber Crime)

Which of the above represent 'Modern Crimes'?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) All of the above

96. A riot that breaks out between two castes in a village over access to a public well is best described as a:
(A) Family-centred crime.
(B) Corporate crime.
(C) Community problem involving inter-caste conflict.
(D) Transnational crime.

97. What defines organized crime as 'organized'?
(A) The crime is very neat and leaves no evidence.
(B) The criminals are all highly formally educated.
(C) The existence of a structured criminal enterprise.
(D) The crime is committed against an organization.

98. The illegal disposal of hazardous materials in a way that violates environmental laws is an example of:
(A) A crime against property.
(B) An environmental crime.
(C) A victimless crime.
(D) A hate crime.

99. Using the internet to fraudulently obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details is known as:
(A) Hacking.
(B) Phishing.
(C) Trolling.
(D) Spamming.

100. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Technology has a dual role in the context of crime.
Reason (R) : Technology can be used as a tool to commit sophisticated modern crimes, but it can also be used by law enforcement for investigation and prevention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims, is the core definition of:
(A) Corruption.
(B) Insurgency.
(C) Terrorism.
(D) Organized crime.

102. An elected official granting a government contract to a company owned by a relative, in violation of conflict-of-interest laws, is an example of:
(A) The nexus of crime and politics.
(B) An environmental crime.
(C) A hate crime.
(D) A victimless crime.

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103. The "copycat effect," where extensive media coverage of a crime inspires others to commit similar crimes, illustrates the link between:
(A) Media and Crime.
(B) Politics and Crime.
(C) Environment and Crime.
(D) Family and Crime.

104. Money laundering, the process of concealing the origins of illegally obtained money, is a quintessential:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Transnational crime.
(C) Family-centred crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

105. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a victimless crime?
(A) Public intoxication
(B) Illegal gambling
(C) Trespassing
(D) Consensual commercial sex

106. A key difference between insurgency and terrorism is that an insurgency:
(A) Never uses violence.
(B) Lacks political goals.
(C) Seeks to hold and govern state territory.
(D) Is always state-sponsored.

107. The concept of 'social construction of crime' suggests that:
(A) Criminals are born, not made.
(B) Society defines what acts are criminal.
(C) Crime is a purely psychological phenomenon.
(D) Only acts that are universally condemned are crimes.

108. An offense is committed with the dual motive of robbing a person and also because the person belongs to a specific minority community. This crime can be classified as both a crime against property and a:
(A) Corporate crime.
(B) Victimless crime.
(C) Hate crime.
(D) Family-centred crime.

109. 'Development induced crime' primarily focuses on:
(A) The increase in street crime in newly developed urban areas.
(B) The process by which victims become criminalized.
(C) Crimes committed to stop development projects.
(D) The use of new technologies to commit crime.

110. Match the term in List I with its most appropriate description in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Deviance
Q. Crime
R. Legal Construct
S. Social Construct
List II: (Description)
1. An act defined as criminal by societal consensus and power dynamics.
2. A violation of a specific penal law.
3. A violation of social norms.
4. The framework viewing crime as what the law defines it to be.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

111. The deliberate failure of a parent to provide adequate medical care for a sick child is a form of:
(A) Domestic violence.
(B) Child abuse through neglect.
(C) Dowry harassment.
(D) Community conflict.

112. Which statement correctly distinguishes 'cyber crime' from 'cyber-assisted crime'?
(A) Cyber crime involves violence, while cyber-assisted does not.
(B) Cyber crime is internet-based, while assisted uses tools.
(C) Cyber crime is individual, while assisted is group-based.
(D) No meaningful difference exists between the two definitions.

113. The practice of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes are examples of crimes targeting:
(A) LGBTQ persons.

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(B) Marginalized communities.
(C) Men.
(D) Women in general.

114. The criminalization of consensual activities like drug use places it in the category of 'victimless crimes' because:
(A) The act causes no harm whatsoever.
(B) Participants do not view themselves as victims.
(C) The acts are not addressed by any state law.
(D) Society unanimously approves of these acts.

115. Consider the following statements about corporate crime:
1. It is a type of white-collar crime.
2. It is committed on behalf of the corporation for its benefit.
3. Individual accountability is often difficult to establish.
4. It typically receives more severe sentences than street crime.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

116. Read the given statements regarding inter-religion tensions and select the correct option.
Statement I : Inter-religion tensions are solely a result of theological differences.
Statement II : Inter-religion tensions often involve competition for political power, economic resources, and cultural dominance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

117. Which of the following is NOT a modern crime?
(A) Cyber-terrorism
(B) Assault
(C) Environmental Crime
(D) Corporate Crime

118. The global network involved in smuggling migrants across borders for profit is an example of:
(A) Transnational organized crime.
(B) A community problem.
(C) A family-centred crime.
(D) Development induced crime.

119. A politician accepting money to vote a certain way on a piece of legislation is a clear act of:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Environmental crime.
(C) Political corruption.
(D) Insurgency.

120. Consider the following crimes:
1. Domestic violence
2. Child abuse
3. Inter-caste conflict
4. Dowry death
5. Beggery

Which of the above are typically considered 'family-centred crimes'?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 3 and 5
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 5

121. From a psychological viewpoint, hate crimes are often understood as an extreme expression of:
(A) In-group/out-group bias and prejudice.
(B) A rational choice for financial gain.
(C) A system of political corruption.
(D) A desire for social development.

122. The term 'crime against men' acknowledges that men can also be victims of offenses like:
(A) Dowry demands.
(B) Domestic violence and sexual assault.
(C) Inter-caste tensions.
(D) Environmental pollution.

123. The key motive behind most economic crimes is:
(A) Ideological conviction.
(B) Unlawful financial gain.
(C) Personal animosity.
(D) Social protest.

124. The phenomenon of "sextortion," where an individual is blackmailed with intimate images obtained online, is a crime that combines elements of:
(A) Environmental and corporate crime.
(B) Cyber crime and traditional extortion.
(C) Hate crime and family-centred crime.

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(D) Political corruption and insurgency.

125. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Transnational crimes, such as drug trafficking, are difficult for any single nation to control.
Reason (R) : These criminal activities operate across international borders, exploiting differing legal systems and requiring coordinated international law enforcement efforts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. A social movement that advocates for a change in drug laws from a criminal justice to a public health approach is implicitly arguing that drug addiction should not be treated as a:
(A) Psychological issue.
(B) Victimless crime.
(C) Crime to be punished.
(D) Social problem.

127. Which of the following is the best description of a 'traditional crime'?
(A) A crime committed using traditional, non-technological methods.
(B) A common law crime like theft, assault, or murder that has long been recognized.
(C) A crime that is no longer punished by law.
(D) A crime that occurs only in rural, traditional societies.

128. The concept of 'marginalized' groups in the context of crime victimization refers to people who are:
(A) Wealthy and powerful.
(B) Pushed to the edges of society with less power.
(C) Living in remote geographical locations only.
(D) Part of the political elite.

129. If a factory knowingly exposes its workers to harmful chemicals without protective gear, leading to illness and death, it could be prosecuted for a:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Corporate crime.
(C) Victimless crime.
(D) Transnational crime.

130. Arrange the typical stages of money laundering in the correct chronological order.
1. Integration (making the money appear legitimate).
2. Layering (creating complex transactions to obscure the source).
3. Placement (introducing the illicit funds into the financial system).

Select the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

131. The primary harm in a 'crime against property' is:
(A) Physical injury to a person.
(B) Damage to public order.
(C) Interference with another's property rights.
(D) Emotional distress without financial loss.

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132. The 'media's' role in crime can be double-edged because it can:
(A) Inform public opinion but also create panics.
(B) Only report on solved crimes.
(C) Only commit crimes, not report on them.
(D) Only focus on political corruption.

133. The crime of 'dowry death' is a specific and extreme form of:
(A) Crime against property.
(B) Crime against women and a family-centred crime.
(C) Transnational organized crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

134. Which of the following best defines 'corruption'?
(A) Any act of social deviance.
(B) The abuse of entrusted power for private gain.
(C) A violent act against a person.
(D) An act of environmental pollution.

135. Match the modern crime in List I with its most likely perpetrator in List II.
List I: (Modern Crime)
P. Corporate Crime
Q. Corruption
R. Cyber Crime (Hacking)
S. Hate Crime
List II: (Perpetrator)
1. A public official.
2. An executive acting for a company.
3. A person motivated by racial bias.
4. A skilled individual with technological expertise.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

136. The distinction between a legal and a social construct of crime is that:
(A) The legal construct is broader than the social one.
(B) The social construct ignores the concept of harm.
(C) The legal construct is codified; the social is systemic.
(D) The social construct only applies to traditional groups.

137. Which of these is an example of a victimless crime where the 'victim' and the 'offender' are the same person?
(A) Theft
(B) Assault
(C) Suicide attempt (where criminalized)
(D) Robbery

138. The political dimension of crime is evident when:
(A) A law is passed to define a new type of crime.
(B) A person steals a politician's car.
(C) Policies are shaped by ideological concerns.
(D) A crime is reported on the news.

139. Which of the following scenarios is LEAST likely to be considered a 'community problem'?
(A) A series of violent clashes between two religious groups.
(B) Persistent social boycotting of a lower-caste family by the village.
(C) A dispute between two neighbors over a parking space.
(D) Tensions leading to riots between two ethnic communities in a city.

140. Consider the following statements about 'Hate Crimes':
1. The victim is chosen because of their affiliation with a particular group.
2. The motive of the offender is a key element of the crime.
3. These crimes are always non-violent.
4. Hate crime legislation often enhances penalties for existing crimes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All of the above

141. A person who illegally taps into a company's computer network to steal trade secrets is committing:
(A) An environmental crime.
(B) A cyber crime.
(C) A victimless crime.
(D) A family-centred crime.

142. The illegal international trade in narcotics is best classified as:
(A) A domestic issue.
(B) A transnational organized crime.
(C) A form of political corruption.
(D) A victimless crime.

143. Read the given statements regarding terrorism and insurgency and select the correct option.
Statement I : Terrorism and insurgency are identical concepts.
Statement II : Insurgency is a broader phenomenon of rebellion which may or may not use terrorism as a tactic.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

144. An attack on an individual specifically because of their sexual orientation is a:
(A) Crime against property.
(B) Hate crime targeting an LGBTQ person.

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(C) Corporate crime.
(D) Development induced crime.

145. Consider the following acts:
1. Homicide
2. Arson
3. Kidnapping
4. Assault
5. Embezzlement

Which of the above fall under the category of 'Crimes against Person'?
(A) 1, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 5
(C) 2, 4 and 5
(D) All of the above

146. A factory that pollutes a local river, causing health problems for a downstream village populated by a marginalized ethnic group, combines elements of:
(A) Environmental crime and marginalized group harm.
(B) Corporate crime and family-centred crime.
(C) Cyber crime and political crime.
(D) Victimless crime and hate crime.

147. Which of the following is an example of 'crime against men' that is often under-discussed?
(A) Being a perpetrator of domestic violence.
(B) Being a victim of false accusations.
(C) Being a victim of male-on-male sexual assault.
(D) Being a perpetrator of property crime.

148. The primary argument for decriminalizing acts like beggary is that they are issues of:
(A) National security.
(B) Political corruption.
(C) Poverty and social exclusion.
(D) Transnational organized crime.

149. The systematic extortion of money from businesses by a criminal gang is a form of:
(A) Environmental crime.
(B) Organized crime.
(C) Hate crime.
(D) Family-centred crime.

150. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The category of 'modern crimes' is continuously evolving.
Reason (R) : As technology, global interconnectedness, and social structures change, new forms of criminal behavior emerge.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which of these acts falls outside the typical definition of 'domestic violence'?
(A) A husband beating his wife.
(B) A parent verbally abusing a child.
(C) A dispute between two unrelated families in a neighborhood.
(D) A wife economically controlling her husband.

152. The act of creating and spreading a computer virus with the intent to cause damage is a:
(A) Cyber-assisted crime.
(B) Cyber crime.
(C) Traditional crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

153. A public official who ignores illegal polluting by a factory in exchange for a bribe is engaging in:
(A) Environmental activism.
(B) A hate crime.
(C) Corruption and facilitating an environmental crime.
(D) A transnational crime.

154. What is the fundamental difference between a crime against property and a crime against the person?
(A) The location of the crime.
(B) The time of day the crime is committed.
(C) The weapon used in the crime.
(D) The primary target of the harm.

155. Identifying a crime as 'family-centred' helps in understanding:
(A) Specific dynamics of power and privacy.
(B) Its international dimensions.
(C) The technological tools used to commit it.

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(D) Its link to corporate structures.

156. The psychological construct of crime focuses on the 'mens rea' or the criminal mind, which is a concept also central to the:
(A) Social construct of crime.
(B) Legal construct of crime.
(C) Economic construct of crime.
(D) Political construct of crime.

157. Which concept best explains why an act like smoking marijuana is a crime in one country but legal for recreational use in another?
(A) The psychological uniformity of crime.
(B) The universal nature of deviance.
(C) The social and legal construction of crime.
(D) The permanence of criminal law.

158. The study of inter-caste tensions as a 'community problem' focuses on:
(A) Individual psychological pathologies.
(B) Group conflicts in social hierarchy.
(C) The role of international politics.
(D) The financial aspects of caste.

159. Using social media to organize a riot is an example of:
(A) A pure cyber crime.
(B) A cyber-assisted crime.
(C) An environmental crime.
(D) A victimless crime.

160. Match the concept in List I with its key idea in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Crime-Politics Nexus
Q. Media and Crime
R. Technology and Crime
S. Transnational Crime
List II: (Key Idea)
1. Use of the internet for phishing and hacking.
2. Human trafficking across national borders.
3. Creation of moral panics through reporting.
4. Criminals getting protection from politicians.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

161. An act of vandalism where racist symbols are spray-painted on the house of a minority family is both a crime against property and a:
(A) Corporate crime.
(B) Hate crime.
(C) Victimless crime.
(D) Family-centred crime.

162. 'White-collar crime' is a subset of which broader category of modern crime?
(A) Environmental Crimes
(B) Hate Crimes
(C) Economic Crimes
(D) Cyber Crimes

163. The core activity of an insurgent group that distinguishes it from a conventional protest movement is:
(A) Using armed force against state authority.
(B) Publishing pamphlets and articles.
(C) Organizing peaceful rallies.
(D) Filing legal petitions.

164. The primary challenge in combating transnational crime is:
(A) The lack of victims.
(B) Limits of national jurisdiction.
(C) The non-violent nature of the crimes.
(D) The absence of financial motive.

165. Consider the following statements about 'Development induced Crime':
1. It primarily refers to crimes committed by construction workers.
2. It can involve the criminalization of protests by displaced people.
3. It highlights the negative social consequences of certain development models.
4. It is synonymous with corporate crime.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

166. A corporation that deliberately markets an unsafe product is committing a crime whose victims can be numerous and widespread. This falls under:
(A) Organized crime.
(B) Corporate crime.

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(C) Street crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

167. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of a crime against a marginalized group?
(A) A billionaire evading taxes.
(B) Landlord refusal based on caste status.
(C) A teenager shoplifting from a large department store.
(D) Two corporations engaging in price-fixing.

168. Read the given statements regarding the definitions of crime and select the correct option.
Statement I : The legal definition of crime is static and does not change over time.
Statement II : The social understanding of crime evolves, which can lead to legal reforms, decriminalization, or the creation of new crimes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

169. What is the key element that makes a crime 'transnational'?
(A) It is extremely violent.
(B) It is reported in international media.
(C) It crosses borders in planning or effect.
(D) It is committed against a foreign national.

170. Consider the following acts:
1. Homicide
2. Cyber-stalking
3. Burglary
4. Environmental Crime
5. Assault

Which of the above can be categorized as 'Traditional Crimes'?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 3 and 5
(C) 2, 4 and 5
(D) 2 and 3 only

171. The 'crime and politics' nexus can lead to the:
(A) Complete eradication of crime.
(B) Weakening of the state rule of law.
(C) Decriminalization of all victimless crimes.
(D) Rise of environmental activism.

172. The psychological construct is essential for understanding criminal:
(A) Definitions.
(B) Statistics.
(C) Motivation and behavior.
(D) Geographies.

173. Robbery is considered a crime against the person, while burglary is a crime against property. Why?
(A) Robbery always happens at night.
(B) Robbery involves the use of force or threat of force against a person.
(C) Burglary is more serious than robbery.
(D) Burglary is committed by organized groups.

174. Which of the following best describes the relationship between deviance and crime?
(A) They are mutually exclusive concepts.
(B) Crime is a formally sanctioned deviance.
(C) Deviance is a form of crime that is not punished.
(D) They are synonymous terms.

175. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Environmental crimes are often committed by powerful corporate actors.
Reason (R) : The pursuit of profit can lead corporations to bypass costly environmental regulations, and their resources may allow them to evade detection or receive lenient punishment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. The use of the internet by terrorist organizations for propaganda and recruitment highlights the convergence of:
(A) Traditional Crime and Family-centred Crime.
(B) Terrorism, Media, and Technology.
(C) Economic Crime and Environmental Crime.
(D) Victimless Crime and Community Problems.

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177. The term 'suicide' is analyzed under victimless crimes to facilitate a discussion on:
(A) The act as a form of protest.
(B) Shift from crime to health perspective.
(C) Its role in organized crime.
(D) Its links to property disputes.

178. Emotional and psychological abuse within a marriage is a form of:
(A) Community conflict.
(B) Domestic violence.
(C) Economic crime.
(D) Development induced crime.

179. A criminal network that specializes in creating and distributing counterfeit currency across several countries is engaging in:
(A) A family-centred crime.
(B) A hate crime.
(C) A transnational economic crime.
(D) An environmental crime.

180. The act of tax evasion by a wealthy individual is best classified as an:
(A) Economic crime.
(B) Environmental crime.
(C) Organized crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

181. A key feature of 'community problems' like inter-religion conflicts is that they are:
(A) Always resolved peacefully.
(B) Based on individual disputes rather than group identities.
(C) Capable of escalating into widespread violence.
(D) Unrelated to historical or social contexts.

182. Which of the following is NOT an element of the legal construct of crime?
(A) The act is prohibited by law (actus reus).
(B) The act is committed with criminal intent (mens rea).
(C) The act is immoral for a specific group.
(D) A punishment is prescribed for the act.

183. Which crime category would best fit the act of a company secretly fixing prices with its competitors to inflate profits?
(A) Hate Crime
(B) Corporate Crime
(C) Family-centred Crime
(D) Victimless Crime

184. The specific mention of crimes against groups like Children, Women, and LGBTQ persons highlights that:
(A) These groups are more likely to be offenders.
(B) These groups are never victims of property crime.
(C) Victimization is not random and is often linked to vulnerability and social status.
(D) These crimes are a new phenomenon of the 21st century.

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185. Match the following terms in List I with their primary motives or goals in List II.
List I: (Crime Type)
P. Terrorism
Q. Corruption
R. Insurgency
S. Hate Crime
List II: (Primary Motive/Goal)
1. To challenge state authority and control territory.
2. To intimidate a group based on identity (race, religion, etc.).
3. To achieve a political goal through fear and intimidation of civilians.
4. To achieve private gain by abusing public office.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

186. The concept of 'deviancy amplification spiral,' where media reporting on deviance leads to increased social control and, in turn, more deviance, is an example of the interplay between:
(A) Crime and Politics.
(B) Deviance, Crime, and Media.
(C) Crime and Environment.
(D) Crime and Family.

187. Which of the following is a modern crime defined by its target being the natural environment?
(A) Cyber Crime
(B) Corporate Crime
(C) Environmental Crime
(D) Economic Crime

188. Read the given statements regarding organized crime and select the correct option.
Statement I : Organized crime is typically non-hierarchical and spontaneous.
Statement II : Organized crime involves a continuing criminal enterprise focused on generating profit through illicit activities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

189. The forced eviction of an indigenous community to build a dam, leading to the loss of their culture and livelihoods, is a prime example of:
(A) A Hate Crime.
(B) A Development induced Crime.
(C) A Cyber Crime.
(D) A Victimless Crime.

190. Consider the following statements about family-centred crimes:
1. They occur within the confines of a family or domestic unit.
2. The victims and perpetrators have pre-existing relationships.
3. They are often hidden from public view and under-reported.
4. Dowry and domestic violence are key examples.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

191. A key distinction between 'Terrorism' and 'Hate Crime' is that:
(A) Hate crime is never violent.
(B) Terrorism seeks broad political goals.
(C) Terrorism is legal, but hate crime is not.
(D) Hate crimes are always transnational.

192. Which of the following is the best example of a 'pure' Cyber Crime?
(A) Using a phone to coordinate a drug deal.
(B) Spreading ransomware to encrypt data.
(C) Stalking someone using information found on their social media.
(D) Using a computer to forge a document.

193. The criminalization of begging is often seen as a conflict between:
(A) Legal norms and social inequality.
(B) Traditional and modern crimes.
(C) Environmental and corporate crime.
(D) Transnational and domestic crime.

194. A loan shark who lends money at exorbitant rates to a vulnerable person from a marginalized community is committing an economic crime that also victimizes a member of:
(A) An LGBTQ group.
(B) A marginalized group.
(C) The political elite.
(D) A corporate board.

195. Consider the following activities:
1. Local street-level drug dealing.
2. International human trafficking.
3. Global arms smuggling.
4. A domestic violence dispute.
5. Large-scale international money laundering.
Which of the above are associated with Transnational Organized Crime?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 4 and 5

196. The study of how media framing of crime news influences public fear and policy is a core aspect of:
(A) The link between Media and Crime.
(B) The study of Environmental Crime.
(C) The analysis of Family-centred Crime.
(D) The definition of Victimless Crime.

197. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Crime against Person : Assault
(B) Victimless Crime : Drug Addiction
(C) Modern Crime : Burglary
(D) Family-centred Crime : Child Abuse

198. The psychological approach to crime causation may focus on:
(A) The geographical distribution of crime.
(B) Faulty learning and cognitive patterns.
(C) The historical evolution of criminal laws.
(D) The economic costs of crime to society.

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199. The main reason 'domestic violence' is categorized as a family-centred crime is because it:
(A) Occurs in a public place.
(B) Is always committed for financial gain.
(C) Happens between intimate family members.
(D) Is a victimless crime.

200. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The definition of crime is not absolute but is a reflection of the values of a society at a particular time.
Reason (R) : Historically, acts like witchcraft were considered serious crimes, while today, new acts like cyber-stalking are criminalized, demonstrating the evolving nature of the social construct of crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. The illegal poaching of rhinos for their horns, which are then smuggled internationally, is a crime that intersects which two categories?
(A) Environmental crime and Transnational crime.
(B) Cyber crime and Hate crime.
(C) Family-centred crime and Corporate crime.
(D) Victimless crime and Political crime.

202. The concept of 'crimes against men' serves to:
(A) Deny that women are victims of crime.
(B) Argue that men are the primary victims.
(C) Promote inclusive victim recognition.
(D) Focus exclusively on property crimes.

203. Which scenario best exemplifies the 'Crime and Politics' nexus?
(A) A citizen reporting a crime to the police.
(B) A political party promising 'tough on crime' policies to win an election.
(C) A minister intervening to stop an investigation against a corporate donor.
(D) A judge sentencing a convicted criminal.

204. The primary characteristic of a 'hate crime' that distinguishes it from a regular crime is the:
(A) Weapon used.
(B) Offender's biased motivation.
(C) Value of the property stolen.
(D) Time of day it occurred.

205. The argument that drug addiction is a public health crisis rather than a criminal issue is a challenge to its classification as a:
(A) Crime against property.
(B) Victimless crime to be state punished.
(C) Crime against the person.
(D) Family-centred crime.

206. 'Insider trading' is a type of:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Economic crime.
(C) Environmental crime.
(D) Victimless crime.

207. A situation where a powerful landlord from a dominant caste forcibly grabs the land of a poor farmer from a marginalized caste is an example of:
(A) Marginalized person and property crime.
(B) A victimless crime.
(C) A cyber crime.
(D) A family-centred crime.

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208. The act of stalking, which traditionally involved physical following, can now be done online through social media and GPS tracking. This illustrates the concept of:
(A) A cyber-assisted crime.
(B) An environmental crime.
(C) A victimless crime.
(D) A corporate crime.

209. The persistent and violent conflict between two religious communities in a region is best understood as a:
(A) Series of isolated family-centred crimes.
(B) Form of organized crime for profit.
(C) Community problem of inter-religion conflict.
(D) Modern technological crime.

210. Match the crime in List I with its classification in List II.
List I: (Crime)

P. Dowry Death
Q. Phishing
R. Price-fixing
S. Bioterrorism

List II: (Classification)
1. Corporate Crime
2. Terrorism
3. Family-centred Crime
4. Cyber Crime

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

211. Which statement is INCORRECT regarding deviance?
(A) Deviance is culturally relative.
(B) Deviance is always harmful to society.
(C) Not all deviance is criminal.
(D) The definition of deviance can change over time.

212. The legal definition of crime (nullum crimen sine lege) means:
(A) No crime without a victim.
(B) No crime without a law.
(C) No crime without intent.
(D) No crime without harm.

213. Emotional abuse of an elder by a family member is a form of:
(A) Victimless crime.
(B) Domestic violence and a family-centred crime.
(C) Community conflict.
(D) Corporate crime.

214. Which one of the following is NOT a traditional crime against property?
(A) Burglary
(B) Larceny-theft
(C) Arson
(D) Identity Theft

215. Consider the following statements about Insurgency and Terrorism:
1. All insurgent groups use terrorist tactics.
2. Terrorism is defined by the targeting of non-combatants/civilians.
3. Insurgency often involves a struggle for territorial control.
4. Terrorism never has political motives.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

216. The concept of 'crime' as a social construct emphasizes:
(A) The biological basis of behavior.
(B) The role of societal power structures.
(C) The universal and unchanging nature.
(D) That only violent acts are criminal.

217. A car bomb detonated in a crowded marketplace by a group seeking to destabilize the government is an act of:
(A) Corruption.
(B) Terrorism.
(C) Environmental crime.
(D) Corporate crime.

218. Read the given statements regarding corporate crimes and select the correct option.
Statement I : Corporate crimes often cause more economic damage and loss of life than traditional street crimes.
Statement II : The perpetrators of corporate crime are often treated more leniently by the criminal justice system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The use of information technology to facilitate offenses like drug trafficking or human smuggling makes them:
(A) Cyber crimes.
(B) Cyber-assisted crimes.
(C) Victimless crimes.
(D) Environmental crimes.

220. Consider the following acts:
1. Robbery
2. Corruption
3. Development induced Crime
4. Assault
5. Transnational Crime

Which of the above can be classified as Modern Crimes?

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(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 4 and 5

221. The defining feature of a victimless crime is the:
(A) Lack of any harm.
(B) Element of consent between participants.
(C) Absence of a law against it.
(D) High social approval of the act.

222. An attack against a person because they are perceived to be gay is an example of a crime against an LGBTQ individual, often prosecuted as a:
(A) Property crime.
(B) Hate crime.
(C) Economic crime.
(D) Political crime.

223. What distinguishes traditional crimes from modern crimes?
(A) Traditional crimes are no longer committed.
(B) Modern crimes often involve technology, complex organizations, or new forms of social harm like environmental damage.
(C) Traditional crimes are more violent.
(D) Modern crimes are victimless.

224. Child abuse is considered a family-centred crime because it most often occurs within the family unit, which creates issues of:
(A) Transnational jurisdiction.
(B) Corporate liability.
(C) Privacy, dependency, and power.
(D) Environmental impact.

225. The criminalization of the poor and homeless for acts like begging is an example of how the legal system can be used to manage:
(A) Political dissent.
(B) Issues of social inequality.
(C) Corporate malfeasance.
(D) International relations.

226. A key characteristic of 'organized crime' is that it:
(A) Is a one-time unplanned event.
(B) Involves only a single offender.
(C) Provides illicit goods in structure.
(D) Is always entirely non-violent.

227. The psychological construct of crime would be LEAST interested in which of the following?
(A) The offender's personality profile.
(B) The offender's thought processes.
(C) The socio-economic societal structure.
(D) Role of early life experiences.

228. Which of the following is a crime against the person?
(A) Embezzlement
(B) Vandalism
(C) Trespass
(D) False Imprisonment

229. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cyber-assisted crime?
(A) Using GPS to stalk someone.
(B) Using the internet to research how to build a bomb.
(C) Hacking a bank's server to steal money.
(D) Using a social media app to coordinate a protest.

230. The crime-politics nexus undermines democracy by:
(A) Promoting consistent elections through fair legal frameworks.
(B) Replacing the rule of law with informal power and influence.
(C) Promoting transparency in the various branches of government.
(D) Strengthening the capabilities of national law enforcement.

231. From a legal standpoint, an act is only a crime if:
(A) It is considered immoral by most people.
(B) It causes physical harm.
(C) There is a specific law that defines it as a crime and prescribes a punishment.
(D) The media reports it as a crime.

232. Read the given statements regarding hate crimes and select the correct option.
Statement I : All hate crimes are crimes against the person.
Statement II : Hate crimes can also be crimes against property, such as vandalizing a place of worship with hateful symbols.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

233. The illegal trafficking of people across international borders for exploitation is a:
(A) Transnational crime.
(B) Victimless crime.
(C) Community problem.
(D) Development induced crime.

234. The main goal of terrorism is to:
(A) Achieve financial profit.
(B) Settle a personal grudge.
(C) Create psychological impact and fear.
(D) Control territory like insurgency.

235. A factory's long-term emission of illegal pollutants that results in widespread health issues in a nearby town is a form of:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Environmental and corporate crime.
(C) Family-centred crime.
(D) Organized crime.

236. The term 'commercial sex' is placed under 'victimless crimes' to provoke debate, as it involves significant concerns such as:
(A) Political corruption.
(B) Environmental pollution.
(C) Coercion, exploitation, and human trafficking.
(D) Inter-caste tension.

237. The social constructionist perspective would argue that the criminalization of drug use is a result of:
(A) The universally accepted harm.
(B) A historical and political process.
(C) The substance's biological effect.
(D) Psychological user motivations.

238. An act of arson committed against a community center belonging to a specific ethnic group is both a crime against property and a:
(A) Hate crime.
(B) Victimless crime.
(C) Corporate crime.
(D) Transnational crime.

239. Which of the following best represents the intersection of 'Media, Technology and Crime'?
(A) A newspaper reporting on a local burglary.
(B) The use of a 'deepfake' video to blackmail a political figure, which is then spread via social media.
(C) A family argument about excessive screen time.
(D) A protest against a new dam project.

240. Arrange the following in a logical sequence of criminalization and response.
1. A new social behavior emerges (e.g., online file sharing).
2. Interest groups lobby for the behavior to be outlawed.
3. The legislature passes a new law defining the behavior as a crime (e.g., digital piracy).
4. Law enforcement begins to arrest individuals for violating the new law.

Select the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

241. 'Economic crime' is a broad category that includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Tax evasion.
(B) Assault motivated by personal anger.
(C) Credit card fraud.
(D) Embezzlement.

242. The concept of 'development induced crime' critiques the idea that development is always positive by showing how it can:
(A) Eliminate all some forms of social conflict.
(B) Marginalize vulnerable populations.
(C) Reduce the need for law enforcement.
(D) Only benefit the poorest members of society.

243. The primary difference between insurgency and organized crime is:
(A) The level of violence used.
(B) The motive (political control vs. financial profit).
(C) The geographical location.
(D) The number of people involved.

244. The study of crime from a 'social construct' perspective primarily investigates:
(A) Why certain acts are criminalized.
(B) The brain chemistry of offenders.
(C) The effectiveness of state prisons.

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(D) Universal moral codes of conduct.

245. An attack on a transgender person motivated by prejudice against their gender identity is a clear example of a:
(A) Crime against property.
(B) Crime against an LGBTQ person/Hate crime.
(C) Victimless crime.
(D) Corporate crime.

246. Which statement most accurately describes the relationship between 'Crime' and 'Deviance'?
(A) The set of criminal acts is a subset of all deviant acts.
(B) The set of deviant acts is a subset of all criminal acts.
(C) The two sets are identical.
(D) The two sets are mutually exclusive.

247. The term 'family-centred crimes' implies that the context of the crime is crucial, involving dynamics of:
(A) Technology and media.
(B) International borders.
(C) Intimacy, power, and privacy.
(D) Corporate profit-making.

248. The illegal movement of funds through a series of bank transfers to hide its criminal origin is known as:
(A) Embezzlement.
(B) Money laundering.
(C) Extortion.
(D) Bribery.

249. Which of the following is an example of a traditional 'crime against the person'?
(A) Tax fraud
(B) Hacking
(C) Kidnapping
(D) Vandalism

250. The modern phenomenon of 'cyber-terrorism' involves:
(A) Using the internet to facilitate petty local shoplifting.
(B) Attacking critical infrastructures for various political goals.
(C) Arguing with diverse individuals online regarding politics.
(D) Traditional terrorism simply reported through digital media.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Crime is a multifaceted phenomenon, understood not merely as an act but as a complex construct shaped by legal, social, and psychological dimensions. The legal construct defines crime as an act or omission that violates a public law forbidding or commanding it, for which a penalty is prescribed. This perspective is foundational to the criminal justice system, providing clear, codified definitions. However, a purely legalistic view is insufficient. The social construct of crime emphasizes that what is considered criminal is determined by societal norms, values, and power structures. Acts are labelled as criminal through a social process, and this label can change over time and across cultures. Deviance, a broader concept, refers to any behavior that violates social norms, but not all deviant acts are criminal. The distinction between deviance and crime is crucial; while crime is a subset of deviance, the formal codification and state-sanctioned punishment are what elevate a deviant act to the status of a crime. Furthermore, the psychological construct examines the individual-level factors contributing to criminal behavior, including personality traits, cognitive processes, and mental health. Understanding crime thus requires an integrated approach that acknowledges the interplay between legal statutes, societal perceptions, and individual psychology.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the primary characteristic that distinguishes crime from deviance?
(A) The act's inherent immorality
(B) Its formal codification in law with prescribed penalties
(C) The social disapproval it generates
(D) The psychological abnormality of the perpetrator

252. Which statement best reflects the social constructivist view of crime as described in the source?
(A) What constitutes a crime is a product of

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societal negotiation, power, and changing norms.
(B) Crime is a universal and unchanging category of human behavior.
(C) Crime is defined by inherent psychological traits of individuals.
(D) The definition of crime is static and determined solely by legal experts.

253. The paragraph suggests that a comprehensive understanding of crime requires:
(A) prioritizing the legal definition above all other perspectives.
(B) focusing exclusively on the societal factors that produce criminal labels.
(C) a synthesis of legal, social, and psychological viewpoints.
(D) isolating criminal acts from the broader context of deviance.

254. Based on the text, which of the following would be an example of deviance but not necessarily a crime?
(A) Committing robbery at a bank
(B) Violating a specific traffic law
(C) Forging a legal document
(D) Engaging in an unconventional but legal lifestyle

255. The legal construct of crime is described as being foundational to:
(A) the study of social norms.
(B) the analysis of psychological traits.
(C) the criminal justice system.
(D) the process of cultural change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Traditional crimes are historically recognized offenses that are typically categorized into two primary domains: crimes against property and crimes against person. Crimes against property involve the unlawful interference with another's property rights and include acts such as theft, burglary, arson, and vandalism. The core of these offenses lies in the deprivation of ownership, possession, or enjoyment of property without the owner's consent. The severity of these crimes is often judged by the value of the property involved and the methods used in the commission of the act. On the other hand, crimes against the person are those that directly inflict or threaten physical or psychological harm upon an individual. This category encompasses a spectrum of offenses ranging from homicide and assault to battery and kidnapping. The fundamental element in these crimes is the violation of an individual's physical integrity and right to safety. While distinct, these two categories can overlap, as seen in a robbery, which involves both the taking of property (a property crime) and the use of force or threat against a person (a crime against the person). The distinction between these two classes of traditional crime is a foundational element in legal systems worldwide, guiding the classification of offenses, the structuring of penal codes, and the determination of appropriate sanctions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the fundamental element in crimes against the person?
(A) The unlawful deprivation of ownership
(B) The violation of an individual's physical integrity and safety
(C) The interference with another's property rights
(D) The value of the assets involved in the offense

257. Which of the following is described as an example of an offense that overlaps the categories of property and person crimes?
(A) Vandalism
(B) Arson
(C) Kidnapping
(D) Robbery

258. The primary basis for classifying a crime as a 'crime against property' is:
(A) the unlawful interference with property rights.
(B) the use of threat or force.
(C) the resulting psychological harm.
(D) the intent to cause physical injury.

259. Based on the paragraph, the severity of property crimes is often evaluated based on:
(A) the perpetrator's motive and the victim's social status.
(B) the degree of physical harm inflicted during

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the crime.
(C) the value of the property and the methods employed.
(D) the geographical location where the crime occurred.

260. The distinction between crimes against property and crimes against person is important for:
(A) classifying offenses and structuring penal codes.
(B) understanding the psychological profile of offenders exclusively.
(C) determining the social causes of crime alone.
(D) focusing only on victim rehabilitation programs.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While traditional crimes are often viewed in general terms, a significant subset of offenses involves targeting individuals based on their membership in specific demographic or social groups. Crimes against the person take on a particular dimension when the victims are children, women, members of the LGBTQ community, or other marginalized populations. These offenses are frequently characterized not just by the act itself, but by the underlying power imbalances, prejudice, and systemic vulnerabilities that make these groups susceptible. Crimes against children, such as abuse or neglect, exploit their physical and emotional dependency. Crimes against women, including certain forms of violence, are often rooted in gender inequality. Similarly, violence and discrimination against Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) individuals are driven by homophobia and transphobia, representing a distinct form of targeted hostility. Marginalized groups, due to their socio-economic or minority status, face heightened risks of victimization. It is also important to acknowledge that men can be victims of specific crimes, challenging monolithic perceptions of victimhood. Recognizing crime as it affects these specific groups is essential for developing targeted prevention strategies, providing appropriate victim support, and addressing the root social causes, such as prejudice and structural inequality, that fuel such offenses.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is highlighted as a key characteristic of crimes against specific groups like women and LGBTQ individuals?
(A) They are always less severe than property crimes.
(B) They are primarily motivated by financial gain.
(C) They occur independently of any societal context.
(D) They are often rooted in prejudice and power imbalances.

262. The paragraph suggests that the vulnerability of children to crime stems primarily from their:
(A) economic status.
(B) physical and emotional dependency.
(C) lack of legal representation.
(D) geographical location.

263. According to the text, addressing crimes against marginalized groups requires more than just punishing the offender; it also necessitates:
(A) focusing solely on victim compensation.
(B) ignoring the act and focusing only on the cause.
(C) developing targeted prevention and tackling root social causes.
(D) implementing identical strategies for all victim groups.

264. The inclusion of 'men' in the list of potential victim groups serves to:
(A) suggest that men are the most frequent victims of all crimes.
(B) diminish the significance of crimes against other groups.
(C) argue that all crimes are fundamentally the same.
(D) challenge simplistic or monolithic views of victimhood.

265. What are homophobia and transphobia identified as in the context of crimes against the LGBTQ community?
(A) The driving factors behind targeted hostility
(B) The legal justifications for the crimes
(C) The consequences rather than the cause of the crimes
(D) The official labels used in penal codes

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of 'victimless crimes' refers to a category of offenses where the illegal act involves consensual participation, and there is no apparent or direct victim in the traditional sense of a third party being harmed. Behaviors often classified under this rubric include alcoholism, drug addiction, beggary, commercial sex, and suicide. The central debate surrounding these acts is whether they should be criminalized at all. Proponents of decriminalization argue that state intervention in such private, consensual behaviors is an overreach of legal authority. They contend that the 'victim' is often the individual engaging in the act, who may require public health support or social assistance rather than criminal sanction. For instance, alcoholism and drug addiction are increasingly viewed through a medical lens as diseases requiring treatment. Conversely, opponents of decriminalization argue that these crimes are not truly victimless. They point to the broader societal harm, such as the strain on public resources, the potential for related crimes, the exploitation inherent in activities like commercial sex, and the distress caused to families and communities. The classification of acts like beggary and suicide as crimes reflects complex societal attitudes towards poverty, mental health, and individual autonomy, raising profound questions about the purpose and limits of criminal law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the core characteristic of acts defined as 'victimless crimes' in the paragraph?
(A) They always involve significant financial transactions.
(B) They lack an apparent, non-consenting third-party victim.
(C) They are committed exclusively by marginalized groups.
(D) They are universally accepted as harmless activities.

267. An argument in favor of decriminalizing 'victimless crimes' mentioned in the text is that:
(A) these acts are beneficial to society's economy.
(B) the state should not intervene in private, consensual behaviors.
(C) criminalization is an effective deterrent for these acts.
(D) these acts do not cause any harm to the individual involved.

268. According to the passage, how do opponents of decriminalization counter the 'victimless' label?
(A) By highlighting the broader societal harm and indirect victims.
(B) By arguing that all illegal acts are inherently immoral.
(C) By stating that participants do not give true consent.
(D) By insisting on harsher punishments for all offenses.

269. The text suggests that viewing alcoholism and drug addiction as diseases supports the argument for:
(A) stricter criminal penalties.
(B) classifying them as crimes against property.
(C) treating them as public health issues rather than criminal ones.
(D) ignoring the behaviors altogether.

270. The criminalization of behaviors like beggary and suicide is said to reflect societal attitudes towards:
(A) economic prosperity and international relations.
(B) traditional family structures and religious doctrine.
(C) technological advancement and media consumption.
(D) poverty, mental health, and individual autonomy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Crimes occurring within the private sphere of the family present unique challenges for the legal system due to their often hidden nature and the complex emotional relationships involved. These 'family centred crimes' subvert the notion of the home as a safe haven. A prominent example is the practice of dowry, which, despite being outlawed, persists and can lead to harassment, extortion, and extreme violence against women. The crime is rooted in cultural and economic expectations surrounding marriage, making it a

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deeply entrenched social issue. Another pervasive family centred crime is domestic violence, which encompasses physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual abuse perpetrated by a family member or intimate partner. Its hidden nature is compounded by victims' fear, dependency, and the social stigma associated with reporting. Child abuse, a third critical category, includes physical, sexual, and emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child. The perpetrator is often a parent or guardian, someone in a position of trust and authority, which represents a profound betrayal and can have lifelong consequences for the victim. Addressing these crimes requires legal frameworks that can penetrate the private sphere, coupled with robust support systems for victims and societal campaigns to challenge the norms that enable such abuse.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the paragraph, what is a primary reason that family centred crimes are challenging for the legal system?
(A) They are always less serious than public crimes.
(B) They do not have clearly defined victims.
(C) They occur in the private sphere and are often hidden.
(D) They are exclusively economic in nature.

272. The text describes dowry-related crime as being rooted in:
(A) modern legislative changes.
(B) cultural and economic expectations around marriage.
(C) inter-religious tensions.
(D) psychological disorders of a single individual.

273. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a form of domestic violence in the passage?
(A) Physical abuse
(B) Emotional abuse
(C) Sexual abuse
(D) Professional sabotage

274. What makes child abuse a particularly profound betrayal according to the source?
(A) The perpetrator is typically in a position of trust and authority.
(B) It is often perpetrated by a student.
(C) It usually involves a financial motive.
(D) The legal penalties are not severe enough.

275. The passage suggests that an effective response to family centred crimes involves a combination of legal frameworks and:
(A) complete non-interference in family matters.
(B) media blackouts to protect family privacy.
(C) victim support systems and campaigns to change social norms.
(D) focusing punishment solely on male perpetrators.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond individual and familial settings, crime can also manifest as a community-level problem, arising from deep-seated social divisions and structural inequalities. Inter-religion and inter-caste tensions and conflicts are prominent examples of community problems that can escalate into criminal behavior. These tensions are not random occurrences but are often fueled by historical grievances, political manipulation, competition for scarce resources, and assertions of group identity. When these tensions escalate, they can lead to a range of criminal acts, from hate speech and localized riots to widespread communal violence, property destruction, and loss of life. Such conflicts challenge the social fabric and the authority of the state. The criminal acts committed during these conflicts are distinct in that they are often perpetrated by groups against other groups, and individual responsibility can become diffused within the collective action. The identity of the victim is paramount; they are targeted not for who they are as an individual, but for their perceived membership in a rival religious or caste group. Addressing these community problems requires more than a simple law-and-order approach; it demands conflict resolution mechanisms, promotion of inter-community dialogue, political will to ensure justice, and long-term efforts to ameliorate the underlying socio-economic disparities and prejudices.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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276. What does the passage identify as a primary source of inter-religion and inter-caste conflicts?
(A) Historical grievances, political manipulation, and resource competition
(B) The absence of criminal laws
(C) Random acts of individual aggression
(D) The inherent criminality of certain communities

277. A distinctive feature of crimes committed during communal conflicts, as described in the text, is that:
(A) they are always non-violent.
(B) individual perpetrators are easily identified and held responsible.
(C) the motive is always purely economic gain.
(D) victims are targeted for their group identity rather than as individuals.

278. According to the paragraph, why is a simple law-and-order approach insufficient for addressing community problems like inter-caste tension?
(A) Because the laws are not strict enough to deter such crimes.
(B) Because it fails to address the underlying prejudices and structural issues.
(C) Because law enforcement is always biased towards one group.
(D) Because such conflicts are not considered criminal matters.

279. The text suggests that when inter-group tensions escalate, they can lead to criminal acts such as:
(A) only minor property damage.
(B) corporate fraud and embezzlement.
(C) hate speech, riots, and communal violence.
(D) victimless crimes like drug addiction.

280. The concept of 'diffused responsibility' in the context of communal violence implies that:
(A) only the leaders of the group are responsible.
(B) no one is truly responsible for the acts committed.
(C) the state is solely responsible for all damages.
(D) the sense of individual accountability is lessened within a group.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The landscape of crime has evolved with societal and economic transformations, giving rise to forms of 'modern crime' that differ significantly from traditional street crime. This category includes organized, economic, corporate, and corruption-related offenses. Organized crime refers to the activities of structured, disciplined associations, operating on a large scale to supply illegal goods and services, such as drug trafficking or human trafficking. These groups often use violence and corruption to achieve their goals and infiltrate legitimate economies. Economic crimes are acts of deception and fraud committed for financial gain, often by individuals in professional or commercial settings. This can range from insurance fraud to large-scale pyramid schemes. A subset of this is corporate crime, which involves illegal acts committed by a corporation or by individuals acting on its behalf to increase profits or market share, such as price-fixing, illegal pollution, or selling unsafe products. Corruption, the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, is another pervasive modern crime that erodes public trust and undermines governance and economic development. It often intersects with organized and corporate crime, creating a complex web of illegality. These crimes are characterized by their complexity, the difficulty in detection, and their capacity for causing widespread financial and social harm.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the paragraph, what is a defining feature of organized crime?
(A) It involves structured groups supplying illegal goods and services.
(B) It is always non-violent and spontaneous.
(C) It involves unstructured and undisciplined individuals.
(D) It is limited to petty theft and minor fraud.

282. Corporate crime is described in the passage as illegal acts committed by or on behalf of a corporation primarily to:
(A) benefit a rival company.
(B) increase profits or market share.
(C) promote social welfare.
(D) challenge government regulations.

283. Which of the following best defines 'corruption' as presented in the text?
(A) The legitimate use of power for public good

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(B) The abuse of entrusted power for private gain
(C) An act of deception committed by a low-level employee
(D) The failure of a corporation to make a profit

284. A key difference highlighted between these modern crimes and traditional street crime is their:
(A) complexity and capacity for widespread harm.
(B) lack of financial motive.
(C) simplicity and ease of detection.
(D) exclusive commission by marginalized individuals.

285. The passage suggests that corruption, organized crime, and corporate crime:
(A) are entirely separate and never overlap.
(B) are problems exclusive to developing nations.
(C) can intersect, creating a complex web of illegality.
(D) have minimal impact on society and the economy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Continuing the examination of modern crimes, several categories emerge from contemporary social, political, and environmental dynamics. Development induced crime refers to criminal activities that arise as a direct or indirect consequence of large-scale development projects, such as the construction of dams, mines, or industrial zones. These can include illegal displacement of populations, fraudulent acquisition of land, and the social disorganization in boomtowns that leads to increased conventional crime. Environmental crimes involve acts that violate environmental laws and cause significant harm to the environment and human health, such as illegal dumping of toxic waste, poaching of endangered species, and illicit deforestation. These crimes pose a threat to ecological sustainability and can have long-lasting, transboundary effects. Hate crimes represent another critical category, defined as criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice against a person or group based on their race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or other identity markers. The core of a hate crime is the message it sends to the victim's entire community: that they are not safe or welcome. These crimes differ from others in that their primary motivation is hostility toward a group identity, making their impact resonate far beyond the immediate victim.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the defining characteristic of a 'hate crime' according to the passage?
(A) The severity of the physical injury caused
(B) The financial loss incurred by the victim
(C) The use of a weapon during the commission of the crime
(D) The motivation of bias or prejudice against a group identity

287. 'Development induced crime' is described as criminal activity that:
(A) aims to halt all forms of economic development.
(B) is committed exclusively by environmental activists.
(C) is a consequence of large-scale development projects.
(D) only involves financial fraud against corporations.

288. Which of the following is provided as an example of an environmental crime?
(A) Building a green, energy-efficient home
(B) Illegal dumping of toxic waste
(C) Protesting against a polluting factory
(D) Failing to recycle household paper

289. The paragraph suggests that the impact of a hate crime extends beyond the immediate victim because:
(A) it always involves mass casualties.
(B) it results in significant property damage.
(C) it is typically covered more by the media.
(D) it sends a threatening message to the victim's entire community.

290. Fraudulent acquisition of land and illegal displacement of populations are cited as examples of:
(A) development induced crimes.
(B) hate crimes.
(C) environmental crimes.

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(D) cyber crimes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The proliferation of digital technology and the internet has created new avenues and methodologies for criminal activity, broadly categorized under the umbrella of cyber crimes and cyber-assisted crimes. The distinction between the two is significant. Cyber crimes are offenses where the computer system or network is the primary target, such as hacking, virus attacks, and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. The objective is to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital data and systems. In contrast, cyber-assisted crimes are traditional crimes that are facilitated or enhanced by the use of computers or the internet. Examples include using social media for stalking, employing online platforms for fraud, or using the internet to distribute illicit materials. The role of the media and technology in this context is complex; while technology provides the tools for these new forms of crime, the media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception, reporting on offenses, and sometimes inadvertently providing a platform that glorifies or sensationalizes such activities. The borderless nature of the internet means that these crimes can be committed from anywhere in the world, posing significant jurisdictional and investigative challenges for law enforcement agencies and requiring international cooperation to combat effectively.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the key difference between cyber crimes and cyber-assisted crimes as explained in the passage?
(A) Cyber crimes are legal, while cyber-assisted crimes are illegal.
(B) Cyber crimes are committed by individuals, while cyber-assisted crimes are committed by groups.
(C) Cyber crimes target computers, while cyber-assisted crimes use computers as a tool for traditional offenses.
(D) Cyber crimes are non-violent, while cyber-assisted crimes are always violent.

292. Which of the following is an example of a cyber crime, as defined in the text?
(A) A denial-of-service (DoS) attack
(B) Using social media to stalk someone
(C) Committing fraud through an online marketplace
(D) Distributing illegal content via the internet

293. According to the paragraph, what is a major challenge posed by the nature of cyber crime for law enforcement?
(A) The lack of public interest in these crimes
(B) The low financial impact of such offenses
(C) The simplicity of the technology involved
(D) The jurisdictional issues arising from the borderless nature of the internet

294. The passage describes the role of the media in relation to technology and crime as:
(A) solely a preventative force against crime.
(B) having a complex role in shaping perception and reporting.
(C) completely irrelevant to the issue of cyber crime.
(D) being the primary cause of all cyber-assisted crime.

295. The objective of compromising the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital data is characteristic of:
(A) cyber-assisted crimes.
(B) traditional property crimes.
(C) cyber crimes.
(D) victimless crimes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The final set of complex criminal phenomena involves acts that transcend national boundaries and are deeply intertwined with political structures and motivations. Terrorism and insurgency represent politically motivated violence intended to create fear and coerce governments or societies. While both involve organized violence, insurgency is often characterized by a more direct challenge to state authority with the aim of controlling territory, whereas terrorism is primarily a tactic of asymmetric warfare focused on creating psychological impact. The relationship between crime and politics is a critical area of study, examining how political power can be used to

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perpetrate crime, how crime can be used to gain political power, and how political contexts define what is considered criminal. For example, acts deemed 'terrorist' by a state may be viewed as 'liberation' by supporters. Transnational crimes are offenses that have effects across national borders or violate the laws of more than one country. This category is vast and includes activities like human trafficking, international drug smuggling, and illicit arms dealing. These crimes are often perpetrated by sophisticated transnational criminal organizations that exploit globalization, communications, and transport networks. They pose a significant threat to global security and stability, necessitating international legal frameworks and cooperative enforcement efforts among nations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, what is a primary goal of terrorism?
(A) To gain direct control over specific territory
(B) To engage in legitimate political debate
(C) To commit crimes for purely financial gain
(D) To create fear and coerce governments or societies

297. The text distinguishes insurgency from terrorism by noting that insurgency is more often focused on:
(A) challenging state authority with the goal of controlling territory.
(B) creating psychological impact through isolated attacks.
(C) avoiding all forms of violence.
(D) operating solely within the legal political system.

298. The study of the relationship between 'crime and politics' includes examining how:
(A) all politicians are inherently criminal.
(B) political contexts can define what is considered a crime.
(C) crime exists in a vacuum separate from politics.
(D) politics is solely a force for preventing crime.

299. Human trafficking and international drug smuggling are cited as examples of:
(A) family centred crimes.
(B) transnational crimes.
(C) victimless crimes.
(D) development induced crimes.

300. What is a major reason that transnational crimes pose a significant challenge?
(A) They exploit globalization and require international cooperation to combat.
(B) They have no real victims or societal impact.
(C) They are easy to prosecute within a single country's laws.
(D) They are always small-scale, individual operations.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A violation of penal law subject to state-sanctioned penalty.
The legal construct of crime identifies criminal acts as specific violations of statutory laws established by the state. This perspective emphasizes that an action is only classified as a crime when it is formally prohibited by the penal code and carries a predetermined legal punishment. This approach focuses on the objective application of laws rather than subjective moral judgments or informal social norms regarding acceptable behavior.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Criminological theory distinguishes between deviance and crime by looking at the source of the violated rule. Crime involves breaking formal laws, while deviance involves departing from informal social expectations. While almost all crimes are considered deviant because they defy social standards, many deviant acts remain legal. For instance, unconventional lifestyles may be socially frowned upon as deviant but are not prohibited by any penal statutes.

3. (C) It posits that crime is solely a product of social inequality.
The psychological construct of crime focuses on individual mental processes, personality traits, and cognitive development. It seeks to explain criminal behavior through factors like personality disorders, psychopathy, and maladaptive learning experiences. While sociological perspectives emphasize external forces like social inequality and economic disparities, the psychological approach prioritizes internal motivations and psychological health. Therefore, attributing crime solely to social inequality is not consistent with a psychological framework.

4. (D) A form of social deviance.
Social deviance occurs when individuals adopt behaviors or styles that violate the informal norms and expectations of their community. In this specific scenario, the teenagers are engaging in actions that cause social disapproval among the older generation but do not violate any codified laws. Because no legal statutes are broken and no formal state penalties apply, the behavior is classified as deviance rather than a criminal act.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Definitions of crime are not universal or static because they reflect the specific values and power dynamics of a given society at a particular time. As societal beliefs and structures evolve, behaviors once considered acceptable may become criminalized, while previously illegal acts might be decriminalized. This variability demonstrates that crime is a social construct where the law serves as a tool for enforcing dominant cultural standards.

6. (B) Crimes against property.
Theft, robbery, and burglary are grouped together because their primary intent involves the illegal acquisition or destruction of another person's physical assets or financial resources. While robbery involves the use of force against an individual, the ultimate goal remains the misappropriation of property. These offenses focus on violating the legal rights of ownership and the security of a person's material belongings within the legal system.

7. (D) Crime against Person : Homicide
Crimes against the person involve direct physical harm or the threat of harm to an individual's body or life. Homicide, which is the act of one human being causing the death of another, is a definitive example of such an offense. In contrast, acts like vandalism or burglary are categorized as property crimes because they primarily target material objects rather than infringing upon an individual's physical integrity.

8. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Each construct provides a different lens for understanding illegal behavior within society. The legal construct focuses on acts formally prohibited by state laws and penalties. The social construct examines how societal values and power dynamics define criminal behavior.

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Psychological constructs look at individual mental maladjustment and personality traits. Finally, deviance refers broadly to any behavior that violates informal social norms, whether or not that behavior is legally prohibited.

9. (C) Arson
Traditional crimes against the person include offenses that cause direct bodily harm, such as murder, assault, and kidnapping. These acts are defined by the physical or personal violation of an individual victim. Arson, however, is primarily classified as a crime against property because it involves the intentional and malicious burning of structures or assets. While arson can cause death, its fundamental legal categorization rests on property destruction.

10. (A) Offenses motivated by a victim's specific sexual identity.
Crimes targeting LGBTQ individuals are distinguished by the offender's specific bias or prejudice against the victim's sexual orientation or gender identity. These acts are often classified as hate crimes because the motive is rooted in hostility toward a particular social group rather than simple personal gain. Recognizing this category allows the legal system to address systemic violence and discrimination directed at members of the LGBTQ community.

11. (A) 1 and 2 only
Crimes against children represent a specialized sub-category of offenses against the person, focusing on the protection of vulnerable minors. These acts encompass a wide range of harmful behaviors, including physical violence, emotional neglect, and sexual exploitation. Unlike the assertion that they are exclusively legal or committed only by family, they are complex social constructs that can involve various perpetrators across different settings in society today.

12. (B) Systemic social and economic inequalities that increase their vulnerability.
The high incidence of crime against marginalized groups is deeply rooted in the structural flaws of society. Systemic social and economic inequalities create a environment where certain populations lack the resources, political power, and legal protection necessary to defend themselves. This heightened vulnerability makes them frequent targets for various offenses, as the broader socio-economic landscape often fails to provide equitable safety and justice.

13. (C) Recognition of male victims has evolved over time.
The understanding of crimes against men has undergone significant transformation within the fields of criminology and law. Traditionally, male victimization in domestic or sexual contexts was often overlooked due to rigid gender stereotypes and societal expectations. However, legal systems have increasingly recognized that men can also be targets of such violence. This evolution reflects a more comprehensive approach to identifying and protecting all victims.

14. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The process of social labeling typically begins when an individual commits an act that deviates from established community norms. Society initially identifies and labels this behavior as deviant through informal social control mechanisms. Over time, these labels may lead the state to formally codify the act as a crime within statutory law. Finally, the individual is apprehended and subject to official state-sanctioned punishments.

15. (A) Consensual activity with no direct, unwilling victim.
A victimless crime is defined by the participation of individuals in illegal activities through mutual consent. These offenses, such as certain forms of gambling or drug use, do not involve a direct, unwilling victim who suffers personal harm. While the state criminalizes these behaviors to preserve public morality or order, the lack of an identifiable complaining party distinguishes them from traditional crimes against people.

16. (B) Alcoholism is universally treated as a criminal offense rather than a health issue.
While alcoholism is sometimes discussed in the context of victimless crimes, it is not universally treated as a criminal offense. Many modern jurisdictions and international organizations recognize alcoholism primarily as a chronic health issue or medical condition rather than a matter for the penal system. Treating it solely as a crime ignores the complex physiological and

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psychological factors involved in addiction and recovery processes.

17. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Criminologists often categorize activities like alcoholism, drug addiction, beggary, commercial sex, and suicide as victimless crimes. This classification arises because these acts generally involve consensual behavior or actions where the primary harm is directed at the individual participant. Although society may experience indirect negative impacts, such as increased healthcare costs or public disorder, these offenses lack a specific, non-consenting victim who has been directly harmed.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The criminalization of drug addiction highlights a dual perspective within modern governance and social science. Legal frameworks primarily focus on the illicit nature of drug consumption and possession, treating these acts as punishable offenses against the state. Concurrently, psychological and social viewpoints advocate for a public health approach, emphasizing that addiction is a complex condition requiring medical treatment and social support rather than purely punitive measures.

19. (C) Beggery as a victimless crime.
Beggary is frequently classified as a victimless crime because it involves a request for assistance that individuals can choose to fulfill or ignore. While the act itself does not cause direct physical or financial harm to others, many local governments enact ordinances prohibiting it to maintain public order or aesthetic standards. This demonstrates how certain behaviors are criminalized despite the absence of a specific, non-consenting victim harmed by the action.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Commercial sex is often identified as a victimless crime because the transaction typically involves a consensual exchange between adults. The classification rests on the principle that if all parties involved are willing participants, there is no direct, unwilling victim being harmed. This legal and social perspective is used to differentiate such acts from crimes involving coercion, although the classification remains a subject of significant ethical and legal debate.

21. (C) It is seen as a violation of the state's interest in preserving life.
Historically, criminal law has sometimes included the act of attempting suicide based on the philosophical premise that the state has a vested interest in the preservation of its citizens' lives. From this perspective, an individual's life is viewed as a valuable resource to the community, and attempting to end it is seen as a violation of that state interest. However, modern trends have moved toward treating suicide as a health crisis.

22. (B) Inter-caste conflict.
Family-centred crimes are specifically characterized by offenses that occur within the domestic unit and involve members of the same household or family. This includes acts like domestic violence, child abuse, and dowry-related offenses. Inter-caste conflict, however, is a community problem rooted in social hierarchies and friction between different societal groups. Since it involves interactions between separate communities rather than within a single family unit, it falls outside this category.

23. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Categorizing crimes helps in understanding their unique characteristics and the appropriate societal responses. Drug addiction is often labeled as a victimless crime due to its consensual nature. Domestic violence represents a family-centred crime because it occurs within the home. Homicide is a traditional crime against the person as it involves physical harm. Burglary is classified as a traditional crime against property because it targets material assets and residential security.

24. (A) A family-centred crime often leading to violence against women.
Dowry-related offenses are deeply embedded in specific social and family structures, making them a primary example of family-centred crime. These offenses involve demands for material wealth from the bride's family, which frequently escalate into persistent physical and psychological violence against women within the marital home. Because the perpetrators and victims are linked through marriage and family

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ties, the crime is characterized by domestic power imbalances and gender-based exploitation.

25. (C) Domestic violence.
Domestic violence is defined by the exercise of coercive control and abuse within a household or intimate relationship. This crime encompasses various forms of harm, including physical assault, emotional manipulation, and financial deprivation, aimed at subjugating another family member. Because the abuse occurs within the private sphere and involves individuals with close personal ties, it is a distinct category requiring specific legal and social interventions to protect victims.

26. (A) Physical, sexual, and emotional neglect of a child by a caregiver.
Child abuse as a family-centred crime involves a broad range of harmful behaviors directed at a minor by someone in a position of trust, typically a parent or guardian. This includes direct physical violence, sexual exploitation, and the emotional or physical neglect of a child's basic needs. The categorization emphasizes the betrayal of the protective role that family members are expected to fulfill, highlighting the vulnerability of children within domestic settings.

27. (D) Arise from friction between social groups.
Community problems like inter-religion and inter-caste tensions are defined by their collective nature, arising from historical and social friction between different groups. These conflicts stem from perceived threats to identity, competition for limited resources, or long-standing prejudices regarding social hierarchy. Unlike individual or family crimes, these tensions affect the broader social fabric and can escalate into widespread public disorder, requiring interventions that address group-level dynamics and systemic inequalities.

28. (B) 1 and 2 only
Inter-caste conflicts are deeply rooted in historical social hierarchies and long-standing prejudices that have shaped societal structures for generations. These tensions can frequently escalate from minor social disagreements into widespread community violence, impacting public safety and social stability. Such conflicts are not limited to rural areas but occur in urban settings as well. Furthermore, many modern legal systems explicitly recognize and penalize caste-based discrimination through specific legislative frameworks.

29. (C) Perceived threats to group identity, values, and resources.
From a sociological perspective, conflicts between different religious groups are often triggered by the perception that the group's core identity, cultural values, or material resources are under threat. These tensions arise when social groups feel marginalized or when they compete for political and economic influence. Such conflicts are rarely about theological differences alone but are driven by the complex ways groups navigate power and security within a diverse society.

30. (D) Use of technology and complex organizational structures.
Modern crimes are distinguished from traditional offenses by their increasing reliance on advanced technology and sophisticated organizational frameworks. While traditional crimes often involve direct physical force between individuals, modern crimes like cyber-attacks or corporate fraud utilize digital tools and global networks to cause harm. These offenses can be committed remotely and on a much larger scale, often requiring specialized knowledge and coordination to execute and conceal the criminal activity.

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31. (A) Structured groups working to profit from illegal activities.
The defining characteristic of organized crime is the existence of a structured, hierarchical group that operates on a continuous basis. These organizations are specifically designed to generate financial profit through various illicit activities, such as smuggling, trafficking, or extortion. Unlike spontaneous or individual criminal acts, organized crime involves long-term planning, the division of labor, and often the use of corruption or intimidation to protect the enterprise and its interests.

32. (B) Economic crimes.
Economic crimes refer to a broad category of illegal acts committed to obtain financial gain or professional advantage. White-collar crimes like embezzlement and insider trading are

prime examples, as they involve the deceptive or fraudulent use of financial systems. Unlike traditional property crimes that might involve physical theft, economic crimes often occur within legitimate business environments and rely on the abuse of trust, expertise, and complex financial structures.

33. (B) 2, 3 and 5
Modern crimes represent evolving forms of illegal behavior that have emerged or gained prominence due to changes in technology, governance, and environmental awareness. Corruption involves the abuse of public power for gain, cybercrime utilizes digital networks for illicit acts, and environmental crime targets the natural world. While dowry and homicide are significant offenses, they are generally classified as traditional or family-centred crimes rather than specifically modern technological or structural offenses.

34. (A) Corruption.
Corruption is defined by the abuse of entrusted power or public office for personal or private gain. When a public official demands a bribe to perform their legal duties, they are subverting the integrity of the institution they represent. This act undermines the rule of law and public trust, creating an environment where illegal payments dictate the delivery of services. Corruption is a widespread problem that impacts social justice and economic development.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Corporate crimes present unique challenges to the criminal justice system because they are often embedded within complex legal and financial frameworks. These offenses are committed by individuals in high-status positions who can use organizational resources to shield their actions. Proving specific criminal intent and assigning individual responsibility in a corporate setting is difficult, leading to longer investigations and often resulting in penalties that appear lenient compared to street-level offenses.

36. (D) Development induced crime.
Development induced crime refers to the social and legal process where large-scale projects lead to the displacement and marginalization of local communities. In such cases, the forced loss of traditional livelihoods can push individuals into poverty, and their subsequent protests against the project may be criminalized by the state. This concept highlights how state-led or corporate development initiatives can create new categories of victims and fuel social unrest and criminalization.

37. (C) Environmental crime.
Environmental crime involves illegal acts that directly harm the natural biosphere and its various ecosystems. The unauthorized dumping of toxic waste into a river is a clear example, as it violates regulations designed to protect the environment and public health. These crimes are particularly significant because their harmful effects can be long-lasting and widespread, impacting not just immediate victims but also future generations and the overall health of the planet.

38. (B) Bias or prejudice against a person's perceived identity (e.g., race, religion, sexual orientation).
A hate crime is distinguished by the offender's underlying motive, which is rooted in bias or prejudice against a specific social group. The victim is targeted not for personal reasons or financial gain, but because of their actual or perceived affiliation with a group based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity markers. These crimes aim to intimidate both the individual victim and their entire community, making the motive a central element.

39. (D) Cyber crimes.
Cyber crimes are illegal activities that are committed using computers, digital networks, or the internet as the primary means or target. Phishing, hacking, and identity theft are quintessential examples, as they rely on technological tools to deceive victims and steal sensitive information. These offenses can be carried out across vast distances and often target the integrity of data and financial systems, representing a significant challenge for modern digital security and law enforcement.

40. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Modern criminology classifies various offenses based on their core characteristics and motives. Corporate crimes are committed by companies or their representatives to increase profits. Cyber

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crimes utilize digital technology and the internet to carry out illegal acts. Hate crimes are driven by bias or prejudice against specific social identities. Environmental crimes involve activities that damage the earth's ecosystems. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing effective legal frameworks and prevention strategies.

41. (C) A traditional crime where technology is used as a tool to facilitate the offense.
A cyber-assisted crime refers to a situation where technology serves as a facilitating tool for committing a traditional offense. Unlike pure cyber crimes that target computer systems, these acts involve using digital devices or the internet to enhance the efficiency of crimes like stalking, drug trafficking, or fraud. In these cases, the underlying criminal act remains a traditional one, but its execution is made easier or more widespread through the use of modern technology.

42. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Terrorism is characterized by the use of violence or intimidation to achieve specific political, religious, or ideological objectives. Its primary goal is not just the immediate physical harm but the creation of a widespread state of fear or terror within a larger population. By targeting non-combatants and civilians, terrorist acts seek to influence public opinion, pressure governments, and draw international attention to the perpetrators' cause through psychological impact and social disruption.

43. (D) Insurgency seeks territorial control and state sovereignty.
Insurgency and terrorism are distinct in their ultimate strategic goals and methods. While terrorism focuses on creating fear through isolated acts of violence, an insurgency is a broader movement that actively seeks to challenge state authority, gain control over specific territory, and establish parallel governance or sovereignty. Insurgents often use a combination of political, social, and military tactics, including guerrilla warfare, to undermine the existing government and eventually replace its authority.

44. (B) Crime and Politics.
The relationship between crime and politics is often manifested through a nexus where politicians and criminal organizations collaborate for mutual benefit. Criminal groups may provide politicians with funding and influence during elections, while politicians, in return, offer protection from law enforcement or facilitate illegal enterprises through policy decisions. This interaction undermines the integrity of democratic institutions, weakens the rule of law, and allows organized crime to permeate the structures of governance.

45. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Media and technology play complex roles in the landscape of modern crime. The media can shape public perception, sometimes creating moral panics by sensationalizing certain offenses, even if they do not accurately reflect official statistics. Technology provides new methods for committing crimes, such as cyber-attacks, but it also serves as a vital resource for law enforcement in investigating and preventing illegal activities. Understanding these multifaceted interactions is essential for addressing contemporary criminal challenges effectively.

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46. (D) Transnational crimes.
Transnational crimes are illegal activities that involve operations or consequences spanning across multiple national borders. Offenses such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking are prime examples, as they require sophisticated international networks for execution. These crimes exploit differences in national laws and jurisdictions, making them difficult for any single country to control. Effective suppression of transnational crime requires high levels of international cooperation, information sharing, and coordinated law enforcement efforts.

47. (A) They are exclusively economic in nature and never involve violence.
Transnational crimes are diverse and often involve significant levels of violence alongside their economic motives. While many are driven by the pursuit of profit, offenses like human trafficking or organized drug smuggling frequently utilize coercion, physical force, and intimidation to maintain control and eliminate competition. These crimes operate across international

borders, posing complex challenges to national security and law enforcement, and necessitating coordinated global responses to dismantle the networks that facilitate such widespread illegal activities.

48. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The evolution of crime shows an increasing reliance on advanced technology over time. Traditional bribery is a face-to-face act requiring minimal technology. Organized drug smuggling has incorporated GPS and digital communication to coordinate logistics. Phishing represents a pure cyber-enabled crime targeting financial data. The creation of deepfakes for political blackmail uses cutting-edge artificial intelligence, representing a high level of technological sophistication that demonstrates how modern offenses are becoming more complex and harder to detect.

49. (B) The scope of deviance is broader than the scope of crime.
Deviance encompasses any behavior that violates informal social norms, making its scope much broader than the category of crime. While all crimes are typically viewed as deviant because they break formal laws, many deviant acts, such as wearing unconventional clothing or adopting unique subcultural habits, are not illegal. This means that while society may disapprove of deviance, the state only penalizes a specific subset of these behaviors that have been formally codified in the law.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Crimes against women, particularly domestic violence, often suffer from significant under-reporting due to complex social and psychological barriers. Victims frequently face social stigma, economic dependency on the perpetrator, and a profound fear of reprisal if they seek help. These factors combine to create an environment where many offenses remain hidden within the private sphere, preventing authorities from intervening and highlighting the need for specialized support systems and sensitive legal responses to these crimes.

51. (B) Powerful groups influence which behaviors are criminalized.
The social construct of crime suggests that the definition of what is illegal is not objective or universal, but is shaped by the power structures within a society. Powerful groups, including political and economic elites, play a significant role in determining which behaviors are codified as crimes and how those laws are enforced. This perspective highlights that the law often reflects the interests and values of those with the most influence in a given society.

52. (C) A crime against property.
Vandalism is classified as a crime against property because it involves the intentional and willful destruction or defacement of physical assets belonging to another person or the public. The primary harm in this offense is the damage to material goods rather than physical injury to an individual. By targeting property, the offender violates the owner's legal right to the security and integrity of their possessions, making it a standard example of property-related criminal behavior.

53. (B) A symptom of an individual's maladaptive mental processes.
From a psychological perspective, criminal behavior is often analyzed as a symptom of an individual's underlying mental health or maladaptive cognitive processes. This viewpoint suggests that internal factors, such as personality disorders, faulty learning patterns, or emotional instability, drive individuals to commit illegal acts. Rather than focusing on external social structures, the psychological construct prioritizes understanding the internal psyche and the individual's mental state to explain why certain people engage in criminal activities.

54. (B) It treats a symptom of inequality as a criminal offense.
The criminalization of beggary is criticized by many social scientists because it focuses on punishing a behavior that is essentially a symptom of deep-seated systemic poverty and social exclusion. By making beggary a crime, the legal system penalizes the most vulnerable members of society for their economic status rather than addressing the root causes of their situation. This approach is seen as a way to hide social inequality rather than providing the necessary support.

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55. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Crimes against marginalized groups encompass a wide range of offenses that exploit the vulnerability of populations with limited social or political power. This includes direct acts like caste-based atrocities, hate crimes, and police brutality, as well as structural issues like the neglect of basic services and predatory lending. Each of these behaviors targets groups based on their identity or economic status, reinforcing systemic inequalities and causing significant harm to the individuals and their entire communities.

56. (B) Offender's biased motive.
The defining element that distinguishes a hate crime from a common assault is the offender's underlying motive, which is rooted in bias or prejudice. In a hate crime, the victim is targeted specifically because of their actual or perceived membership in a particular social group, such as a racial, religious, or sexual minority. This biased intent elevates the offense because it aims to intimidate not just the individual, but the entire group they represent in society.

57. (B) Corporate crime.
Corporate crime involves illegal acts committed by a business entity or individuals acting on its behalf to achieve organizational goals or financial profit. When a company misleads investors by falsifying financial statements, it is a classic example of corporate fraud. These crimes are characterized by the use of complex financial structures and the abuse of market trust, often resulting in massive economic losses for investors, employees, and the broader public while benefiting the corporation's bottom line.

58. (C) Corporate Crime : Shoplifting
Shoplifting is an act of petty theft committed by an individual for personal gain, which classifies it as a traditional property crime rather than a corporate crime. Corporate crime specifically refers to illegal activities performed by a company or its high-level representatives to benefit the organization itself, such as price-fixing or environmental violations. The other pairs correctly match organized crime with syndicates, economic crime with tax evasion, and cybercrime with modern ransomware attacks on digital systems.

59. (C) Crimes that are not reported to the police.
The "dark figure of crime" is a criminological term that refers to the large volume of criminal acts that are never reported to the police or recorded in official statistics. This phenomenon is especially prevalent in family-centred crimes like domestic violence and child abuse, where victims may remain silent due to fear, shame, or dependency. Consequently, the actual prevalence of these crimes in society is significantly higher than what is reflected in official government data.

60. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of modern and political crimes are distinguished by their primary characteristics and objectives. Insurgency is an armed rebellion aimed at gaining territorial control. Transnational crime involves criminal activities that span across national borders. Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. Development induced crime refers to the social and legal consequences, such as displacement, that arise from large projects. Understanding these definitions is essential for addressing the diverse challenges in contemporary criminology.

61. (B) Using social media to stalk and harass a former partner.
A cyber-assisted crime is a traditional offense that uses modern technology as a tool to facilitate the act. Stalking and harassment are long-standing traditional crimes, but when they are carried out using social media platforms or digital tracking, they become cyber-assisted. In contrast, acts like writing viruses or hacking are considered pure cyber crimes because they target the integrity of computer systems themselves, rather than just using technology to enhance a traditional interpersonal offense.

62. (A) Moral panic.
A moral panic occurs when the media provides sensationalized and exaggerated coverage of a specific type of crime or deviant behavior, leading to widespread public anxiety. This heightened fear often results in calls for stricter laws and more aggressive policing, even if the actual threat is not as significant as portrayed. Moral panics demonstrate the power of the media to shape public perception and influence the legal and social construction of crime within a given society.

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63. (B) Its activities are confined within a single national jurisdiction.
Transnational organized crime is specifically defined by its operation across multiple national borders, making its activities the opposite of being confined to a single jurisdiction. These criminal networks exploit differences in national laws and the limits of state authority to conduct activities like drug trafficking and human smuggling. This international dimension poses a significant threat to global stability and requires extensive cooperation between different countries' law enforcement agencies to effectively investigate and dismantle these sophisticated enterprises.

64. (B) The social and legal relativity of modern crime definitions.
The differing legal status of homosexuality across various countries highlights the social and legal relativity of crime. This demonstrates that acts are not inherently criminal but are defined as such by the specific legal and cultural contexts of each society. What is considered a crime in one jurisdiction may be perfectly legal in another, reflecting how laws are constructed based on the evolving values, beliefs, and political priorities of different communities around the world today.

65. (A) 1 and 3 only
Terrorism is a complex phenomenon primarily used as a tactic to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. Its defining feature is the intent to influence a broad audience far beyond the immediate victims by creating a state of psychological terror. While it often targets non-combatants, it is not exclusively carried out by non-state actors, as states can also engage in or sponsor terrorist activities. Understanding these elements is crucial for defining and responding to global security threats.

66. (C) Crime and politics.
The relationship between crime and politics is often illustrated by the mutually beneficial connection between public officials and criminal organizations. In this scenario, a politician provides protection from law enforcement and political influence, while the criminal enterprise offers financial support or votes in return. This nexus corrupts the democratic process and weakens the rule of law, allowing organized crime to operate with a degree of impunity within the state's own governance and political structures.

67. (B) The process by which victims of development are criminalized.
Development induced crime refers to the specific situation where large-scale economic projects lead to the marginalization and displacement of local populations. When these communities protest against the loss of their land or livelihoods, the state may respond by declaring their actions illegal. This process turns victims of development into criminals, highlighting the tension between state-led economic progress and the rights of vulnerable groups who bear the negative consequences of such projects in society.

68. (C) Exploitation and public health.
The debate over commercial sex involves complex legal and ethical considerations. While some argue it is a victimless crime because it involves consensual adult exchange, others raise serious concerns about the widespread exploitation and human trafficking often associated with the industry. Additionally, public health issues, such as the spread of infectious diseases, are central to the discussion. These concerns challenge the "victimless" classification, suggesting that the indirect and systemic harms require careful legal and social regulation.

69. (C) Child abuse.
Child abuse as a family-centred crime includes the neglect of a minor's basic physical and emotional needs by their guardian. When a caregiver fails to provide essential food, shelter, or medical care, it constitutes a form of abuse that can have devastating long-term effects on the child's development. Because this occurs within the domestic sphere and involves a breach of the fundamental trust between a parent and child, it is a significant focus of specialized child protection laws.

70. (B) Hate Crimes
Hate crimes are a distinct category of offenses where the perpetrator's motive is driven by bias or prejudice against a specific social group. This includes crimes motivated by the victim's sexual orientation, religious affiliation, ethnicity, or racial identity. By targeting individuals because of their perceived belonging to a group, hate

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crimes aim to intimidate both the victim and the wider community, making the offender's biased intent the key factor in how these crimes are legally classified.

71. (B) An economic crime (insider trading).
Insider trading is a specific type of economic crime that involves the illegal sharing or use of confidential, non-public information to gain a financial advantage in the stock market. When an employee uses their privileged access to company secrets for personal profit, they are committing a form of white-collar crime. This behavior undermines the fairness and integrity of financial systems, as it allows individuals with special access to exploit information at the expense of other investors and the public.

72. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Corruption is always classified as an economic crime because it involves the abuse of power for financial or private gain. However, not all economic crimes are forms of corruption. Economic crimes encompass a much broader range of activities, including insurance fraud, tax evasion, and money laundering, which do not necessarily involve the abuse of an entrusted public or corporate office. Understanding this distinction is important for accurately categorizing different types of financial misconduct in the modern world.

73. (A) Terrorism, Media, and Technology.
The use of the internet by extremist groups to spread propaganda and recruit new members illustrates the intersection of terrorism, media, and technology. Digital platforms provide terrorists with a powerful medium to reach global audiences and influence public perception. Technology facilitates the rapid dissemination of information and allows for decentralized recruitment, making it difficult for authorities to track and prevent. This convergence shows how modern tools are used to enhance the impact and reach of traditional political violence.

74. (B) Insurgency.
An insurgency is defined by an armed group's attempt to challenge state authority, gain territorial control, and establish a parallel administration. This goes beyond simple criminal activity for profit, as it is driven by political or ideological goals. By controlling specific regions and attacking state forces, insurgents seek to undermine the legitimacy of the central government and eventually achieve sovereignty or significant political change. This structural and territorial dimension distinguishes insurgency from traditional forms of organized crime.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The classification of "victimless crimes" is often debated because many such acts have significant indirect harms that are not immediately obvious. While individuals may consensually engage in behaviors like drug use or commercial sex, these activities can lead to the breakdown of family units, increased public health costs, and the fueling of organized crime. Recognizing these broader societal consequences makes the line between victimless acts and those with victims increasingly blurry in contemporary criminological and legal analysis.

76. (C) A transnational environmental crime.
The illegal trade in endangered species is a prime example of a transnational environmental crime because it involves the exploitation of the natural world and operates across international borders. Poaching and smuggling rare animals require complex global networks for transport and sale, violating environmental protections in multiple countries. This type of crime threatens biodiversity and ecosystem stability on a global scale, necessitating international cooperation between law enforcement and conservation organizations to effectively combat the networks responsible for these acts.

77. (C) The role of systemic power imbalances.
Systemic power imbalances are central to understanding both family-centred crimes like domestic violence and community problems such as inter-caste conflict. In both cases, the offense is rooted in a hierarchy where one individual or group exerts control over another. Domestic violence exploits power within the household, while caste conflicts utilize social hierarchies to marginalize and harm entire communities. Recognizing these structural power dynamics is essential for developing legal and social interventions that address the root causes of such violence.

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78. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Modern crimes like cyber espionage, human trafficking, international terrorism, money laundering, and the illegal arms trade are all characterized by a significant transnational dimension. These activities frequently involve networks that operate across multiple countries, exploiting global financial systems and digital communication to conduct illegal acts. Their international nature allows perpetrators to evade national jurisdictions, posing a major threat to global security and necessitating high levels of cross-border cooperation and information sharing between different law enforcement agencies worldwide.

79. (B) What are the offender's cognitive patterns?
The psychological construct of crime is primarily concerned with understanding the internal mental state and behavior of the individual offender. It investigates cognitive patterns, personality development, and emotional processes to explain why someone chooses to commit a crime. This perspective focuses on factors such as maladaptive learning, mental disorders, and psychopathy. Unlike sociological or legal views that look at external structures or statutes, psychology prioritizes the offender's internal psyche as the key to understanding criminal behavior.

80. (B) Inter-religion conflict.
Inter-religion conflict is a community problem characterized by violent clashes between different religious groups. These tensions often arise from disputes over symbolic issues, such as places of worship, or deeper competition for social and political influence. Such conflicts are collective in nature, involving large numbers of people driven by their shared religious identity rather than individual motives. These clashes represent a significant challenge to social harmony and public order, requiring interventions that address group-level grievances.

81. (C) Acts that are immoral but not strictly illegal.
In a strict legal sense, crime is defined exclusively as an act that violates a codified penal law and is punishable by the state. While many crimes are also considered immoral, the legal definition excludes behaviors that are socially or morally disapproved of but have not been formally prohibited by statutory law. This principle ensures that individuals are only subject to legal penalties for acts that the state has explicitly defined as crimes through a formal legislative process.

82. (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
A typical scenario of development induced crime begins when an industrial project is approved, requiring the acquisition of local land. This is followed by the forced eviction of the population, which leads to the loss of their traditional livelihoods and subsequent impoverishment. Finally, when the community protests against these conditions, their actions may be declared illegal by the state. This sequence shows how development can create new victims and then criminalize their attempts to seek justice.

83. (B) An offense involving harm to body or liberty.
Crimes against the person are fundamentally defined by acts that cause direct physical injury, threaten bodily safety, or infringe upon an individual's personal liberty. This broad category includes offenses such as homicide, assault, and kidnapping. The primary harm in these crimes is the violation of the individual's physical and personal integrity. This distinguishes them from property crimes, which target material assets, or crimes against the state, which focus on political and social order rather than individual victims.

84. (B) Public health and mental health issue.
Over time, the societal and legal view of suicide has shifted significantly. Once treated as a criminal offense, it is now widely recognized as a public health and mental health crisis. This change reflects a growing understanding that individuals who attempt suicide are often in need of psychological support and medical intervention rather than punishment. Many countries have decriminalized suicide to encourage people to seek help, emphasizing rehabilitation and prevention over the traditional use of the criminal justice system.

85. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Criminology categorizes various offenses based on the specific group they target and the nature of the harm. Dowry-related harassment is a crime against women, while violence motivated by gender identity targets the LGBTQ community. Child labor exploitation is a crime against children,

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and bonded labor represents a crime against marginalized groups. Correctly identifying these pairs is essential for understanding how social identity and vulnerability influence the patterns of victimization and the types of legal protections required for different groups.

86. (A) An act considered deviant in one culture may be normal in another.
The concept of deviance is relative, meaning that definitions of acceptable and unacceptable behavior vary across different cultures, societies, and historical periods. What is considered a violation of social norms in one community may be viewed as perfectly normal in another. This relativity highlights that deviance is a social construct rather than an inherent quality of an act. Understanding this diversity is crucial for studying how social control mechanisms are applied in different global and local contexts.

87. (B) Robbery
Robbery is a quintessential example of a traditional crime because it has long been recognized and prohibited across most legal systems. It involves the use of force or intimidation to steal property directly from an individual, combining elements of theft and assault. Unlike modern crimes that may involve technology or complex corporate structures, traditional crimes like robbery are characterized by direct, physical interaction between the offender and the victim and have been part of criminal law for centuries.

88. (B) A formal legal sanction.
The fundamental distinction between deviance and crime is the presence of a formal legal sanction. Deviance refers to any behavior that violates informal social norms and leads to social disapproval. Crime, however, is a specific type of deviance that violates a codified law and is punishable by the state through the criminal justice system. While both involve breaking rules, only crime carries the official, state-sanctioned penalties that define an act as a violation of the legal order.

89. (C) A family-centred crime.
A woman being subjected to cruelty by her husband and in-laws over dowry is a clear instance of a family-centred crime. This type of offense occurs within the domestic sphere and involves perpetrators who have a close, pre-existing relationship with the victim. These crimes are characterized by power imbalances and the exploitation of familial ties. Categorizing them as family-centred highlights the private and intimate nature of the abuse, which often makes these offenses difficult for outsiders to detect.

90. (B) 2 and 3 only
The social construct of crime emphasizes that the definition of what is illegal is not objective but is shaped by historical, political, and cultural factors. It highlights the role of legislation in formally defining crimes and argues that these definitions are often influenced by the power relations within a society. This perspective suggests that laws reflect the interests of dominant groups, showing that crime is a dynamic concept that changes as societal values and power structures evolve over time.

91. (C) Kidnapping
Crimes against property are defined by the illegal acquisition, destruction, or interference with another person's material assets. Larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft are all standard examples of property crimes because they target physical goods. Kidnapping, however, is classified as a crime against the person because it involves the forceful abduction and restraint of an individual, violating their personal liberty and physical safety rather than their property rights. This distinction is based on the primary target of the harm.

92. (C) Learning, conditioning, and personality traits.
The study of crime from a psychological perspective investigates the internal factors that drive an individual toward criminal behavior. This includes exploring how personality traits, learning experiences, and cognitive conditioning influence a person's decision to break the law. Psychologists look at how early childhood development and mental disorders might contribute to maladaptive behaviors. This focus on the individual's psyche distinguishes the psychological construct of crime from sociological approaches that prioritize external environmental factors and systemic social issues.

93. (B) Motivation is tied to group-based identity.

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Violence and harassment against LGBTQ individuals are categorized as crimes against a specific group because the offender's motivation is rooted in bias or prejudice against the victim's identity. These acts are often classified as hate crimes because the victim is targeted not for personal reasons, but because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. Recognizing this motivation is crucial for understanding the systemic nature of the violence directed toward members of the LGBTQ community in society.

94. (B) Various forms of abuse in a home setting.
Domestic violence is a comprehensive term that includes a wide range of abusive behaviors occurring within a home or family relationship. While physical violence is a common form, it also encompasses emotional, psychological, and financial abuse. This broad definition recognizes that harm can be inflicted through various means, such as coercive control, verbal threats, and the restriction of financial resources. Understanding domestic violence requires looking beyond physical injury to identify the underlying patterns of control and intimidation.

95. (B) 2, 3 and 5
Modern crimes represent evolving forms of illegal activity that have gained prominence due to changes in technology, social awareness, and economic complexity. Hate crimes, insider trading, and cyber-stalking are quintessential examples, as they involve motives and methods that are characteristic of contemporary society. While burglary and assault are significant offenses, they are classified as traditional crimes because they have been recognized for centuries and typically involve direct, non-technological methods of execution compared to modern digital and economic offenses.

96. (C) Community problem involving inter-caste conflict.
A riot between two castes over access to a public well is a community problem rooted in inter-caste conflict and systemic social hierarchies. This type of offense arises from deep-seated group tensions and competition for shared resources. These conflicts are collective in nature, involving large numbers of people who are driven by their group identity rather than individual personal gain. Such clashes represent a significant challenge to social cohesion and public order, requiring interventions that address group-level grievances and inequality.

97. (C) The existence of a structured criminal enterprise.
Organized crime is defined as "organized" because it involves a structured and continuing criminal enterprise. These groups have a clear division of labor, a hierarchical leadership, and long-term goals focused on generating profit through illicit activities. This organizational structure distinguishes these offenses from spontaneous or isolated criminal acts. Organized crime often uses sophisticated methods to manage its operations, including money laundering and corruption, allowing it to maintain a degree of persistence and resilience against law enforcement efforts.

98. (B) An environmental crime.
The illegal disposal of hazardous materials is a quintessential environmental crime because it directly violates laws designed to protect the natural world and public health. These offenses cause significant harm to the biosphere, contaminating soil, water, and air, often with long-lasting and widespread consequences. Unlike traditional property crimes, environmental crimes target the integrity of ecosystems. Their classification highlights the growing legal and societal recognition that damaging the environment is a serious offense that requires specialized regulation and enforcement.

99. (B) Phishing.
Phishing is a specific type of cybercrime that involves using deceptive communications, often through the internet, to trick individuals into providing sensitive personal and financial information. By posing as a legitimate institution, the offender gains access to usernames, passwords, and credit card details for fraudulent use. This technique exploits human psychology and digital trust, representing a significant modern threat to financial security and personal privacy. It is a key example of how technology is used to facilitate sophisticated fraudulent activities.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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Technology plays a dual role in the context of modern crime, acting as both a tool for offenders and a resource for law enforcement. Sophisticated digital tools allow criminals to commit cyber crimes, such as hacking and fraud, across vast distances with relative anonymity. At the same time, advanced technology is essential for police and investigators to track digital footprints, analyze evidence, and develop prevention strategies. This dual nature makes technology a central and complex element of contemporary criminology.

101. (C) Terrorism.
Terrorism is fundamentally defined by the use of violence, intimidation, and the creation of fear to achieve specific political, religious, or ideological goals. Its primary strategy is to target civilians and non-combatants to maximize psychological impact and draw attention to a cause. By creating a widespread state of terror, perpetrators seek to influence public opinion and pressure governments into making changes. This focus on symbolic violence and psychological impact distinguishes terrorism from other forms of political conflict or criminal activity.

102. (A) The nexus of crime and politics.
An elected official granting a government contract to a relative in violation of conflict-of-interest laws is a prime example of the nexus between crime and politics. This act of political corruption involves the abuse of public power for personal or familial gain. Such interactions undermine the integrity of democratic institutions and the rule of law, creating an environment where political influence is used to bypass fair competition and facilitate illegal favoritism. This relationship highlights how political structures can be manipulated.

103. (A) Media and Crime.
The "copycat effect" demonstrates the significant influence of the media on criminal behavior. When the media provides extensive and sensationalized coverage of a particular crime, it can inspire other individuals to commit similar acts. This phenomenon illustrates how the portrayal of crime in the media can shape public perception and, in some cases, unintentionally encourage further criminal activity. This connection highlights the complex responsibility of the media in reporting on crime without glamorizing it or providing a template for others.

104. (B) Transnational crime.
Money laundering is a quintessential transnational crime because it frequently involves the movement of illicit funds across multiple national borders to conceal their origin. By using complex international financial networks, criminal organizations can hide the source of money obtained through activities like drug trafficking or fraud. This global dimension makes money laundering difficult for any single country to investigate and control, necessitating high levels of international cooperation and standardized financial regulations to effectively detect and prevent these activities.

105. (C) Trespassing
Victimless crimes are defined by activities that involve consensual behavior or where the primary harm is to the individual participating in the act. Public intoxication, illegal gambling, and consensual commercial sex are often discussed in this category because they lack a direct, non-consenting victim. Trespassing, however, is a traditional property crime because it involves the unauthorized entry onto another person's land or building, directly violating the owner's legal rights and their sense of security and privacy.

106. (C) Seeks to hold and govern state territory.
A key difference between insurgency and terrorism lies in their ultimate strategic objectives. While terrorism focuses on creating widespread fear through isolated acts of violence, an insurgency is a broader movement that specifically seeks to gain control over and govern state territory. Insurgents aim to challenge the existing government's authority by establishing parallel administrations and exercising sovereignty over specific regions. This territorial and governance focus distinguishes insurgency as a more organized and comprehensive form of political rebellion.

107. (B) Society defines what acts are criminal.
The concept of the social construction of crime suggests that criminal behavior is not an inherent or universal category, but is defined by society through its legal and cultural processes. This perspective emphasizes that what is considered

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a crime can vary across different societies and change over time as societal values and power structures evolve. By defining certain acts as criminal, society establishes boundaries for acceptable behavior and reflects the interests and priorities of its dominant groups and institutions.

108. (C) Hate crime.
A crime that involves both robbing a person and targeting them because of their affiliation with a minority group is classified as both a property crime and a hate crime. The dual motive includes both financial gain and bias against the victim's social identity. This biased intent makes the act a hate crime, as it aims to intimidate the individual and their wider community. Recognizing both aspects of the offense is essential for accurately addressing the harms caused by such acts.

109. (B) The process by which victims become criminalized.
Development induced crime focuses on the specific social and legal process where large-scale development projects lead to the displacement and marginalization of local populations. As these communities lose their land and livelihoods, their attempts to protest and seek justice are often met with state-sanctioned criminalization. This concept critiques traditional development models by highlighting how they can create new categories of victims and then use the legal system to punish them for resisting the negative impacts of state-led economic progress.

110. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Understanding the different frameworks for defining crime is essential in criminology. Deviance refers to any violation of informal social norms. Crime specifically involves breaking a codified penal law. The legal construct views crime as whatever the law officially defines as illegal. The social construct examines how societal power dynamics and consensus determine which behaviors are criminalized. Correctly matching these terms provides a foundation for analyzing how different perspectives shape our understanding of illegal and unacceptable behavior in society.

111. (B) Child abuse through neglect.
The deliberate failure of a parent or guardian to provide a child with essential medical care is a serious form of child abuse through neglect. This family-centred crime occurs when a caregiver fails to meet the basic physical and developmental needs of a minor. Such neglect can have long-lasting negative consequences for a child's health and well-being. This offense is characterized by the breach of the fundamental duty of care that parents owe to their children within the home.

112. (B) Cyber crime is internet-based, while assisted uses tools.
The distinction between cybercrime and cyber-assisted crime lies in the role that technology plays in the offense. Cybercrime refers to illegal activities that target computer systems or are conducted entirely within digital networks, such as hacking. Cyber-assisted crime, however, involves traditional offenses, like stalking or drug trafficking, where technology is simply used as a tool to facilitate the act. This categorization helps law enforcement understand whether the crime is a new digital phenomenon or an evolution of a traditional offense.

113. (B) Marginalized communities.
The practice of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes are classic examples of crimes targeting marginalized communities. These offenses are rooted in deep-seated social hierarchies and systemic discrimination that have historically pushed certain groups to the edges of society with less power and protection. These acts aim to reinforce group-based exclusion and maintain social dominance. Recognizing these crimes is essential for developing legal frameworks, such as specific atrocity laws, to protect vulnerable populations and address historical injustices in society.

114. (B) Participants do not view themselves as victims.
The criminalization of consensual activities like drug use is discussed under the category of "victimless crimes" because the individuals involved typically do not perceive themselves as victims. Instead, they are willing participants in the act. The legal system criminalizes these behaviors based on public morality or state interests rather than the complaint of an injured party. This consensual nature distinguishes these offenses from traditional crimes where there is

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a clear, non-consenting person who has been directly harmed by the offender.

115. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Corporate crime is a specific type of white-collar crime committed on behalf of a corporation to benefit the organization. These offenses, such as price-fixing or environmental violations, often involve complex legal and financial structures that make it difficult to establish individual accountability. Contrary to the belief that they receive harsher sentences, corporate crimes are often treated more leniently than street crimes due to the perpetrators' social status and the difficulty of proving specific criminal intent within large and complex organizational hierarchies.

116. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Inter-religion tensions are not merely a result of theological differences between various faiths. Instead, they are often driven by complex sociological and political factors, including competition for political power, economic resources, and cultural dominance. These conflicts arise when religious groups feel their status or influence is threatened by others in society. Understanding these tensions requires looking beyond religious doctrines to the broader social and historical contexts in which these groups interact and compete for recognition and influence.

117. (B) Assault
Assault is classified as a traditional crime because it has been recognized and prohibited across almost all legal systems for centuries. It involves the intentional act of causing apprehension of harmful or offensive contact, representing a direct violation of physical integrity. In contrast, cyber-terrorism, environmental crime, and corporate crime are considered modern crimes. These categories have emerged more recently due to advancements in technology, increased environmental awareness, and the growing complexity of corporate and financial structures in contemporary society.

118. (A) Transnational organized crime.
The global network involved in smuggling migrants across international borders for profit is a quintessential example of transnational organized crime. These activities involve sophisticated networks that operate in multiple countries, exploiting national boundaries and differing legal systems. The perpetrators engage in long-term, structured illegal activity to generate substantial financial gain. This international dimension and the organized nature of the enterprise make it a significant challenge for global law enforcement, requiring extensive cross-border cooperation to effectively investigate and dismantle these networks.

119. (C) Political corruption.
A politician accepting money to vote in a specific way on legislation is a clear act of political corruption. This offense involves the abuse of public power and entrusted office for private financial gain. By allowing personal interests to dictate their official actions, the politician subverts the integrity of the democratic process and the rule of law. Political corruption undermines public trust in government institutions and creates an environment where decisions are made based on bribes rather than the public interest.

120. (1, 2 and 4)
Family-centred crimes are characterized by offenses that occur within the domestic unit and involve individuals with close familial or intimate ties. Domestic violence, child abuse, and dowry deaths are all key examples of this category. These crimes are often hidden from public view and involve patterns of power, control, and dependency within the household. Inter-caste conflicts and beggary, however, are community and social problems that involve interactions between broader groups or societal status rather than within a single family.

121. (A) In-group/out-group bias and prejudice.
From a psychological perspective, hate crimes are understood as extreme expressions of deep-seated in-group/out-group bias and prejudice. This viewpoint suggests that individuals commit these crimes because they perceive members of other social groups as threats or inherently inferior. This biased mindset drives the offender to target victims based on their identity markers, such as race or religion. Psychological studies focus on how these biases are formed and how they lead to dehumanization and violent acts against members of marginalized groups.

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122. (B) Domestic violence and sexual assault.
The term 'crime against men' highlights the growing recognition that men can also be victims of serious offenses like domestic violence and sexual assault. Traditionally, societal stereotypes often downplayed male victimization in these contexts, focusing primarily on women as victims. However, modern legal and social frameworks increasingly acknowledge that men can experience abuse and physical harm within intimate relationships and other settings. This inclusive perspective is essential for ensuring that all victims have access to justice and necessary support services.

123. (B) Unlawful financial gain.
The primary motivating factor behind almost all economic crimes is the pursuit of unlawful financial gain. Whether it is insurance fraud, tax evasion, embezzlement, or insider trading, the offender's goal is to acquire money or assets through deceptive and illegal means. Unlike crimes of passion or political violence, economic crimes are typically rational and calculated acts aimed at improving the offender's financial status or professional advantage. This focus on profit is the defining element of financial and white-collar criminality.

124. (B) Cyber crime and traditional extortion.
Sextortion is a modern offense that combines elements of cybercrime and traditional extortion. It involves using the internet and digital communication to obtain intimate images, which are then used to blackmail the victim for money or further sexual acts. While extortion is a long-standing traditional crime, the use of digital technology to acquire and distribute material makes it a quintessential modern offense. This combination of methods highlights how technology has created new avenues for traditional forms of criminal exploitation.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Transnational crimes, such as drug trafficking, are inherently difficult for any single nation to control because they operate across international borders. These criminal enterprises exploit the differences in national legal systems and jurisdictional limits to evade detection and prosecution. Effective control of these activities requires high levels of coordinated international law enforcement, information sharing, and standardized legal frameworks. The global nature of these operations means that only a combined and international effort can effectively dismantle the networks that facilitate such crimes.

126. (C) Crime to be punished.
Advocacy for a public health approach to drug laws implies that addiction should be treated as a medical issue rather than a crime to be punished. This perspective argues that the traditional criminal justice response, which focuses on arrest and incarceration, is ineffective at addressing the underlying causes of addiction. Instead, proponents of this approach favor decriminalization and the provision of medical treatment, counseling, and social support services to help individuals recover and reduce the societal harm associated with drug use.

127. (B) A common law crime like theft, assault, or murder that has long been recognized.
A traditional crime refers to a common law offense that has been recognized and prohibited across most legal systems for a very long time. Examples include murder, assault, theft, and robbery. These crimes typically involve direct physical harm or the straightforward misappropriation of property and have established legal definitions and precedents. This distinguishes them from modern crimes, which have emerged more recently due to technological advancements, complex corporate structures, and new social and environmental concerns in the contemporary world.

128. (B) Pushed to the edges of society with less power.
In the context of crime victimization, marginalized groups refer to populations that are pushed to the edges of society and possess less social, political, and economic power. This vulnerability makes them more frequent targets for various offenses and often results in them having less access to the legal protections and resources necessary to seek justice. Marginalization can be based on factors such as race, caste, religion, or economic status, and it plays a significant role in patterns of criminal victimization.

129. (B) Corporate crime.
If a factory knowingly exposes its workers to harmful chemicals without proper protection,

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leading to severe health consequences or death, it is committing a corporate crime. This type of offense involves illegal acts performed by a business entity or its representatives to maximize profit or reduce costs. By ignoring safety regulations and the well-being of its employees, the corporation prioritizes its organizational goals over the legal rights and physical safety of individuals. These crimes are characterized by institutional negligence and the abuse of corporate power.

130. (B) 3, 2, 1
The typical process of money laundering consists of three logical stages: placement, layering, and integration. First, illicit funds are introduced into the legitimate financial system through placement. Next, layering involves conducting complex series of transactions and transfers to obscure the source of the money and distance it from its criminal origin. Finally, integration makes the laundered money appear as legitimate wealth, allowing the offender to use it without raising suspicion. This sequence is essential for concealing the origins of illegally obtained funds.

131. (C) Interference with another's property rights.
The primary harm in a crime against property is the interference with another person's or entity's legal property rights. This includes the unauthorized acquisition, destruction, or use of physical assets and financial resources. While property crimes can cause emotional distress, the fundamental legal violation is the infringement upon the owner's right to the secure and exclusive use of their belongings. This distinguishes them from crimes against the person, where the primary target is the physical integrity and safety of an individual.

132. (B) Inform public opinion but also create panics.
The media's role in the context of crime is often double-edged because it has the power to both inform and mislead public opinion. While media coverage can raise awareness of important issues and help in the prevention and investigation of crimes, it can also sensationalize certain types of offenses, leading to the creation of moral panics. These panics generate excessive public fear and can pressure lawmakers into enacting reactionary or overly punitive legislation that may not address the actual root causes of crime.

133. (B) Crime against women and a family-centred crime.
Dowry death is a specific and extreme form of crime against women that is also classified as a family-centred crime. This offense involves the death of a woman caused by harassment or cruelty from her husband or in-laws related to demands for dowry. Because the crime occurs within the domestic sphere and involves perpetrators with close familial ties to the victim, it is deeply embedded in family dynamics and social gender hierarchies. This categorization highlights the private and gender-based nature of this severe form of violence.

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134. (B) The abuse of entrusted power for private gain.
Corruption is fundamentally defined as the abuse of entrusted power or public office for personal or private gain. This includes acts such as bribery, embezzlement, and nepotism, where individuals in positions of authority use their influence to obtain money or favors illegally. Corruption subverts the integrity of institutions, weakens the rule of law, and undermines public trust in the fair and equitable delivery of services. It is a major obstacle to social justice and economic development in many societies worldwide.

135. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different types of modern and social crimes are often associated with specific types of perpetrators. Corporate crimes are typically committed by company executives acting on behalf of the organization. Corruption involves the abuse of office by public officials. Cyber crimes, such as hacking, require individuals with specialized technological expertise to target digital systems. Hate crimes are driven by individuals who are motivated by bias or prejudice against specific social groups. Understanding these perpetrator profiles is crucial for developing targeted prevention and enforcement strategies.

136. (C) The legal construct is codified; the social is systemic.
The main distinction between a legal and a social construct of crime lies in their formalization and scope. The legal construct refers specifically to acts that are formally codified in written statutory laws and are punishable by the state. The social construct, however, is a broader systemic perspective that investigates how societal values,

power dynamics, and consensus influence which behaviors are labeled as criminal. While the legal construct focuses on the law itself, the social construct examines the societal processes that shape the law's creation.

137. (C) Suicide attempt (where criminalized)
In jurisdictions where suicide is criminalized, an attempted suicide is a unique example of a "victimless crime" where the "offender" and the "victim" are the same person. This classification arises because the act is seen as self-harm rather than an offense against a non-consenting third party. While some argue that suicide affects family and society, from a strict legal viewpoint, the direct act is performed by and on the same individual. Modern legal trends increasingly favor a medical rather than a criminal approach to this issue.

138. (C) Policies are shaped by ideological concerns.
The political dimension of crime becomes evident when the creation and enforcement of laws and policies are shaped by specific ideological concerns and power interests. This includes decisions about which behaviors should be criminalized and how resources should be allocated to the criminal justice system. Laws are not created in a vacuum but reflect the political priorities of the groups in power. This influence highlights that the definition of crime and the state's response to it are inherently political and social processes.

139. (C) A dispute between two neighbors over a parking space.
Community problems are defined by tensions and conflicts that involve social groups and collective group identities rather than simple individual disputes. Clashes between religious groups, social boycotting based on caste, and ethnic riots are all community problems because they are rooted in systemic social frictions and hierarchies. A dispute between two neighbors over a parking space, however, is a private interpersonal disagreement that does not involve group identity or broader social dynamics, making it less likely to be classified as a community-level problem.

140. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Hate crimes are characterized by the offender's biased motivation, where the victim is specifically chosen because of their actual or perceived affiliation with a particular social group. These crimes can be violent or non-violent, but their defining feature is the prejudice that drives the act. Many legal systems have enacted specific hate crime legislation that enhances penalties for these offenses to recognize the additional harm caused to the wider community. Understanding these elements is crucial for defining and addressing group-based violence and discrimination.

141. (B) A cyber crime.
Tapping into a company's computer network to steal trade secrets is a quintessential cybercrime. This offense involves the illegal use of digital networks to target the integrity and confidentiality of information systems. By hacking into a secure network, the perpetrator uses technological expertise to commit theft and cause financial and competitive harm. This type of crime is defined by its reliance on digital tools and its target being data and computer systems, representing a significant threat in the modern information age.

142. (B) A transnational organized crime.
The illegal international trade in narcotics is best classified as a transnational organized crime because it involves structured criminal networks operating across multiple national borders. These enterprises manage the production, transport, and distribution of drugs on a global scale, exploiting national boundaries and jurisdictional limits. The global nature of this trade makes it difficult for any single country to control, necessitating extensive international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and coordinated law enforcement efforts to effectively disrupt and dismantle the networks that facilitate the drug trade worldwide.

143. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Terrorism and insurgency are related but distinct concepts within political and security studies. Terrorism is a tactic characterized by the use of violence to create fear and influence a broad audience beyond the immediate victims. An insurgency is a broader social and political movement of rebellion that specifically seeks to challenge state authority and gain territorial control. While an insurgent group may use terrorism as one of its tactics to undermine the state, the two terms are not identical, as

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insurgency involves a more comprehensive struggle for governance.

144. (B) Hate crime targeting an LGBTQ person.
An attack on an individual specifically because of their sexual orientation is a clear example of a hate crime targeting an LGBTQ person. The defining feature of this offense is the perpetrator's biased motivation and prejudice against the victim's identity. By targeting a person based on their perceived belonging to a marginalized group, the crime aims to intimidate both the individual and their community. Recognizing these motives is essential for ensuring that the legal system accurately identifies and penalizes group-based violence and discrimination.

145. (A) 1, 3 and 4
Crimes against the person are defined by acts that cause direct physical harm, threaten safety, or violate individual liberty. Homicide, kidnapping, and assault are primary examples of this category, as they target the personhood and physical integrity of victims. Arson is generally classified as a property crime, as its primary target is material structures, and embezzlement is an economic crime involving financial fraud. Understanding these distinctions is essential for correctly categorizing offenses and determining the appropriate legal responses based on the primary harm caused.

146. (A) Environmental crime and marginalized group harm.
A factory that pollutes a local river, harming a village populated by a marginalized group, combines elements of environmental crime and social victimization. The pollution itself is an illegal act that damages the biosphere, while the impact on a specific vulnerable community highlights how environmental harm can disproportionately affect those with less social and political power. This situation illustrates the intersection of corporate negligence and the systemic vulnerabilities that marginalized groups face, where their health and livelihoods are compromised by broader environmental violations.

147. (C) Being a victim of male-on-male sexual assault.
One of the most under-discussed aspects of crime against men is their victimization in male-on-male sexual assault. Traditionally, rigid gender stereotypes and societal expectations have made it difficult for male victims to report these offenses or for society to recognize them. By acknowledging these crimes, modern criminology and the legal system seek to promote a more inclusive understanding of victimization. Ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their gender, have access to justice and support services is a key goal of contemporary legal reform.

148. (C) Poverty and social exclusion.
The primary argument for decriminalizing acts like beggary is that they are essentially issues of deep-seated poverty and social exclusion rather than criminal misconduct. Proponents of decriminalization argue that the legal system should not be used to punish the most vulnerable members of society for their economic status. Instead, they advocate for social and economic interventions that address the root causes of poverty, such as access to housing, healthcare, and employment, treating beggary as a social problem requiring support rather than punishment.

149. (B) Organized crime.
The systematic extortion of money from businesses by a criminal gang is a classic form of organized crime. This offense involves a structured group that operates on a continuous basis to generate profit through intimidation and illegal demands. The organized nature of the gang allows it to maintain control over a specific area or industry and to protect its illicit enterprise through fear or corruption. These activities represent a significant threat to the legal economy and public safety, requiring targeted law enforcement to dismantle.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The category of modern crimes is continuously evolving as advancements in technology, changes in global interconnectedness, and shifting social structures create new opportunities for criminal behavior. Acts like cyber-stalking, environmental pollution, and complex corporate fraud have gained prominence in recent decades. As society changes, new forms of harm emerge, and behaviors that were once socially accepted

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or technically impossible become criminalized. This dynamic nature of crime reflects the ongoing process through which the law adapts to contemporary challenges and social values.

151. (C) A dispute between two unrelated families in a neighborhood.
Domestic violence is specifically defined by abusive behaviors that occur within the family unit or intimate relationships. This includes physical, emotional, and economic abuse between spouses, parents and children, or other household members. A dispute between two unrelated families in a neighborhood is a community-level interpersonal conflict that falls outside the definition of domestic violence. While it may involve violence, it lacks the private, intimate, and family-centred dynamics that characterize the category of domestic abuse in both social and legal contexts.

152. (B) Cyber crime.
Creating and spreading a computer virus with the intent to cause damage is a quintessential cybercrime. This offense is committed entirely within digital networks and targets the integrity and functioning of computer systems themselves. By using malicious software to disrupt data or hardware, the perpetrator exploits technological vulnerabilities to cause widespread harm. This type of crime is defined by its digital nature and the target being information technology, distinguishing it from traditional offenses where technology is merely used as a tool to facilitate the act.

153. (C) Corruption and facilitating an environmental crime.
When a public official ignores illegal pollution in exchange for a bribe, they are engaging in corruption and facilitating an environmental crime. This act involves the abuse of public power for personal gain and directly contributes to the degradation of the natural world. The official's failure to enforce laws allows the offender to cause significant ecological damage with impunity. This situation illustrates the harmful nexus between political misconduct and environmental violations, where corruption undermines the state's ability to protect the health of the biosphere and its citizens.

154. (D) The primary target of the harm.
The fundamental difference between a crime against property and a crime against the person is the primary target of the harm. Crimes against the person, such as assault or homicide, involve direct physical injury or threats to an individual's body and life. Crimes against property, such as theft or vandalism, target material assets and financial resources. While some crimes can involve both, their legal classification depends on whether the primary violation is directed at a person's physical integrity or their property rights.

155. (A) Specific dynamics of power and privacy.
Identifying a crime as family-centred is crucial for understanding the specific dynamics of power and privacy that characterize these offenses. Because they occur within the domestic sphere and involve people with close personal ties, these crimes are often hidden from public view and subject to patterns of control and dependency. Recognizing this context helps the legal system and social services develop specialized interventions that address the unique challenges of protecting victims while navigating the private and sensitive nature of familial relationships and households.

156. (B) Legal construct of crime.
The psychological construct of crime, which focuses on the "mens rea" or the internal criminal mind, is a concept that is also central to the legal construct of crime. In most legal systems, an act is only considered a crime if it is committed with a specific mental state or intent. This focus on the offender's cognitive patterns and intentions allows both psychologists and legal professionals to distinguish between accidental harm and deliberate criminal acts, ensuring that individual responsibility and culpability are key elements of the justice process.

157. (C) The social and legal construction of crime.
The fact that an act like smoking marijuana is a crime in some jurisdictions but legal in others is a prime example of the social and legal construction of crime. This demonstrates that criminal behavior is not an objective or universal reality, but is defined by each society based on its specific cultural values, historical context, and political priorities. As societal beliefs evolve,

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behaviors can be criminalized or decriminalized, showing that the definition of crime is a relative and dynamic process shaped by social consensus and state authority.

158. (B) Group conflicts in social hierarchy.
The study of inter-caste tensions as a community problem focuses on the persistent conflicts between different social groups within a hierarchical society. These tensions arise from historical prejudices and competition for social, political, and economic power. Unlike individual disputes, these conflicts are collective in nature and are rooted in group identity and systemic inequality. Understanding these problems requires investigating the broader social structures and power dynamics that maintain caste hierarchies and lead to friction and violence between different communities in society.

159. (B) A cyber-assisted crime.
Using social media to organize a riot is a classic example of a cyber-assisted crime. The act of rioting is a traditional crime involving public disorder and violence. In this scenario, technology is used as a powerful tool to facilitate the organization, coordination, and rapid mobilization of large numbers of people. While the underlying criminal activity is traditional, its execution is enhanced and made more efficient through the use of digital communication, showing how technology can be integrated into long-standing forms of social conflict and illegal behavior.

160. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Understanding the relationships between crime and various social and technological factors is essential in modern criminology. The crime-politics nexus often involves criminals receiving protection from politicians. The media influences public perception of crime through the creation of moral panics. Technology facilitates modern offenses like phishing and hacking. Transnational crime is characterized by activities like human trafficking that operate across international borders. Correctly matching these concepts highlights the complex and interconnected ways that crime permeates different aspects of modern global society and its structures.

161. (B) Hate crime.
An act of vandalism where racist symbols are spray-painted on the home of a minority family is both a crime against property and a hate crime. While the physical act involves damaging material assets, the use of racist imagery reveals the perpetrator's biased motivation against the family's social identity. This motive elevates the offense because it aims to intimidate the individual victims and their entire community. Recognizing both aspects of the crime is essential for ensuring that the legal system properly addresses the harm and the underlying prejudice.

162. (C) Economic Crimes
White-collar crime is a specialized subset of the broader category of economic crimes. It involves non-violent, deceptive illegal acts committed by individuals in professional or business settings for financial gain. Quintessential examples include embezzlement, insider trading, and corporate fraud. These crimes are characterized by the abuse of trust and the use of complex financial systems to misappropriate assets. Unlike traditional property crimes, white-collar crimes occur within legitimate organizations and rely on the perpetrator's high social status and professional expertise for execution and concealment.

163. (A) Using armed force against state authority.
The fundamental activity that distinguishes an insurgent group from a conventional protest movement is the use of armed force against state authority. While a protest movement might use rallies and legal petitions to advocate for change, an insurgency engages in a violent struggle to challenge the government's control and eventually achieve territorial sovereignty or parallel administration. This transition to armed conflict represents a major escalation from social activism to a comprehensive and violent political rebellion aimed at undermining the legitimacy of the existing state.

164. (B) Limits of national jurisdiction.
The primary challenge in combating transnational crime is the limits of national jurisdiction. Because these criminal activities operate across multiple international borders, any single country's law enforcement agencies only have authority within their own territory. Perpetrators exploit this by moving people, goods,

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and money across borders to evade detection and prosecution. Effectively addressing these crimes requires high levels of international cooperation, standardized legal frameworks, and coordinated global efforts to bridge the gaps created by national boundaries and differing legal systems worldwide.

165. (B) 2 and 3 only
Development induced crime highlights the negative social consequences that can arise from large-scale state or corporate projects. It involves the marginalization and displacement of local communities, whose lives and livelihoods are often disrupted without adequate compensation or support. When these people protest against these conditions, their actions may be criminalized by the state. This concept critiques traditional development models by showing how they can create new categories of victims and use the legal system to punish those who resist the harmful impacts of economic progress.

166. (B) Corporate crime.
When a corporation deliberately markets an unsafe product, it is committing a corporate crime that can result in widespread harm to consumers. This type of offense involves illegal or negligent acts performed by a business entity to maximize profits at the expense of public safety. The victims of such crimes can be numerous and geographically dispersed, making these offenses significantly different from individual street crimes. Corporate crime highlights the severe social and health impacts that can occur when organizational goals are prioritized over legal and ethical responsibilities.

167. (B) Landlord refusal based on caste status.
Refusing to rent to a tenant based on their caste status is a prime example of a crime against a marginalized group. This act is rooted in deep-seated social hierarchies and systemic discrimination, aimed at excluding members of a particular group from accessing essential services and opportunities. Such discrimination is often specifically prohibited by law to protect vulnerable populations from group-based prejudice and exploitation. Recognizing these acts is essential for addressing the structural inequalities that continue to marginalize certain groups within the housing market and society.

168. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The legal definition of crime is not static; it changes over time as societal values and beliefs evolve. Acts that were once considered crimes can be decriminalized, while new behaviors can be criminalized through legislative reforms. This evolution is driven by the social understanding of what is acceptable or harmful, which influences the creation of new laws and the adaptation of the criminal justice system. This dynamic process shows that the definition of crime is a reflection of the continuous interaction between legal frameworks and social change.

169. (C) It crosses borders in planning or effect.
The defining characteristic of a transnational crime is that it involves criminal activities that cross international borders in their planning, execution, or consequences. This includes offenses like drug trafficking, human smuggling, and money laundering, where the illicit operations span multiple countries. These crimes exploit the globalized world's interconnectedness and the limitations of national jurisdictions. This international dimension makes these offenses particularly difficult to investigate and control, requiring extensive cooperation between different countries' law enforcement agencies to effectively disrupt and dismantle the networks that facilitate them.

170. (B) 1, 3 and 5
Traditional crimes are common law offenses that have been recognized and prohibited across most legal systems for centuries. Examples like homicide, burglary, and assault are quintessential traditional crimes because they involve direct physical harm or the straightforward misappropriation of property. In contrast, cyber-stalking and environmental crime are considered modern crimes because they have emerged more recently due to technological advancements and new social concerns. Categorizing offenses this way helps criminologists understand the historical evolution of criminal behavior and the state's response to different forms of harm.

171. (B) Weakening of the state rule of law.
The nexus between crime and politics often leads to the weakening of the state's rule of law. When politicians and criminal organizations collaborate for mutual benefit, the integrity

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of legal and democratic institutions is compromised. Criminals may receive protection from prosecution, while politicians use illegal influence to maintain power. This corruption creates an environment where personal and group interests take precedence over the law, undermining public trust in government and making it difficult to enforce justice fairly and effectively across society.

172. (C) Motivation and behavior.
The psychological construct is essential for understanding the internal drivers of criminal motivation and behavior. This perspective investigates how individual mental processes, personality traits, and early learning experiences influence a person's decision to commit a crime. By focusing on factors such as personality disorders, cognitive patterns, and emotional development, psychology helps explain why some individuals are more predisposed to criminal acts than others. This focus on the individual psyche provides a vital complement to sociological views that prioritize external structural and environmental factors.

173. (B) Robbery involves the use of force or threat of force against a person.
Robbery and burglary are distinguished by the nature of the act and the primary target of the harm. Robbery is classified as a crime against the person because it involves taking property from someone through the use or threat of direct physical force. Burglary, however, is a crime against property because it involves the unauthorized entry into a structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually theft, but does not necessarily require any contact with an individual.

174. (B) Crime is a formally sanctioned deviance.
The relationship between deviance and crime is defined by the way society regulates behavior. Deviance refers broadly to any act that violates informal social norms and expectations. Crime is a specific subset of deviance that has been formally codified in the law and carries official state-sanctioned penalties. While many deviant acts remain legal, all crimes are typically viewed as deviant because they break established rules. This makes crime a form of deviance that society has chosen to address through the formal criminal justice system.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Environmental crimes are frequently committed by powerful corporate actors because the pursuit of organizational profit can lead them to bypass costly regulations. The significant financial resources available to large companies allow them to implement complex schemes to hide their activities or influence the legal process to receive more lenient punishments. This power imbalance makes it difficult for authorities to detect and prosecute these crimes, highlighting how corporate interests can prioritize financial success over the health of the biosphere and public safety.

176. (B) Terrorism, Media, and Technology.
The use of the internet by terrorist organizations to spread propaganda and recruit new members is a prime example of the convergence of terrorism, media, and technology. Digital platforms provide a powerful means for extremist groups to reach a global audience and influence public perception. Technology facilitates the rapid dissemination of messages and decentralized communication, making it challenging for security forces to track and prevent these activities. This intersection shows how modern digital tools are used to enhance the impact and reach of traditional political violence.

177. (B) Shift from crime to health perspective.
Analyzing suicide under the category of victimless crimes facilitates a discussion on the evolving societal view from a criminal to a health and mental health perspective. Traditionally treated as a crime, suicide is now widely recognized as a crisis requiring psychological support and medical intervention. Many countries have decriminalized it to encourage individuals to seek help and to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues. This shift reflects a move away from punitive responses toward rehabilitation and preventive care for those in distress.

178. (B) Domestic violence.
Emotional and psychological abuse within a marriage is a significant form of domestic violence.

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This family-centred crime involves patterns of control, intimidation, and manipulation aimed at subjugating a spouse. While often less visible than physical violence, it can cause severe long-term harm to the victim's well-being and sense of self. Recognizing these non-physical forms of abuse is essential for a comprehensive understanding of domestic violence, as they are often used to maintain power and control within intimate relationships and households.

179. (C) A transnational economic crime.
Creating and distributing counterfeit currency across several countries is a classic example of a transnational economic crime. This offense involves structured criminal networks that operate internationally to misappropriate assets and undermine the integrity of financial systems. Because it crosses national borders, it poses a major challenge for global law enforcement and requires extensive cross-border cooperation to investigate and control. This crime combines sophisticated logistical operations with a clear financial motive, representing a significant threat to international economic stability and the security of modern currencies.

180. (A) Economic crime.
Tax evasion is a quintessential economic crime committed by individuals or corporations to illegally reduce their tax liability. This offense involves the deceptive non-payment or underpayment of taxes, representing a direct violation of financial laws for personal or organizational gain. Tax evasion undermines the state's ability to fund essential public services and places an unfair burden on honest taxpayers. It is a non-violent, white-collar crime characterized by the abuse of financial systems and the pursuit of unlawful professional and personal wealth.

181. (C) Capable of escalating into widespread violence.
A key feature of community problems, such as inter-religion conflicts, is their capacity to escalate into widespread violence. These tensions arise from deep-seated group identities and social frictions, which can quickly transform into large-scale public disorder and riots. Because these conflicts involve large groups of people driven by collective grievances, they pose a significant threat to social stability and public safety. Addressing these issues requires interventions that go beyond individual disputes to tackle the root causes of group friction and systemic social hierarchy.

182. (C) The act is immoral for a specific group.
The legal construct of crime is defined by objective elements, including the prohibition by law (actus reus), the presence of criminal intent (mens rea), and the prescription of a formal state penalty. While laws often reflect societal morals, the legal construct specifically excludes acts based solely on their immorality for a specific group if those acts are not formally codified in written statutes. This ensures that legal punishment is reserved for violations of established law rather than varying social or group-based moral standards.

183. (B) Corporate Crime
Price-fixing is a classic example of corporate crime, where companies secretly collaborate to set prices and inflate profits by eliminating fair competition. This illegal act is committed to benefit the corporation and its organizational goals at the expense of consumers and the market. These crimes involve the abuse of market position and trust, often occurring within complex corporate structures that make detection difficult. Recognizing price-fixing as a crime is essential for protecting the integrity of the economic system and ensuring fair competition in society.

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184. (C) Victimization is not random and is often linked to vulnerability and social status.
Mentioning crimes against specific groups like children, women, and the LGBTQ community highlights that victimization is not a random occurrence. Instead, it is often deeply linked to the social status and inherent vulnerability of these groups within societal power structures. These populations are frequently targeted because of their perceived lack of social and political influence, which can make them more susceptible to exploitation and violence. Recognizing these patterns is essential for developing targeted legal protections and social support systems to address these inequities.

185. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different categories of political and social crimes are distinguished by their primary goals and

motives. Terrorism seeks to achieve political ends by creating widespread fear among civilians. Corruption involves the abuse of public office for personal gain. Insurgency is an armed movement aimed at challenging state authority and controlling territory. Hate crimes are driven by bias and the intent to intimidate groups based on their identity. Correctly identifying these motives is essential for developing effective legal and security responses to these diverse forms of crime.

186. (B) Deviance, Crime, and Media.
The concept of a deviancy amplification spiral illustrates the complex interplay between deviance, crime, and the media. It occurs when media reporting on certain deviant behaviors leads to increased public concern and heightened social control, which in turn can cause the marginalized groups to further retreat into deviant behavior. This cycle shows how media sensationalism can shape public perception and influence the legal and social construction of crime, sometimes exacerbating the very problems it aims to report on within society.

187. (C) Environmental Crime
Environmental crime is a modern offense defined by the natural world being the primary target of the harm. It includes illegal activities like unauthorized waste dumping, poaching, and activities that violate regulations designed to protect ecosystems. These crimes cause significant damage to the biosphere and public health, often with long-lasting and widespread consequences. Their classification as a distinct category highlights the growing recognition that the health of the environment is a legal interest that requires specialized protection and enforcement in the modern age.

188. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Organized crime is characterized by its long-term, structured, and hierarchical nature rather than being spontaneous or individual acts. It involves a continuing criminal enterprise that is specifically designed to generate profit through a variety of illicit activities, such as smuggling, trafficking, and extortion. These organizations often use division of labor and sophisticated methods like corruption to protect their interests and ensure the continuity of their illegal operations. This structured approach distinguishes organized crime from traditional, unplanned street-level criminal behavior in contemporary society.

189. (B) A Development induced Crime.
The forced eviction of indigenous communities to build a large dam is a quintessential example of development induced crime. This process highlights the negative social consequences of certain development models, where local populations are marginalized and displaced from their traditional lands and livelihoods. When these communities resist these harmful impacts, their protests may be criminalized by the state. This highlights the tension between economic progress and the rights of vulnerable groups, showing how state-led initiatives can create new categories of victims and criminalization.

190. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Family-centred crimes are specifically characterized by offenses that occur within the domestic unit, where victims and perpetrators have pre-existing personal relationships. These crimes, such as domestic violence and child abuse, are often hidden from public view because they take place in private spaces. This hidden nature frequently leads to significant under-reporting. Understanding these crimes requires looking at the patterns of power, control, and dependency that exist within households, which can make it particularly difficult for victims to seek help and escape abuse.

191. (B) Terrorism seeks broad political goals.
A fundamental difference between terrorism and hate crimes lies in their ultimate objectives. Terrorism is primarily driven by broad political, religious, or ideological goals and aims to influence a wide audience through the creation of widespread fear. While hate crimes are also motivated by bias against a group, they are typically focused on the intimidation of a specific community based on social identity rather than the pursuit of overarching political change. Recognizing these distinct motives is essential for accurately categorizing and responding to these different forms of violence.

192. (B) Spreading ransomware to encrypt data.
Spreading ransomware is a classic example of a "pure" cybercrime because it targets the integrity

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of computer systems and data directly within digital networks. This offense uses malicious software to encrypt files, demanding payment for their release, and is conducted entirely through information technology. This distinguishes it from cyber-assisted crimes where technology is merely a tool for traditional offenses. Pure cyber crimes exploit vulnerabilities in digital systems and represent a major modern threat to individual privacy and organizational security in our increasingly interconnected world.

193. (A) Legal norms and social inequality.
The criminalization of beggary is often seen as a conflict between formal legal norms and the reality of systemic social inequality. Many argue that by making beggary a crime, the legal system penalizes the most vulnerable members of society for their poverty rather than addressing the root causes of their situation. This creates a tension where laws aimed at maintaining public order clash with the need for social support and justice for those who are marginalized and economically excluded from mainstream society.

194. (B) A marginalized group.
A loan shark targeting a vulnerable person from a marginalized community is committing an economic crime that exploits the victim's social and financial status. These predatory lending practices take advantage of individuals with limited access to formal credit and less social and political power to protect their interests. By targeting members of groups that are already pushed to the edges of society, these crimes reinforce systemic inequality and cause significant financial and emotional harm to populations that are already highly vulnerable to victimization.

195. (B) 2, 3 and 5
Transnational organized crime is defined by structured criminal networks that operate across multiple national borders for long-term financial profit. Human trafficking, global arms smuggling, and large-scale money laundering are quintessential examples because they involve complex international logistics and exploit differences in national laws. Domestic violence and street-level drug dealing, while serious, are typically local or domestic in nature. Effectively addressing transnational crimes requires high levels of international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and coordinated law enforcement efforts to disrupt the networks that operate across global boundaries.

196. (A) The link between Media and Crime.
The study of how media framing of crime news influences public fear and policy is a core aspect of understanding the link between media and crime. This research explores how sensationalized reporting can create moral panics and pressure lawmakers into enacting more punitive legislation. By focusing on the media's power to shape public perception, criminologists can identify how the portrayal of crime often deviates from official statistics and how this discrepancy affects the societal and legal response to criminal behavior in contemporary society.

197. (C) Modern Crime : Burglary
Burglary is classified as a traditional crime because it has long been recognized as a common law offense involving unauthorized entry into a structure with intent to commit a crime. In contrast, modern crimes have emerged more recently due to technological and social changes. Correct pairs include assault as a crime against the person, drug addiction as a victimless crime, and child abuse as a family-centred crime. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for understanding the historical evolution of criminal law and the emergence of new categories of harm.

198. (B) Faulty learning and cognitive patterns.
The psychological approach to understanding crime focuses on internal factors such as faulty learning and maladaptive cognitive patterns. This perspective investigates how individual mental processes and personality development influence the decision to engage in criminal behavior. Psychologists look at how early life experiences and cognitive conditioning can lead to deviant acts. This focus on the individual's psyche distinguishes psychological theories from sociological ones, which prioritize external environmental factors and systemic social issues like inequality in explaining why certain people commit crimes in society.

199. (C) Happens between intimate family members.

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Domestic violence is categorized as a family-centred crime because it occurs between individuals who have intimate familial relationships or live within the same household. This context is crucial because it involves unique patterns of power, control, and dependency that are not typically present in other types of crime. The private nature of the family unit often makes these offenses hidden from public view and difficult to report, requiring specialized legal and social support systems that address the sensitivities and challenges of domestic abuse in modern society.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The definition of crime is a reflection of a society's values at a particular time, demonstrating that it is not an absolute or universal concept. Historically, acts like witchcraft were severely punished, whereas today, they are no longer seen as criminal. Conversely, modern behaviors like cyber-stalking have been criminalized as technology has changed social interactions. This evolution highlights that the legal and social construct of crime is dynamic, continuously adapting to the shifting beliefs, technological advancements, and political priorities of a given society.

201. (A) Environmental crime and Transnational crime.
The illegal poaching of rhinos for international smuggling intersects the categories of environmental and transnational crime. It is an environmental crime because it involves the illegal exploitation of endangered species and harms global biodiversity. It is also a transnational crime because the illicit trade operates across international borders, requiring sophisticated global networks for transport and sale. This dual nature poses a major challenge for global law enforcement and conservation efforts, necessitating coordinated international cooperation to dismantle the networks that facilitate this harmful and illegal activity.

202. (C) Promote inclusive victim recognition.
The concept of 'crimes against men' serves to promote a more inclusive understanding of victimization by acknowledging that men can also be targets of serious offenses like domestic and sexual violence. Traditionally, societal stereotypes often downplayed male victimization, focusing primarily on women. Recognizing that men can experience physical and psychological harm in these contexts is essential for ensuring that all victims, regardless of their gender, have access to justice and support services. This inclusive perspective helps broaden the legal and social frameworks for protecting all individuals.

203. (C) A minister intervening to stop an investigation against a corporate donor.
A minister intervening to halt an investigation into a corporate donor is a quintessential example of the nexus between crime and politics. This act illustrates how political influence can be used to protect specific interests from law enforcement, undermining the rule of law and the integrity of justice. Such interactions create an environment where personal and group favoritism takes precedence over legal accountability, showing how political power can be manipulated to facilitate and conceal illegal activities while compromising the fair and equitable functioning of democratic institutions.

204. (B) Offender's biased motivation.
The primary characteristic that distinguishes a hate crime from a regular crime is the offender's biased motivation against the victim's social identity. In a hate crime, the victim is targeted specifically because of their actual or perceived membership in a group based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity markers. This bias is a key element of the offense, as it aims to intimidate both the individual victim and their entire community, making the act a violation that affects the broader social fabric beyond the immediate victim.

205. (B) Victimless crime to be state punished.
The argument that drug addiction should be viewed as a public health crisis rather than a criminal issue is a direct challenge to its traditional classification as a victimless crime that warrants state punishment. Proponents of this view argue that the criminal justice system is an ineffective way to address the physiological and psychological aspects of addiction. Instead, they advocate for a medical and social approach that prioritizes treatment, counseling, and harm reduction, treating addiction as a condition

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requiring support rather than a behavior deserving of legal penalties.

206. (B) Economic crime.
Insider trading is a specific type of economic crime that involves the illegal use of confidential, non-public information to gain a financial advantage in the stock market. This white-collar crime is committed by individuals who abuse their professional position and access to company secrets for personal profit. Such activities undermine the fairness and integrity of financial systems, as they allow certain individuals to exploit the market at the expense of other investors. Recognizing insider trading as a crime is essential for maintaining trust and transparency in economic activities.

207. (A) Marginalized person and property crime.
A powerful landlord from a dominant caste forcibly grabbing the land of a poor farmer from a marginalized caste combines elements of property crime and the victimization of a marginalized group. This act is rooted in deep-seated social hierarchies where group-based power is used to exploit the vulnerable. The primary harm is the illegal interference with property rights, but the identity of the victim highlights how social status and systemic inequality play a role in patterns of crime. This illustrates how marginalized groups are often targeted due to their limited power.

208. (A) A cyber-assisted crime.
Stalking that is performed using modern technology like social media and GPS tracking is a quintessential cyber-assisted crime. While stalking is a long-standing traditional crime involving unwanted following and harassment, the use of digital tools facilitates the offense and makes it easier for the perpetrator to monitor the victim remotely. This illustrates how modern technology is integrated into traditional criminal behaviors, enhancing their efficiency and reach while transforming the ways that offenders can harass and intimidate their victims in the contemporary information age.

209. (C) Community problem of inter-religion conflict.
Persistent and violent conflict between two religious communities is best understood as a community problem of inter-religion conflict. This type of offense is rooted in deep-seated group tensions and competition for symbolic, social, or political power. These conflicts are collective in nature, involving large groups of people who are driven by their religious identity and group grievances. Such clashes pose a significant challenge to social harmony and public order, requiring interventions that address group-level grievances and promote dialogue and reconciliation between different communities.

210. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Correctly classifying different crimes is essential for understanding their unique characteristics and the appropriate legal responses. Dowry death is a family-centred crime due to its domestic context. Phishing is a cybercrime that targets digital information. Price-fixing is a corporate crime committed to benefit an organization through illegal collaboration. Bioterrorism is a form of terrorism involving the use of biological agents to cause fear and political change. These classifications help criminologists and lawmakers develop specialized strategies to address the diverse forms of modern and traditional criminal behavior.

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211. (B) Deviance is always harmful to society.
While deviance refers to behavior that violates informal social norms, it is incorrect to assume that it is always harmful to society. Deviance is culturally relative and its definition can change over time. Some deviant acts, like social protest or unconventional artistic expression, can lead to positive social change and the questioning of outdated rules. Not all deviant behavior is criminal, and society's response to it can range from mild disapproval to formal legal sanctions, depending on the perceived impact and the community's evolving standards.

212. (B) No crime without a law.
The legal principle of "nullum crimen sine lege" means that there can be no crime without a specific law prohibiting the act. This fundamental concept of justice ensures that individuals are only subject to state punishment for actions that have been formally codified as illegal in written statutes. This principle prevents the arbitrary use of power and provides citizens with a clear understanding of what is considered criminal behavior. It underscores the importance of the

legal construct of crime, which focuses on the objective application of established laws.

213. (B) Domestic violence and a family-centred crime.
Emotional abuse of an elder by a family member is a serious form of domestic violence and a family-centred crime. This offense occurs within the household and involves a breach of the trust and care expected in familial relationships. Like other forms of domestic abuse, it is often hidden from public view and involves patterns of power and control. Recognizing elder abuse as a specific type of family-centred crime is essential for developing legal protections and support services that address the unique vulnerabilities of the elderly.

214. (D) Identity Theft
Traditional crimes against property include offenses that have long been recognized for their direct interference with material assets, such as burglary, larceny-theft, and arson. Identity theft, however, is classified as a modern economic or cyber-enabled crime. It involves the fraudulent use of someone else's personal information for financial gain, often through the use of digital technology and the internet. This distinction highlights how the category of property crime has evolved to include new forms of deceptive acts that exploit information rather than just physical goods.

215. (B) 2 and 3 only
Insurgency and terrorism are related but distinct concepts. Terrorism is specifically defined by its intent to influence a broad audience through the creation of fear, often by targeting non-combatants and civilians. Insurgency is a broader political and social movement that frequently involves a struggle for territorial control and state authority. While some insurgent groups use terrorist tactics to achieve their goals, the two are not identical, and terrorism is always driven by political or ideological motives rather than being a non-political or purely criminal activity.

216. (B) The role of societal power structures.
The concept of crime as a social construct emphasizes that the definition of what is illegal is heavily influenced by the power structures within a society. Powerful political and economic groups play a key role in determining which behaviors are codified as crimes and how those laws are enforced. This perspective highlights that laws are not universal or objective but reflect the interests and values of those with the most influence, showing that the definition of crime changes as power dynamics and social values evolve over time.

217. (B) Terrorism.
A car bomb detonated in a crowded marketplace by a group seeking to destabilize the government is a classic act of terrorism. This offense is characterized by the use of extreme violence to create widespread psychological terror and influence public and political opinion. By targeting civilians and non-combatants, the perpetrators aim to maximize fear and draw international attention to their political or ideological goals. This focus on symbolic violence and the creation of terror distinguishes terrorism from other forms of crime or conventional armed conflict.

218. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Corporate crimes, such as widespread environmental pollution or financial fraud, often cause significantly more economic damage and even loss of life than traditional street-level crimes. However, the perpetrators of these offenses are frequently treated more leniently by the criminal justice system. This discrepancy is often attributed to the high social status of the offenders and the complexity of proving individual criminal intent within large organizational structures. These factors combined highlight the challenges in achieving equitable justice for sophisticated crimes committed by powerful corporate and business entities.

219. (B) Cyber-assisted crimes.
When information technology is used to facilitate traditional offenses like drug trafficking or human smuggling, they are categorized as cyber-assisted crimes. In these cases, technology is not the target of the crime, but a powerful tool that makes the execution and coordination of the act easier and more efficient. While the underlying criminal activity is long-standing, its reach and complexity are significantly enhanced through the use of digital communication and networks. This highlights how modern tools are

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integrated into traditional forms of organized and transnational crime.

220. (B) 2, 3 and 5
Modern crimes represent evolving forms of illegal activity that have gained prominence due to changes in technology, social structures, and economic complexity. Corruption, development induced crime, and transnational crime are quintessential examples, as they involve methods and impacts characteristic of the contemporary globalized world. While robbery and assault are serious offenses, they are classified as traditional crimes because they have been recognized for centuries and involve direct physical interaction rather than the complex organizational, structural, or technological elements that define most modern and transnational criminal activities.

221. (B) Element of consent between participants.
The defining feature of a victimless crime is the element of consent between the participants in the illegal act. These offenses, such as certain forms of gambling or drug use, do not involve a direct, non-consenting party who has been harmed by the behavior. While the state criminalizes these acts based on public morality or societal interests, the lack of an identifiable complaining victim distinguishes them from traditional crimes. This consensual nature is central to the ongoing debate about whether these behaviors should remain criminalized by the state.

222. (B) Hate crime.
An attack on an individual because they are perceived to be gay is a classic example of a hate crime targeting an LGBTQ person. The key element that distinguishes this offense is the perpetrator's biased motivation and prejudice against the victim's social identity. By targeting a person based on their sexual orientation, the crime aims to intimidate both the individual and their wider community. Recognizing these motives is essential for ensuring that the legal system properly identifies and addresses group-based violence and discrimination within contemporary society.

223. (B) Modern crimes often involve technology, complex organizations, or new forms of social harm like environmental damage.
Modern crimes are distinguished from traditional offenses by their reliance on advanced technology, complex organizational structures, and the emergence of new forms of social harm. While traditional crimes like theft or assault involve direct physical interaction, modern crimes such as cyber-attacks, corporate fraud, and environmental violations utilize digital networks and global financial systems to cause widespread damage. This transition reflects the evolution of criminal behavior as it adapts to the technological advancements and increasing complexity of social and economic interactions in the contemporary world.

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224. (C) Privacy, dependency, and power.
Child abuse is classified as a family-centred crime because it most often occurs within the private sphere of the household, involving members with close familial ties. This domestic context creates complex issues of privacy, economic and emotional dependency, and power imbalances that are not present in most other crimes. These factors often make it particularly difficult for children to seek help and for authorities to detect and intervene in the abuse. Recognizing these dynamics is essential for developing specialized legal and social protections for vulnerable minors.

225. (B) Issues of social inequality.
The criminalization of the poor and homeless for acts like begging illustrates how the legal system can be used to manage and hide issues of deep-seated social inequality. Many argue that by making such acts illegal, the state is penalizing individuals for their poverty rather than addressing the structural causes of their situation. This creates a tension where laws aimed at public order and aesthetics can further marginalize those who are already economically excluded, treating a symptom of social failure as a matter of criminal misconduct.

226. (C) Provides illicit goods in structure.
A key characteristic of organized crime is its ability to provide illicit goods and services through a structured and continuing criminal enterprise. These groups have a clear division of labor and hierarchical leadership, allowing them to manage complex activities like drug trafficking or smuggling on a long-term basis. This organizational structure distinguishes these

offenses from spontaneous or isolated criminal acts. Organized crime aims to generate substantial profit and often uses corruption and intimidation to protect and sustain its illegal operations within society and the economy.

227. (C) The socio-economic societal structure.
The psychological construct of crime is primarily interested in the internal mental state and behavior of the individual offender. It focuses on factors such as personality profiles, cognitive thought processes, and the role of early life experiences in shaping deviant behavior. This perspective prioritizes understanding the internal psyche over external environmental forces. Therefore, it would be least interested in the broader socio-economic societal structure, which is the primary focus of sociological theories that investigate how systemic inequality and social structures influence the rates and types of crime.

228. (D) False Imprisonment
False imprisonment is a quintessential crime against the person because it involves the illegal restraint of an individual's liberty and physical freedom. Like other offenses in this category, such as assault or kidnapping, the primary harm is the violation of an individual's personal integrity and physical safety. In contrast, embezzlement and vandalism are classified as property or economic crimes, as they target material assets. Trespass is a property-related offense involving unauthorized entry. Recognizing false imprisonment as a crime against the person highlights the legal protection of individual autonomy.

229. (C) Hacking a bank's server to steal money.
Hacking into a bank's server is considered a "pure" cybercrime because it targets the integrity of computer systems and digital information directly. In contrast, cyber-assisted crimes are traditional offenses where technology is used as a facilitating tool. Examples include using GPS to stalk someone, researching how to build a bomb online, or using social media to coordinate a protest. In these cases, the underlying criminal act is a traditional one, but its execution is made easier or more effective through the use of modern technology and digital communication.

230. (B) Replacing the rule of law with informal power and influence.
The crime-politics nexus undermines democracy by replacing the impartial rule of law with informal power and favoritism. When politicians and criminal organizations collaborate, the integrity of state institutions is compromised. Criminals may receive protection from prosecution, while politicians use illegal resources to maintain their positions. This corruption weakens public trust in government and makes it difficult to ensure that justice is applied fairly to all citizens. This relationship subverts democratic processes by allowing personal and group interests to override the legal framework of the state.

231. (C) There is a specific law that defines it as a crime and prescribes a punishment.
From a strict legal standpoint, an act is only considered a crime if it violates a specific codified law and carries a state-prescribed punishment. This fundamental principle ensures that individuals are only subject to legal penalties for behaviors that the state has explicitly defined as illegal. While many crimes are also seen as immoral or harmful, the legal definition excludes acts that are socially disapproved of but not formally prohibited by statutory law. This protects citizens from arbitrary use of state power and provides clear legal boundaries.

232. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Not all hate crimes are crimes against the person. While many hate crimes involve physical assault or violence against individuals, they can also be crimes against property. For example, vandalizing a place of worship with hateful symbols or destroying community property motivated by bias is classified as a hate crime. The defining element is the perpetrator's prejudiced motive against a specific social identity, which can manifest as harm to either people or their property and symbols. This broadens the understanding of how bias-motivated offenses can cause harm.

233. (A) Transnational crime.
The illegal trafficking of people across international borders for exploitation is a quintessential transnational crime. These activities involve sophisticated criminal networks that operate in multiple countries, exploiting national boundaries and differing legal systems. The perpetrators manage the recruitment, transport, and eventual exploitation

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of victims on a global scale. This international dimension makes human trafficking difficult for any single country to investigate and control, necessitating extensive international cooperation and coordinated law enforcement efforts to effectively dismantle the networks that facilitate these widespread and harmful illegal activities.

234. (C) Create psychological impact and fear.
The primary goal of terrorism is to maximize psychological impact and create a widespread state of fear or terror within a population. While terrorist acts involve physical violence, their ultimate objective is to influence public opinion and pressure governments to achieve specific political, religious, or ideological goals. By targeting non-combatants and civilians, perpetrators aim to draw global attention to their cause and demonstrate the state's inability to provide safety. This focus on symbolic violence and fear distinguishes terrorism from traditional forms of criminal behavior.

235. (B) Environmental and corporate crime.
A factory's long-term emission of illegal pollutants that causes widespread health problems is an example of both environmental and corporate crime. It is an environmental crime because it directly violates regulations designed to protect the natural world and public health. It is also a corporate crime because the illegal acts are performed by a business entity to maximize profit or reduce operational costs. These offenses highlight the severe social and ecological harms that can occur when organizational interests prioritize financial success over the health of the community and the environment.

236. (C) Coercion, exploitation, and human trafficking.
The classification of commercial sex as a victimless crime is often challenged because the industry is frequently associated with serious concerns like coercion, exploitation, and human trafficking. While some argue it is a consensual adult exchange, others point to the widespread systemic abuse and the lack of genuine choice for many involved. These concerns highlight that the harm in commercial sex can be deep-seated and structural, necessitating careful legal and social regulation to protect individuals from exploitation rather than just focusing on the act's consensual appearance.

237. (B) A historical and political process.
The social constructionist perspective argues that the criminalization of drug use is the result of a complex historical and political process rather than an objective or universal harm. This viewpoint suggests that societal power dynamics and changing cultural values influence which substances are labeled as illegal and which are accepted. As political priorities and social beliefs evolve, the legal status of drug use can change, demonstrating that the definition of what is a crime is a dynamic and relative process shaped by social consensus and state authority.

238. (A) Hate crime.
Arson committed against an ethnic community center is both a crime against property and a hate crime. While the physical act involves the intentional burning of a building, the choice of target reveals the perpetrator's biased motivation against a specific social group. This prejudiced intent elevates the offense because it aims to intimidate and harm an entire community based on their identity. Recognizing both aspects of the crime is essential for ensuring that the legal system accurately identifies and penalizes group-based violence and its wider social impact.

239. (B) The use of a 'deepfake' video to blackmail a political figure, which is then spread via social media.
The use of a deepfake video to blackmail a political figure, spread via social media, perfectly illustrates the intersection of media, technology, and crime. This offense utilizes advanced artificial intelligence technology to create a deceptive and harmful product, which is then disseminated through digital media platforms to achieve a criminal goal like blackmail or political destabilization. This combination shows how cutting-edge tools and global information networks can be integrated to commit sophisticated and damaging crimes that pose significant challenges to modern security and the integrity of public information.

240. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The typical sequence of criminalization begins when a new social behavior emerges, followed

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by interest groups lobbying to have it declared illegal. The legislature then passes a law formally defining the behavior as a crime. Finally, law enforcement begins to apprehend individuals for violating the new statute. This process shows how the definition of crime is socially and legally constructed as society responds to new developments and changing values, illustrating the dynamic relationship between behavior, social advocacy, and the formal legal system in contemporary society.

241. (B) Assault motivated by personal anger.
Economic crime is a broad category that includes illegal acts committed for financial gain, such as tax evasion, credit card fraud, and embezzlement. These are non-violent offenses that involve the deceptive misappropriation of assets. Assault motivated by personal anger, however, is classified as a crime against the person because it involves physical harm or threats to an individual's physical integrity. This distinction is based on the primary target and motive of the act, separating financial misconduct from offenses that cause direct bodily harm to another person.

242. (B) Marginalize vulnerable populations.
The concept of development induced crime critiques traditional development models by highlighting how large-scale projects can lead to the marginalization and displacement of vulnerable populations. These communities often lose their land and traditional livelihoods, and their subsequent resistance to these conditions may be criminalized by the state. This shows that economic progress is not always universally positive and can create new categories of victims, illustrating the complex and often harmful relationship between state-led economic growth and the rights of those who bear its costs.

243. (B) The motive (political control vs. financial profit).
The primary difference between insurgency and organized crime lies in their underlying motives. An insurgency is driven by political, ideological, or social goals, specifically seeking to challenge state authority and gain territorial control. Organized crime, however, is primarily motivated by the desire for long-term financial profit through various illicit activities. While both involve structured groups and may use violence, their ultimate strategic objectives are different, with insurgents aiming for governance and political change and criminal syndicates focusing on illegal market dominance and financial gain.

244. (A) Why certain acts are criminalized.
The study of crime from a social construct perspective primarily investigates why certain behaviors are criminalized while others are not. This research explores how societal power dynamics, changing values, and cultural consensus influence the creation and enforcement of laws. By looking at how certain groups and institutions shape the definition of crime, criminologists can understand that what is considered illegal is not absolute, but is a dynamic process reflecting the interests and beliefs of the dominant forces within a given society and historical period.

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245. (B) Crime against an LGBTQ person/Hate crime.
An attack on a transgender person motivated by prejudice against their gender identity is a clear example of a hate crime and a crime against an LGBTQ person. The defining characteristic is the perpetrator's biased motivation, which targets the victim specifically because of their social identity. This biased intent makes the act a hate crime, as it seeks to intimidate both the individual and their community. Recognizing these motives is essential for ensuring that the legal system properly addresses group-based violence and protects vulnerable populations from discrimination.

246. (A) The set of criminal acts is a subset of all deviant acts.
The relationship between crime and deviance is defined by the scope of behaviors they encompass. Deviance is a broad category that includes all acts violating informal social norms and expectations. Crime is a specific subset of deviance that has been formally codified in the law and carries state-sanctioned penalties. While many deviant acts remain legal because they do not break any statutes, all crimes are typically viewed as deviant because they violate established social and legal rules, making crime a more formal and sanctioned form of deviance.

247. (C) Intimacy, power, and privacy.

The term 'family-centred crimes' implies that the context of the offense is crucial, involving the specific dynamics of intimacy, power, and privacy within the household. Because these crimes occur within domestic units and involve people with close familial or intimate relationships, they are often hidden from public view and subject to patterns of dependency and control. Recognizing these unique elements is essential for developing legal and social interventions that can effectively protect victims while navigating the sensitive and private nature of family dynamics and domestic environments.

248. (B) Money laundering.
Money laundering is the illegal process of concealing the origins of money obtained through criminal activity by moving it through a complex series of bank transfers and financial transactions. This makes the illicit funds appear as legitimate wealth, allowing the offender to use them without raising suspicion. This crime is quintessential to transnational organized crime, as it often involves international financial systems. Effective detection requires high levels of cooperation between banks and law enforcement to track the flow of funds and identify the source of laundered money.

249. (C) Kidnapping
Kidnapping is a quintessential traditional crime against the person because it involves the forced abduction and illegal restraint of an individual, directly violating their personal liberty and physical safety. This has been recognized and prohibited in legal systems for centuries. In contrast, tax fraud and vandalism are classified as economic or property crimes, and hacking is a modern cybercrime. The primary target of harm in kidnapping is the personhood and physical integrity of the victim, making it a standard example of traditional interpersonal criminal behavior.

250. (B) Attacking critical infrastructures for various political goals.
Cyber-terrorism is a modern phenomenon that involves the use of information technology and digital networks to attack critical infrastructures, such as power grids or communication systems, to achieve political goals. These acts aim to cause widespread fear and disruption through technological means rather than physical force alone. By targeting the essential services that society depends on, cyber-terrorists seek to influence public opinion and pressure governments. This combines the ideological motives of traditional terrorism with the sophisticated methods of modern digital warfare and cyber-attacks in the information age.

251. (B) Its formal codification in law with prescribed penalties
While deviance encompasses any behavior violating social norms, crime is a specific subset defined by its formal legal status. Legal frameworks highlight that an act is elevated to a crime through codification within a legal system and the prescription of state-sanctioned punishments. This legalistic framework provides the foundational distinction between general social violations and formal criminal offenses.

252. (A) What constitutes a crime is a product of societal negotiation, power, and changing norms.
The social constructivist perspective posits that criminal labels are not inherent to acts but are determined by changing societal values and power dynamics. This view emphasizes that definitions of criminality emerge from a continuous social process, where labels shift over time across different cultures. Consequently, what society deems criminal reflects its current norms rather than a static or universal truth.

253. (C) a synthesis of legal, social, and psychological viewpoints.
An integrated approach is necessary to grasp the multifaceted nature of crime. This requires a thorough analysis of how legal statutes define prohibited acts, how societal perceptions and labels shape our understanding, and how individual psychological factors contribute to behavior. By synthesizing these diverse viewpoints, one can account for the complex interplay between statutes, norms, and human cognition within society.

254. (D) Engaging in an unconventional but legal lifestyle
Deviance is a broad concept referring to any behavior that violates established social norms but does not necessarily break specific laws. While robbery, traffic violations, and forgery

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are codified as crimes with prescribed penalties, an unconventional lifestyle may attract social disapproval without violating any legal statutes. Thus, it remains purely a form of deviance rather than a legally defined crime.

255. (C) the criminal justice system.
The legal construct defines crime as an act or omission violating public law, accompanied by a specific penalty. This perspective is considered foundational to the criminal justice system because it establishes the clear, codified definitions required for enforcement and adjudication. Without these formal legal boundaries, the justice system would lack the necessary framework to consistently identify, prosecute, and punish offenders.

256. (B) The violation of an individual's physical integrity and safety
Crimes against the person are categorized by acts that directly inflict or threaten physical or psychological harm. The essential characteristic identifying these offenses is the violation of an individual's physical integrity and their right to personal safety. This category includes serious acts such as homicide, assault, and kidnapping, all of which prioritize the well-being of the human victim over property.

257. (D) Robbery
Certain criminal acts involve the violation of both property rights and personal safety simultaneously. Robbery serves as a primary example because it entails the unlawful taking of property, which is a property crime, while also employing force or threats against an individual, which is a crime against the person. This overlap necessitates a legal classification that acknowledges both distinct harms.

258. (A) the unlawful interference with property rights.
The classification of a crime against property centers on the unlawful interference with the property rights of another person. These offenses, such as theft, burglary, and arson, involve the deprivation of ownership, possession, or enjoyment of assets without the owner's consent. The core legal concern is the protection of property interests rather than the physical safety of an individual.

259. (C) the value of the property and the methods employed.
Legal systems typically assess the severity of property-related offenses by examining specific objective factors of the act. The primary criteria used for this evaluation include the monetary or intrinsic value of the property involved and the specific methods employed during the commission of the crime. These factors help guide the determination of appropriate sanctions and the classification of the offense.

260. (A) classifying offenses and structuring penal codes.
Differentiating between crimes against property and crimes against the person is a fundamental requirement for modern legal systems. This classification is essential for organizing and structuring penal codes effectively. Furthermore, it provides the necessary guidance for law enforcement and judicial authorities to categorize various offenses accurately and determine the appropriate legal sanctions based on the nature of the violation.

261. (D) They are often rooted in prejudice and power imbalances.
Crimes targeting groups such as women and LGBTQ individuals are often characterized by underlying systemic issues rather than simple individual aggression. These offenses frequently stem from deep-seated prejudices and existing power imbalances within society. Recognizing these root causes is vital for understanding why certain populations are more susceptible to targeted violence and for developing effective strategies to address these vulnerabilities.

262. (B) physical and emotional dependency.
Children are considered particularly vulnerable to specific crimes due to their inherent state of physical and emotional dependency on adults. This dependency is often exploited in acts of abuse or neglect, where perpetrators take advantage of the child's reliance on them for care and protection. Understanding this fundamental vulnerability is crucial for implementing protective measures and specialized legal frameworks for minors.

263. (C) developing targeted prevention and tackling root social causes.

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Effectively combating crimes against marginalized populations involves more than just the punishment of individual offenders. It requires a comprehensive approach that includes developing targeted prevention strategies and actively addressing the root social causes of such violence. This includes tackling deep-seated prejudices and structural inequalities that create the environment where these groups are disproportionately targeted and victimized within society.

264. (D) challenge simplistic or monolithic views of victimhood.
Acknowledging that men can also be victims of specific crimes is important for creating a more nuanced understanding of victimhood. This inclusion challenges traditional, monolithic perceptions that often overlook certain types of male victimization. By recognizing that anyone can be a victim regardless of gender, the legal system and society can adopt a more inclusive and accurate view of crime.

265. (A) The driving factors behind targeted hostility
In the context of crimes against the LGBTQ community, homophobia and transphobia are identified as the primary motivations driving targeted hostility. These specific prejudices lead to violence and discrimination against individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. Recognizing these motivations is essential for classifying these acts as distinct forms of bias-motivated crime and for developing specialized support services.

266. (B) They lack an apparent, non-consenting third-party victim.
The term victimless crime is used to describe illegal acts where participation is consensual among all involved parties. These offenses are characterized by the absence of an obvious, non-consenting third-party victim who is directly harmed in the traditional sense. This unique feature leads to significant legal and ethical debates regarding whether the state should criminalize behaviors that primarily affect participants.

267. (B) the state should not intervene in private, consensual behaviors.
Proponents of decriminalization argue that the state should avoid intervening in private, consensual behaviors that do not directly harm others. They view such legal intervention as an overreach of authority into individual autonomy. From this perspective, individuals engaging in these acts are often the only ones affected, and their actions should be managed through social or medical support.

268. (A) By highlighting the broader societal harm and indirect victims.
Opponents of decriminalization challenge the idea that certain crimes are truly victimless by pointing to their wider social consequences. They argue that these acts cause indirect harm, such as straining public resources, causing distress to families, and potentially leading to other criminal activities. This perspective emphasizes that the effects of these behaviors resonate beyond the immediate participants, impacting the broader community.

269. (C) treating them as public health issues rather than criminal ones.
Adopting a medical lens to view alcoholism and drug addiction shifts the focus from criminal punishment to rehabilitation. This perspective supports the argument that these behaviors should be treated as public health issues rather than criminal offenses. By prioritizing treatment and social assistance, society can address the underlying health conditions of the individuals involved instead of using the legal system.

270. (D) poverty, mental health, and individual autonomy.
The decision to criminalize acts like beggary and suicide is often a reflection of complex societal values and attitudes. These legal choices reveal how a society perceives issues related to poverty, mental health, and the limits of individual autonomy. Such laws raise profound questions about whether the criminal justice system is the appropriate tool for managing social vulnerability and personal crises.

271. (C) They occur in the private sphere and are often hidden.
Family-centered crimes are particularly difficult for the legal system to address because they occur within the private sphere of the home. Their hidden nature, combined with complex emotional relationships, often prevents these

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acts from being reported or detected. The privacy of the domestic setting can shield perpetrators from scrutiny, making it harder for authorities to intervene and provide necessary protection.

272. (B) cultural and economic expectations around marriage.
Dowry-related offenses are deeply embedded in specific cultural and economic expectations surrounding the institution of marriage. Despite being legally prohibited, these practices persist because they are rooted in traditional social norms and financial arrangements. This makes dowry a complex social issue where harassment and violence against women are fueled by systemic pressures and historical customs within the family unit.

273. (D) Professional sabotage
Domestic violence is a pervasive problem that includes a wide range of abusive behaviors perpetrated by family members or partners. Factual analyses identify physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual abuse as forms of this crime. While professional sabotage might be a harmful behavior in other contexts, it is not categorized among the specific types of domestic violence under discussion here.

274. (A) The perpetrator is typically in a position of trust and authority.
Child abuse is considered a particularly severe betrayal because the perpetrator is often a parent or guardian. These individuals occupy a unique position of trust and authority in the child's life. When someone responsible for a child's care and safety becomes the source of harm, it creates deep emotional trauma and has lifelong consequences, subverting the child's fundamental right to protection.

275. (C) victim support systems and campaigns to change social norms.
Addressing crimes that occur within the family requires a multifaceted approach beyond simple legal enforcement. Effective strategies must combine robust legal frameworks with comprehensive support systems for victims. Additionally, societal campaigns are necessary to challenge and change the deep-seated social norms that enable or ignore such abuse, ensuring that the private sphere is no longer a haven for criminal activity and violence.

276. (A) Historical grievances, political manipulation, and resource competition
Inter-religion and inter-caste conflicts are frequently driven by a combination of historical, political, and economic factors. These include long-standing grievances between groups, the deliberate manipulation of identities by political actors, and competition over scarce resources. Such tensions are often exacerbated by the assertion of group identity, which can escalate into criminal behavior when these underlying structural issues remain unaddressed.

277. (D) victims are targeted for their group identity rather than as individuals.
A defining characteristic of crimes committed during communal conflicts is the nature of the victimization. Individuals are not targeted for their personal actions or traits but rather for their perceived membership in a rival religious or caste group. This focus on group identity distinguishes these offenses from many traditional crimes, as the violence is directed at the collective rather than specific individuals.

278. (B) Because it fails to address the underlying prejudices and structural issues.
A simple law-and-order approach is often inadequate for solving community-level problems because it focuses only on the symptoms of conflict. It fails to address the deep-seated prejudices and underlying socio-economic disparities that fuel these tensions. To achieve long-term stability, society must also utilize conflict resolution mechanisms, promote inter-community dialogue, and work toward ameliorating the structural inequalities that divide different groups.

279. (C) hate speech, riots, and communal violence.
When inter-group tensions are left unmanaged, they can escalate into various forms of serious criminal behavior. This progression often starts with hate speech and localized disturbances, which can eventually lead to widespread riots and communal violence. Such acts result in significant property destruction and the loss of life, challenging the authority of the state and the stability of the social fabric.

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280. (D) the sense of individual accountability is lessened within a group.
The concept of diffused responsibility in communal violence refers to the psychological phenomenon where individuals feel less personally accountable for their actions when acting as part of a collective. In the context of group-perpetrated crimes, the sense of individual guilt is often diminished. This makes it more difficult to identify specific perpetrators and hold them responsible for acts committed during conflict.

281. (A) It involves structured groups supplying illegal goods and services.
Organized crime is defined by the activities of highly structured and disciplined associations. These groups operate on a large scale to provide illegal goods and services, such as drugs or human trafficking. Their operations are characterized by a level of coordination and permanence that distinguishes them from spontaneous criminal acts, often involving the use of violence and corruption to maintain power.

282. (B) increase profits or market share.
Corporate crime involves illegal acts performed by a corporation or individuals acting on its behalf. The primary motivation behind these offenses is to enhance the financial performance of the company, specifically by increasing profits or market share. Examples include price-fixing and illegal pollution, where legal boundaries are crossed to gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace at the expense of others.

283. (B) The abuse of entrusted power for private gain
Corruption is defined as the abuse of power that has been entrusted to an individual for their own private gain. This pervasive form of modern crime erodes public trust and undermines both effective governance and economic development. It often intersects with other forms of illegal activity, such as organized and corporate crime, creating a complex and damaging web of illicit behavior.

284. (A) complexity and capacity for widespread harm.
Modern crimes are distinguished from traditional street crimes by their inherent complexity and their ability to cause extensive financial and social damage. While street crimes often have immediate and localized impacts, offenses like corporate fraud or large-scale corruption can affect entire economies and societies. These crimes are also significantly harder to detect and investigate due to their sophisticated and organized nature.

285. (C) can intersect, creating a complex web of illegality.
Modern criminal activities are often interconnected, forming a complex web of illegality. Corruption, organized crime, and corporate crime do not exist in isolation; they frequently overlap and reinforce one another. For instance, organized crime groups may use corruption to infiltrate legitimate businesses, while corporations might engage in corrupt practices to gain market advantages, collectively causing widespread harm to societal structures.

286. (D) The motivation of bias or prejudice against a group identity
The defining element of a hate crime is the specific motivation behind the act, which is bias or prejudice against a person's group identity. These identity markers can include race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Unlike other crimes, the intent is to target an individual based on what they represent, sending a threatening message to their entire community about safety.

287. (C) is a consequence of large-scale development projects.
Development-induced crime refers to illegal activities that occur as a direct or indirect consequence of large-scale infrastructure projects. These projects, such as dams or industrial zones, can lead to fraudulent land acquisition, illegal displacement of people, and social disorganization. Such criminal behavior is tied to the rapid changes and pressures created by massive economic development and shifts in local populations.

288. (B) Illegal dumping of toxic waste
Environmental crimes are acts that violate legal protections for the natural world and cause significant harm to human health and ecosystems. A primary example is the illegal dumping of toxic waste, which can have long-lasting and transboundary effects. Other examples include poaching endangered species

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and illicit deforestation, all of which threaten ecological sustainability and represent a serious form of modern crime.

289. (D) it sends a threatening message to the victim's entire community.
The impact of a hate crime resonates far beyond the immediate victim because of the symbolic message it conveys. By targeting someone based on their group identity, the perpetrator signals to the victim's entire community that they are unwelcome or unsafe. This creates a broader sense of fear and insecurity, making the motivation of hostility toward an identity a central concern.

290. (A) development induced crimes.
Acts such as the fraudulent acquisition of land and the illegal displacement of populations are categorized as development-induced crimes. These offenses arise from the pressures and opportunities created by large-scale projects like dam construction or industrialization. They highlight how economic development, when not properly regulated, can lead to systemic criminal activity that exploits vulnerable populations and disrupts existing social and legal structures.

291. (C) Cyber crimes target computers, while cyber-assisted crimes use computers as a tool for traditional offenses.
The distinction between cyber crimes and cyber-assisted crimes lies in the role of the computer system. In cyber crimes, the computer or network is the primary target of the attack, such as in hacking. Conversely, cyber-assisted crimes are traditional offenses, like fraud or stalking, where the internet is used as a tool to facilitate or enhance the commission of the act.

292. (A) A denial-of-service (DoS) attack
A denial-of-service (DoS) attack is a clear example of a cyber crime because the computer system or network itself is the direct target. The objective of such an attack is to compromise the availability of digital services. Unlike cyber-assisted crimes that use technology to commit traditional offenses, a DoS attack focuses specifically on damaging or disrupting the functionality of digital infrastructure.

293. (D) The jurisdictional issues arising from the borderless nature of the internet
Law enforcement agencies face significant challenges in investigating cyber crimes due to the borderless nature of the internet. Because these offenses can be committed from anywhere in the world, they often involve multiple jurisdictions, complicating legal proceedings and investigations. Effectively combating these crimes requires high levels of international cooperation and standardized legal frameworks to overcome the geographical barriers presented by digital technology.

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294. (B) having a complex role in shaping perception and reporting.
The media's role in the context of technological crime is multifaceted and complex. Media outlets are responsible for reporting on offenses and shaping public perception of cyber activities. However, they can also inadvertently provide a platform that sensationalizes or glorifies criminal behavior. This complexity highlights how information dissemination can both inform the public and potentially contribute to the social impact of crime.

295. (C) cyber crimes.
Compromising the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital data and systems is the primary objective of cyber crimes. These offenses specifically target the security of computer networks and information. Acts like hacking and virus attacks are designed to undermine these digital protections. This focus on the technical infrastructure distinguishes cyber crimes from traditional offenses that might only use technology for facilitation purposes.

296. (D) To create fear and coerce governments or societies
Terrorism is a form of politically motivated violence with the primary aim of creating widespread fear within a society. By using violence as a tactic of asymmetric warfare, perpetrators seek to coerce governments or populations to achieve their goals. The psychological impact of the act is more significant than the immediate physical damage, as it is intended to influence political behavior.

297. (A) challenging state authority with the goal of controlling territory.

While both involve organized violence, insurgency is distinguished from terrorism by its specific objective of challenging state authority to gain control over territory. Insurgents often aim to establish a competing power structure within a defined geographical area. This differs from the primary tactic of terrorism, which focuses more on generating psychological impact and fear rather than directly governing land or populations.

298. (B) political contexts can define what is considered a crime.
The study of the relationship between crime and politics examines how political contexts and power dynamics influence the definition of criminality. It explores how political power can be used to perpetrate acts or how criminal labels are applied to political opponents. Understanding this relationship is crucial for analyzing why certain acts are viewed as criminal by one regime but not another.

299. (B) transnational crimes.
Human trafficking and international drug smuggling are categorized as transnational crimes because they violate the laws of multiple countries and have effects across national borders. These offenses are typically carried out by sophisticated criminal organizations that exploit global networks for communication and transport. Their borderless nature presents unique challenges that require coordinated international legal efforts and cooperative enforcement among different nations.

300. (A) They exploit globalization and require international cooperation to combat.
Transnational crimes pose a major threat to global security because they effectively exploit the benefits of globalization, such as advanced communications and transport networks. Because these operations transcend national boundaries, no single country can combat them alone. This necessitates the creation of international legal frameworks and a high level of cooperative enforcement between nations to disrupt sophisticated criminal organizations effectively.

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CHAPTER 02

Criminology, Criminal Justice System, and Crime Prevention

1. Which of the following best defines Criminology as a field of study?
(A) The philosophical analysis of universal moral and ethical codes.
(B) The scientific study of crime, its causes, and behavior control.
(C) The administrative process of apprehending and prosecuting offenders.
(D) The historical analysis of global legal systems and penal codes.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Criminal Justice System (CJS) and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Criminal Justice System in India is a unified, centrally controlled entity with a single line of command.
Statement II : The key components of the Indian CJS include the police, judiciary, and correctional institutions, which operate independently but are expected to coordinate.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Read the following statements regarding the principles of Situational Crime Prevention.
(i) It focuses on altering the social and economic root causes of crime.
(ii) It is based on the premise that crime is often opportunistic.
(iii) It aims to reduce opportunities for crime by modifying the immediate environment.
(iv) Its techniques include increasing the effort and risks of committing a crime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv)

4. The active involvement of a victim in the criminal justice process typically begins with which of the following actions?
(A) Attending the parole hearing of the offender.
(B) Receiving compensation from the state.
(C) Testifying during the sentencing phase.
(D) Reporting the crime to the police.

5. Which of the following statements about the relationship between Criminology and other social sciences is incorrect?
(A) Criminology draws upon sociology to understand how social structures and institutions influence crime rates.
(B) Criminology utilizes legal studies to understand the framework of laws that define crime.
(C) Criminology is completely independent of psychology and does not consider individual personality traits.
(D) Criminology intersects with economics to study the financial costs of crime and the economic incentives for offending.

6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Effective coordination among the different components of the Criminal Justice System is crucial for its overall efficiency.
Reason (R) : Each component of the CJS, such as police, courts, and corrections, functions as an isolated unit with its own distinct goals, making coordination unnecessary.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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7. What is the most appropriate description of the "Scope of Criminology"?
(A) The specific study of modern police investigation and forensic techniques.
(B) The specialized focus on the rehabilitation of various convicted offenders.
(C) The theoretical concern regarding the philosophical justifications for punishment.
(D) It encompasses the study of law-making, law-breaking, and the societal reaction.

8. A housing society installs high-quality locks on all apartment doors, reinforces window frames, and uses a single, monitored entry point. These measures are an application of which CPTED principle?
(A) Access Control
(B) Natural Surveillance
(C) Territorial Reinforcement
(D) Maintenance and Management

9. Match the components of the Criminal Justice System in List I with their primary function in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Component)
P. Legislature
Q. Police
R. Judiciary
S. Corrections
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Adjudication of guilt or innocence
2. Carrying out the sentence of the court
3. Creation and amendment of criminal laws
4. Investigation of crime and apprehension of offenders
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

10. What is the most likely effect of a criminal justice process that fails to adequately protect witnesses from intimidation?
(A) A decrease in witness willingness to testify, weakening the case.
(B) A marked increase in the total number of false allegations filed.
(C) A faster and more efficient trial process due to fewer testimonies.
(D) A systemic shift in focus to purely forensic evidence exclusively.

11. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the distinction between Criminology and Criminal Justice?
(A) Criminology is the practical application of laws, while Criminal Justice is the theoretical study of crime.
(B) Both Criminology and Criminal Justice refer to the same set of activities involving police, courts, and prisons.
(C) Criminology deals specifically with juvenile offenders, while Criminal Justice deals with adult populations.
(D) Criminology focuses on understanding the causes of crime, while Criminal Justice focuses on the societal response to crime.

12. Read the following statements regarding the role of the legislature in the Indian Criminal Justice System.
(i) The legislature is responsible for the day-to-day administration of police forces.
(ii) It defines what acts constitute a crime through the enactment of statutes like the Indian Penal Code.
(iii) The legislature adjudicates specific criminal cases and sentences offenders.
(iv) It has the power to amend existing criminal laws in response to changing societal needs.
(v) It directly supervises the functioning of correctional facilities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

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13. All of the following are primary techniques of Situational Crime Prevention EXCEPT:
(A) Implementing strategies that increase the risk of being caught.
(B) Reducing the immediate provocations that lead to criminal acts.
(C) Addressing the root causes of crime like poverty and inequality.
(D) Applying techniques to reduce the tangible rewards of crime.

14. Arrange the following stages of the Criminal Justice Process in their correct chronological order.
(i) Sentencing by the judiciary
(ii) Investigation by the police
(iii) Implementation of sentence by corrections
(iv) Prosecution and trial in court
(A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(B) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

15. Residents of a locality form a 'Neighbourhood Watch' group. They patrol the area in shifts, maintain a communication network to report suspicious activities to the police, and put up signs indicating their presence. This competency primarily demonstrates:
(A) Community-led participation in crime prevention.
(B) A formal extension of police authority.
(C) The failure of formal law enforcement agencies.
(D) An initiative for private security enterprise.

16. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the concept with its primary focus?
(A) Criminology: The operational management of prisons.
(B) Situational Crime Prevention: Modifying the immediate environment to deter crime.
(C) Criminal Justice: The scientific analysis of crime causation.
(D) Law Making: The process of arresting a suspect.

17. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Electronic monitoring is increasingly used as an alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders.
Reason (R) : Electronic monitoring is significantly more expensive and less effective than imprisonment for all types of offenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

18. What is the fundamental purpose of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)?
(A) To use the physical environment to positively influence human behavior and reduce crime.
(B) To increase the number of police officers in a given area.
(C) To create fortress-like environments that are impossible to penetrate.
(D) To focus exclusively on punishing offenders after a crime has occurred.

19. Identify the statement that is NOT a primary objective of encouraging victim participation in the criminal justice process.
(A) To provide a sense of justice and closure for the victim.
(B) To gather crucial evidence and testimony for the prosecution.
(C) To grant the victim the final authority in sentencing the offender.
(D) To enhance the perceived legitimacy of the justice system.

20. Read the following statements regarding the structure of the Criminal Justice System in India.
(i) It is primarily governed by the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Indian Evidence Act.
(ii) The judiciary operates under a unified structure with the Supreme Court at its apex.
(iii) State governments have no role in the administration of police and prisons.
(iv) The role of the prosecutor is to defend the accused against the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (ii) and (iv)

21. The study of the interrelationship between criminology and sociology primarily focuses on:
(A) The genetic predispositions of criminals.
(B) The neurological processes associated with aggressive behavior.

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(C) The specific legal definitions of different types of offenses.
(D) The impact of social structures, inequality, and group dynamics on crime.

22. A parole board requires a released inmate to wear a GPS ankle monitor to track their location and ensure they adhere to a curfew. This is a direct application of:
(A) Situational Crime Prevention
(B) Electronic Monitoring
(C) Neighbourhood Involvement
(D) CPTED

23. Which of the following is an example of 'Natural Surveillance' as a CPTED principle?
(A) Installing a high, opaque wall around a property.
(B) Using complex lock systems on all doors.
(C) Posting "No Trespassing" signs.
(D) Placing windows in a way that allows residents to see the street and entrance.

24. Which pair is incorrectly matched in the context of the CJS and Criminology?
(A) Judiciary: Investigates crime scenes.
(B) Criminology: Why do people commit crime?
(C) Criminal Justice: How should we respond to crime?
(D) Legislature: Enacts criminal laws.

25. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The "Scope of Criminology" is restricted to the analysis of crime statistics.
Statement II : Criminology is a multi-disciplinary science that incorporates insights from fields like psychology, law, and economics.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

26. A lack of coordination between the police, who make arrests, and the prosecution, who files charges, can most directly lead to:
(A) A higher rate of convictions.
(B) The filing of weak cases that are likely to be dismissed.
(C) Overcrowding in prisons.
(D) An increase in the number of laws passed by the legislature.

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27. Identify which of the following measures align with the goal of facilitating witness participation in the Criminal Justice Process.
(i) Offering protection from intimidation and threats.
(ii) Providing clear information about court dates and procedures.
(iii) Disregarding witness testimony in favor of circumstantial evidence.
(iv) Ensuring victims are treated with dignity and respect by officials.
(v) Holding trials in secret without the presence of witnesses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

28. The primary function of the legislature within the criminal justice system is:
(A) To make laws.
(B) To interpret laws.
(C) To enforce laws.
(D) To execute punishments.

29. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) strategies are designed to make crime a less rational choice for a potential offender.
Reason (R) : SCP operates by increasing the perceived effort and risk of committing a crime, while reducing the anticipated rewards.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

30. The principle of 'Territorial Reinforcement' in CPTED seeks to:
(A) Create a clear distinction between public and private spaces to foster a sense of ownership.
(B) Monitor offenders using electronic ankle

bracelets.
(C) Build taller fences and walls to block visibility.
(D) Increase police patrols in a specific geographic area.

31. Match the Criminological concept in List I with its description in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Concept)
P. Criminology vs. CJS
Q. CPTED
R. Neighbourhood Involvement
S. Electronic Monitoring
List II: (Description)
1. Using physical design to deter crime
2. Community-led surveillance initiatives
3. The study of crime vs. the response to crime
4. Use of technology for offender supervision
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

32. Which of the following best illustrates the intersection of Criminology and Psychology?
(A) Studying the correlation between unemployment rates and property crime.
(B) Analyzing the role of personality disorders in serial offending.
(C) Examining the constitutionality of a new anti-terrorism law.
(D) Comparing the crime rates of different countries.

33. Which of the following is NOT a goal of ensuring victim participation in the criminal justice process?
(A) To improve the quality of evidence available to the prosecution.
(B) To allow the victim to personally carry out the punishment.
(C) To give victims a voice and reduce feelings of alienation.
(D) To aid in the assessment of harm for sentencing or compensation purposes.

34. A business park management decides to clear overgrown bushes, improve lighting, and fix broken windows. This strategy is primarily based on the principles of:
(A) Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
(B) Situational Crime Prevention
(C) Electronic Monitoring
(D) Neighbourhood Involvement

35. The term "Criminal Justice System" is best described as:
(A) A theoretical framework for understanding why crime occurs in society.
(B) A single, monolithic government agency tasked with social regulation.
(C) The system of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties.
(D) An academic discipline focused exclusively on the historical origins of punishment.

36. Which of the following is a potential negative consequence of a lack of coordination between prisons and post-release supervision agencies (like parole/probation)?
(A) Reduced recidivism rates among released offenders.
(B) A seamless transition for offenders from incarceration back into the community.
(C) Over-funding of community-based rehabilitation programs.
(D) Increased risk to public safety due to inadequate monitoring of released offenders.

37. Read the following statements about Criminology and select the correct combination.
(i) It is an autonomous discipline with no connection to other social sciences.
(ii) It includes the study of penology, which deals with punishment and treatment of offenders.
(iii) Its scope is limited to the study of juvenile delinquency.
(iv) It seeks to develop scientific and data-driven theories of criminal behavior.
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

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38. A judge orders an individual accused of domestic violence to wear an electronic monitoring device as a condition of bail to ensure they stay away from the victim's residence. This measure aims to:
(A) Prevent potential future harm and ensure compliance with court orders.
(B) Punish the accused before they are convicted.
(C) Gather evidence of the original crime.
(D) Replace the need for a trial.

39. The primary role of a witness in the Criminal Justice Process is to:
(A) Provide an opinion on the appropriate punishment.
(B) Offer financial support to the victim.
(C) Provide factual testimony about events they have observed or have knowledge of.
(D) Investigate the crime independently of the police.

40. Arrange the following actions of law-making by the legislature in the correct chronological order.
(i) Presidential Assent
(ii) Introduction of a Bill in Parliament
(iii) Debates and passing of the Bill in both Houses
(iv) Notification in the Official Gazette making it an Act
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(D) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

41. Which statement best captures the difference between 'Criminology' and 'Criminal Justice'?
(A) Criminology is practiced by police officers, while Criminal Justice is studied by academics.
(B) Criminology focuses on law-making, while Criminal Justice focuses on law-breaking.
(C) There is no substantive difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) Criminology is concerned with 'why', while Criminal Justice is concerned with 'how'.

42. Which of the following is an example of 'Neighbourhood Involvement' in crime prevention?
(A) The state installing CCTV cameras in a public park.
(B) A group of residents organizing a 'community watch' program.
(C) A court sentencing an offender to house arrest with electronic monitoring.
(D) The police department hiring more officers for a specific beat.

43. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Criminal Justice System in India?
(A) The Police
(B) The Judiciary
(C) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
(D) Correctional Institutions

44. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : A key challenge in the Indian CJS is the lack of effective coordination between the police, prosecution, judiciary, and corrections.
Reason (R) : The successful progression of a case from investigation to conviction and punishment relies on the seamless and timely interaction of these different subsystems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The installation of speed bumps on a residential street to prevent rash driving is an application of which crime prevention philosophy?
(A) Electronic Monitoring
(B) Neighbourhood Involvement
(C) Situational Crime Prevention
(D) Judicial Activism

46. Which of the following correctly identifies a challenge faced by victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process?
(A) Being overpaid for their testimony.
(B) Experiencing secondary victimization through insensitive questioning or court delays.
(C) Facing pressure to participate from media

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houses.
(D) Being required to investigate the crime themselves.

47. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Legislature and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Legislature has the exclusive power to declare a person guilty of a crime without a trial.
Statement II : The Legislature's primary role is law-making, which includes defining crimes and prescribing punishments.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

48. Read the following statements about Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
(i) It is a purely theoretical concept with no practical applications.
(ii) It operates on the principle that the physical environment can influence offender decisions.
(iii) Its main strategies include natural surveillance, access control, and territoriality.
(iv) It is solely dependent on the use of advanced electronic technology.
(v) Proper maintenance of an area is considered a key element of CPTED.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

49. Designing a park with low-growing shrubs instead of high bushes and ensuring open sightlines from surrounding buildings is an application of:
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Target Hardening
(C) Formal Surveillance
(D) Access Control

50. Match the crime prevention technique in List I with its example in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Technique)
P. Target Hardening (SCP)
Q. Natural Surveillance (CPTED)
R. Electronic Monitoring
S. Neighbourhood Involvement
List II: (Example)
1. Installing an anti-theft steering lock on a car
2. Placing a park bench where it is visible from nearby houses
3. Organizing a community patrol
4. Requiring a parolee to wear a GPS ankle bracelet
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

51. The academic study of the causes of crime, patterns of criminality, and the characteristics of criminals falls under the purview of:
(A) Criminal Justice
(B) Criminal Law
(C) Criminology
(D) Penology

52. What is the cause-and-effect relationship between law-making and the criminal justice system?
(A) The judiciary creates statues, which the executive legislature then enforces.
(B) The police department makes specific laws to define their own powers.
(C) The CJS operates independently of any formal laws made by the legislature.
(D) The legislature makes laws defining crime, which the CJS is then responsible for enforcing and administering.

53. Which of the following statements about 'Situational Crime Prevention' is incorrect?
(A) It focuses on near-term, physical, and social environments.
(B) It assumes offenders are rational actors who weigh costs and benefits.
(C) It aims to eliminate criminal motivation through long-term social programs.
(D) It seeks to make crime more difficult, risky, or less rewarding.

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54. If a victim refuses to cooperate or a key witness turns hostile, what is the most immediate impact on the criminal justice process?
(A) The case against the accused is automatically dismissed.
(B) The police are required to find a replacement witness.
(C) The judge is obligated to testify on behalf of the witness.
(D) The prosecution's ability to prove the case "beyond a reasonable doubt" may be severely hampered.

55. Identify the correct pair describing a social science and its contribution to Criminology.
(A) Sociology: Examining the link between social class and crime rates.
(B) Economics: Analyzing the psychological trauma of crime victims.
(C) Political Science: Studying the biological basis of aggression.
(D) Psychology: Drafting new legislation for cybercrime.

56. Which of the following represents a breakdown in coordination within the CJS?
(A) The police arresting a suspect based on evidence, and the prosecutor filing strong charges.
(B) The police repeatedly arresting an individual for a minor offense that the prosecutor consistently declines to prosecute.
(C) A judge sentencing an offender, and the prison system carrying out the sentence.
(D) The legislature passing a new law, and the judiciary interpreting its constitutionality.

57. Read the following statements regarding the structure of the Criminal Justice System in India.
(i) Police
(ii) Judiciary
(iii) News Media
(iv) Corrections
(v) Private Detective Agencies
Which of the above are key components?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (v)

58. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Criminology is primarily a practical field concerned with the day-to-day operation of police departments.
Statement II : Criminal Justice is primarily a theoretical field concerned with developing abstract models of criminal behavior.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

59. The use of house arrest combined with a radio frequency or GPS ankle monitor is a form of:
(A) Natural surveillance
(B) Judicial discretion
(C) Electronic monitoring
(D) Neighbourhood watch

60. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The participation of victims and witnesses is vital for the functioning of the adversarial criminal justice process.
Reason (R) : In an adversarial system, the case is built upon evidence presented by opposing parties, and victim/witness testimony is a primary form of evidence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Fencing off a vacant lot to prevent illegal dumping and loitering is an example of which CPTED principle?
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Territorial Reinforcement
(C) Image and Maintenance
(D) Access Control

62. The legislative act of decriminalizing a certain behavior has what direct impact on the CJS?
(A) It removes that behavior from the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system.
(B) It increases the workload of the police and

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courts.
(C) It automatically guarantees a prison sentence for past offenders.
(D) It requires the judiciary to create a new law in its place.

63. Which of the following is an exception to the typical components of the Indian Criminal Justice System?
(A) The Supreme Court
(B) State Police Forces
(C) The Vigilance Commission of a private corporation
(D) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

64. A mall owner installs a high-end CCTV system with facial recognition that is constantly monitored by a private security team. This is best described as:
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Neighbourhood Involvement
(C) Territorial Reinforcement
(D) Formal/Organized Surveillance

65. Arrange the following crime prevention concepts in the correct logical order of their typical focus, from the broadest social level to the most specific offender level.
(i) Electronic Monitoring of a specific parolee
(ii) Situational Crime Prevention for a specific type of crime
(iii) Neighbourhood Involvement for community safety
(A) (i), (ii), (iii)
(B) (iii), (ii), (i)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (i), (iii), (ii)

66. The core difference between Neighbourhood Involvement and Situational Crime Prevention is:
(A) Neighbourhood Involvement is state-mandated, while SCP is voluntary.
(B) Neighbourhood Involvement emphasizes community action, while SCP emphasizes modifying the physical environment.
(C) SCP is only applicable in urban areas, while Neighbourhood Involvement is for rural areas.
(D) SCP focuses on the offender, while Neighbourhood Involvement focuses on the victim.

67. Which of the following statements correctly describes the scope of Criminology?
(A) It is solely the study of the biological causes of crime.
(B) It is another term for the law enforcement profession.
(C) It is exclusively focused on the history of ancient legal codes.
(D) It is a comprehensive field that includes the study of crime, criminals, criminal law, and societal reactions to crime.

68. Match the focus of different disciplines in List I with their primary focus in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Discipline)
P. Criminology
Q. Criminal Justice
R. Criminal Law
S. Sociology of Crime
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Systemic response to crime (police, courts, corrections)
2. Definition of offenses and prescription of punishment
3. Scientific study of the causes and patterns of crime
4. Impact of social structure and institutions on crime
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

69. What is the primary purpose of 'law making' by the legislature in the context of the CJS?
(A) To provide employment for lawyers and judges.
(B) To directly manage police operations and investigations.
(C) To formally define what conduct is considered criminal and to set the parameters for punishment.
(D) To ensure that all citizens are monitored electronically.

70. Which of these is a direct application of electronic monitoring in the CJS?

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(A) Requiring a bailed suspect to wear a GPS ankle bracelet.
(B) Using CCTV in a public square.
(C) Police using a thermal imager to find a suspect.
(D) A bank using an alarm system connected to the police station.

71. Identify which of the following are potential benefits of effective coordination among CJS agencies.
(i) Increased delays in the trial process.
(ii) Reduction in wrongful arrests and frivolous prosecutions.
(iii) Higher rates of offender recidivism.
(iv) More efficient use of resources like court time and prison space.
(v) Contradictory outcomes in sentencing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (iii) and (v)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv)

72. Consider the statements about victim and witness participation and select the correct option.
Statement I : The primary role of the victim in the CJS process is to provide emotional support to the accused.
Statement II : Witness protection programs are designed to encourage testimony by ensuring the safety of those who come forward with information.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

73. The use of dye packs in bank money bags, which explode and stain the money (and the thief) after a robbery, is a classic example of:
(A) Increasing the effort of crime.
(B) Removing excuses for crime.
(C) Increasing the risks of crime.
(D) Reducing the rewards of crime.

74. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Criminology is considered a social science.
Reason (R) : It employs scientific methods to study social phenomena, specifically criminal behavior within a societal context, and draws heavily from other social sciences like sociology and psychology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. Which statement incorrectly describes the relationship between Criminology and Criminal Justice?
(A) Criminological theories can inform the development of criminal justice policies.
(B) The effectiveness of criminal justice programs is a subject of study for criminologists.
(C) Criminology and Criminal Justice are mutually exclusive fields with no overlap.
(D) Criminal Justice is often seen as the applied branch, while Criminology is the theoretical one.

76. The concept of "defensible space," a precursor to CPTED, emphasizes that design can:
(A) Replace the need for a formal police force.
(B) Ensure all offenders are apprehended.
(C) Eliminate poverty as a cause of crime.
(D) Empower residents to control the areas around their homes.

77. Which of the following is NOT a form of neighbourhood involvement in crime prevention?
(A) The judicial sentencing of a local resident.
(B) Establishing a Neighbourhood Watch scheme.
(C) Community clean-up campaigns in public spaces.
(D) Citizen patrols in coordination with local police.

78. A situation where the judiciary consistently grants bail to offenders who are then re-arrested by the police for committing new crimes while on bail points to a problem in:

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(A) Law making by the legislature.
(B) Coordination and communication between the judiciary and police.
(C) The management of correctional facilities.
(D) The definition of criminology.

79. What is the fundamental principle behind Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) Individuals who commit crimes are mentally ill and require therapy.
(B) The only effective deterrent to crime is a lengthy prison sentence.
(C) Crime can be reduced by modifying the circumstances and opportunities for it.
(D) Social inequality is the sole cause of all criminal activity.

80. A victim providing a "Victim Impact Statement" during the sentencing phase of a trial is an example of:
(A) Victim participation in the criminal justice process.
(B) Witness intimidation.
(C) A failure of the justice system.
(D) The legislature's role in law making.

81. Which of the following statements about the role of the legislature is correct?
(A) It is responsible for arresting suspects and gathering evidence.
(B) It presides over criminal trials and determines the guilt of the accused.
(C) It manages the day-to-day operations of prisons and probation services.
(D) It can create new criminal offences and abolish old ones through legislation.

82. Read the following statements regarding the objectives of crime prevention.
(i) To deter potential offenders from committing crimes.
(ii) To reduce the opportunity for crime to occur.
(iii) To lessen the fear of crime among citizens.
(iv) To only focus on punishment after a crime has been committed.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

83. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : CPTED is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on punishing offenders more severely.
Statement II : CPTED utilizes design elements like lighting, landscaping, and building placement to discourage criminal acts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

84. The distinction between 'Criminology' and 'Criminal Justice' can be summarized as:
(A) Victim versus Offender
(B) Law versus Politics
(C) Adult versus Juvenile
(D) Theory versus Practice

85. Arrange the following actions of a witness in the CJS in the correct chronological order.
(i) Testifying in court during the trial.
(ii) Observing the commission of a crime.
(iii) Giving a statement to the police during the investigation.
(iv) Identifying the suspect in an identification parade.
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

86. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Neighbourhood involvement, such as community watch programs, can be an effective crime prevention tool.
Reason (R) : Such involvement increases informal social control and the likelihood that suspicious activities will be noticed and reported, which acts as a deterrent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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87. Which of these sciences contributes to Criminology by studying the mind and behavior of criminals, including aspects like motivation and intent (mens rea)?
(A) Sociology
(B) Anthropology
(C) Economics
(D) Psychology

88. Match the CPTED principle in List I with the corresponding action in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Principle)
P. Natural Surveillance
Q. Access Control
R. Territorial Reinforcement
S. Maintenance
List II: (Action)
1. Using fences and shrubs to mark property lines
2. Trimming trees and adding street lights
3. Repairing broken windows and removing graffiti promptly
4. Using locks, gates, and a single point of entry
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

89. "The body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon" is a classic definition of:
(A) Criminal Justice
(B) The Penal Code
(C) Criminology
(D) Constitutional Law

90. The most significant challenge to effective coordination within the Indian CJS stems from the fact that:
(A) The different components (e.g., Police under the executive/state, Judiciary as independent) have different lines of command and accountability.
(B) All components are controlled by a single ministry.
(C) All components use the exact same procedures and protocols.
(D) There is no crime in the system to process.

91. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of the structure of the Criminal Justice System?
(A) Law enforcement
(B) Adjudication
(C) Corrections
(D) Media reporting

92. Read the following statements and identify which are valid reasons for encouraging victim participation in the CJS.
(i) To allow the victim to direct the police investigation.
(ii) To provide the court with information on the harm suffered.
(iii) To enhance the victim's sense of procedural justice.
(iv) To give the victim the power to veto a jury's verdict.
(v) To assist the prosecution by providing testimony.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

93. A company that installs traceable security tags on its merchandise is applying which principle of Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) Increasing the effort
(B) Reducing provocations
(C) Increasing the risks
(D) Removing excuses

94. The study of how the creation of laws itself can lead to the creation of new classes of criminals is a key area of inquiry within:
(A) The police force
(B) The judiciary
(C) The corrections system
(D) Criminology

95. In the context of CJS coordination, the 'prosecution' or 'prosecuting agency' acts as a crucial link between:
(A) The Police and the Judiciary.
(B) The Legislature and the Judiciary.
(C) The Judiciary and the Corrections system.
(D) The Corrections system and the Legislature.

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96. Which statement best represents the perspective of Criminology?
(A) "The suspect was apprehended at 10:00 PM and booked into custody."
(B) "This neighborhood's high crime rate may be linked to its high unemployment and social disorganization."
(C) "The sentence for this crime should be 10 years according to the statute."
(D) "The prison is currently at 150% capacity."

97. An architect designs a residential building with a lobby that is visible from the street and ensures that stairwells have windows. This design choice directly supports which CPTED concept?
(A) Access Control
(B) Natural Surveillance
(C) Electronic Monitoring
(D) Territoriality

98. Which of the following is NOT a recognized method of crime prevention?
(A) Psychoanalytic Therapy
(B) Situational Crime Prevention
(C) Neighbourhood Involvement
(D) Electronic Monitoring

99. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian legislature has the authority to pass laws that apply retrospectively to criminalize an act that was not criminal when committed.
Statement II : The Constitution of India (Article 20(1)) prohibits ex-post facto criminal laws.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the idea that crime results from the intersection of an offender, a victim, and a suitable location.
Reason (R) : CPTED seeks to disrupt this intersection by modifying the location's characteristics to make it less suitable for crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The role of criminology in relation to the criminal justice system is best described as:
(A) An operational role in managing CJS agencies.
(B) A critical role, evaluating the effectiveness and fairness of CJS policies and practices.
(C) A subservient role, only implementing decisions made by CJS practitioners.
(D) A completely detached role with no interaction or influence on the CJS.

102. Which of the following is a key element of "Neighbourhood Involvement" for crime prevention?
(A) The formal appointment of residents as police officers.
(B) The reliance on high-tech surveillance paid for by the government.
(C) The construction of walls and gates to isolate the community completely.
(D) The development of informal social control and collective efficacy among residents.

103. Read the following statements regarding Electronic Monitoring in the Criminal Justice System.
(i) A police officer using a walkie-talkie.
(ii) A court ordering an offender under house arrest to wear a GPS ankle bracelet.
(iii) A probation officer requiring a parolee to have an ignition interlock device in their car.
(iv) A CCTV camera in a public library.
Which of the above are examples of Electronic Monitoring?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

104. The process of amending the Indian Penal Code to include new forms of crime, like cyberstalking, is a function of:

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(A) The Judiciary
(B) The Police
(C) The United Nations
(D) The Legislature

105. "Secondary victimization" in the context of the CJS refers to:
(A) The distress or trauma experienced by a victim due to the insensitive or inappropriate response of CJS officials.
(B) The crime being committed a second time by the same offender.
(C) A witness to a crime also becoming a victim.
(D) The offender being victimized in prison.

106. Match the term in List I with its most appropriate description in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Term)
P. Criminology
Q. CJS Structure
R. Law Making
S. Victim Participation
List II: (Description)
1. Police, Courts, Corrections
2. Victim Impact Statements
3. The scientific study of crime
4. Legislative process
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

107. The principle of 'Access Control' in CPTED aims to:
(A) Increase the number of routes into and out of an area to improve flow.
(B) Decrease the visibility of a potential target.
(C) Ensure everyone has a key to the property.
(D) Guide people and vehicles to limit access to a property or area.

108. Which statement is incorrect regarding the structure of the Criminal Justice System in India?
(A) The entire CJS, including police, courts, and prisons, is controlled by the central government.
(B) The Police are a state subject, meaning state governments have primary control.
(C) The Judiciary is an independent wing, separate from the executive and legislature.
(D) Correctional services like prisons and probation are primarily administered by state governments.

109. An analyst studying the relationship between the level of education in a population and its rate of property crime is working within the domain of:
(A) The operational duties of the Criminal Justice System.
(B) The legislative process of law-making.
(C) Criminology and its intersection with Sociology.
(D) The application of electronic monitoring.

110. A situation where a judge, a prosecutor, and a defense lawyer discuss a plea bargain is an example of:
(A) Informal coordination within the CJS.
(B) Breakdown of the system.
(C) Legislative oversight.
(D) A CPTED strategy.

111. Which of the following is the most accurate statement?
(A) Criminology is a sub-field of Criminal Justice.
(B) Criminal Justice is a sub-field of Criminology.
(C) Criminology and Criminal Justice are identical fields.
(D) Criminology provides the theoretical foundation and research that can be applied by the Criminal Justice system.

112. Read the following statements regarding the participation of witnesses in the CJS.
(i) Witnesses are expected to be impartial and provide factual information.
(ii) The law allows witnesses to refuse to testify without any consequences.
(iii) Hostile witnesses can undermine the prosecution's case.
(iv) Witness protection schemes are aimed at ensuring their safety.
(v) Witnesses have the final say in the verdict.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v)

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(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

113. Requiring two-factor authentication to access a sensitive online account is a digital analogue of which Situational Crime Prevention technique?
(A) Reducing provocations
(B) Removing excuses
(C) Increasing the effort
(D) Reducing rewards

114. The fact that 'crime' is defined by laws passed by a legislature illustrates the intersection of Criminology with:
(A) Psychology
(B) Economics
(C) Geography
(D) Law and Political Science

115. Arrange the following crime prevention strategies in the correct chronological order based on their emergence and popularization.
(i) CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)
(ii) Electronic Monitoring as a widespread tool
(iii) Situational Crime Prevention as a distinct theory
(A) (i), (iii), and (ii)
(B) (iii), (ii), and (i)
(C) (ii), (i), and (iii)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

116. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Poor coordination between police investigation and forensic labs can lead to significant delays in trials.
Statement II : Each component of the CJS is designed to be perfectly self-sufficient, making inter-agency coordination redundant.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

117. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The definition of what constitutes 'crime' can change over time.
Reason (R) : The legislature can enact new laws or amend existing ones, reflecting shifts in societal values and norms, thereby altering the scope of criminal law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. Which concept is primarily concerned with the 'why' of crime?
(A) Criminal Justice
(B) Criminology
(C) Law Making
(D) Electronic Monitoring

119. A resident who plants a garden in a formerly neglected public strip of land and encourages neighbours to use the space is demonstrating:
(A) Access Control
(B) Electronic Monitoring
(C) Territorial Reinforcement
(D) Formal Surveillance

120. Which of the following falls outside the typical scope of Criminology?
(A) Studying the effectiveness of a new rehabilitation program.
(B) Analyzing crime rate trends over several decades.
(C) Developing a theory to explain juvenile delinquency.
(D) Prosecuting a specific individual in a court of law.

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121. The use of ankle monitors for pre-trial detainees is intended to achieve all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Ensuring the detainee appears for court dates.
(B) Serving as the final punishment for the crime.
(C) Protecting the community from potential further crimes by the detainee.
(D) Reducing overcrowding in pre-trial detention centers.

122. Match the CJS agency in List I with its position in the CJS process in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Agency)

P. Police
Q. Trial Court
R. Appellate Court
S. Prison

List II: (Position in Process)
1. Post-sentencing administration
2. Adjudication of guilt and initial sentencing
3. "Gatekeepers" of the CJS, responsible for investigation and arrest
4. Review of trial court decisions for errors of law

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

123. The main difference between CPTED and general target hardening is that CPTED:
(A) Focuses on offender motivation rather than the environment.
(B) Is exclusively about electronic surveillance.
(C) Focuses on behavioral and psychological aspects of design, not just physical barriers.
(D) Is a legislative process, not a design philosophy.

124. Which of the following is a primary objective of Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) To diagnose and treat the deep-seated psychological problems of offenders.
(B) To improve the general economic conditions of the entire country.
(C) To ensure that all convicted criminals receive the maximum possible sentence.
(D) To reduce crime by making specific crime types more difficult and less rewarding.

125. Which statement accurately reflects the relationship between the Legislature and the CJS?
(A) The Legislature defines the legal framework within which the CJS operates.
(B) The Legislature is a subordinate agency of the CJS.
(C) The CJS dictates the laws that the Legislature must pass.
(D) The Legislature and the CJS have no functional relationship.

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126. Read the following statements about Criminology and select the correct combination.
(i) It is an interdisciplinary field.
(ii) It studies the processes of making laws and reacting to the breaking of laws.
(iii) Edwin Sutherland is a key figure in its definition.
(iv) It is solely concerned with the administration of prisons.
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (i), (iii), and (iv)

127. If the police force is understaffed and the judiciary is overburdened with a backlog of cases, this points to a systemic failure in:
(A) The definition of criminology.
(B) The principles of Situational Crime Prevention.
(C) The willingness of victims to participate.
(D) The structure and resourcing of the Criminal Justice System.

128. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Neighbourhood watch programs are a form of formal, state-controlled policing.
Statement II : Neighbourhood involvement relies on the voluntary participation of citizens to act as the "eyes and ears" of the community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

129. The concept of "collective efficacy," often associated with neighbourhood involvement in crime prevention, refers to:
(A) The total number of police officers in a district.
(B) The efficiency of the local court system in processing cases.
(C) The willingness of residents to intervene for the common good, combined with mutual trust.
(D) The use of advanced technology for surveillance.

130. A city ordinance requiring all new constructions to include adequate outdoor lighting and clear

sightlines from windows to parking areas is a municipal-level adoption of:
(A) CPTED principles.
(B) Electronic monitoring policies.
(C) The legislature's role in defining federal crimes.
(D) A witness protection program.

131. The primary focus of Criminology as a discipline is on:
(A) The application of punishment.
(B) The management of the court system.
(C) The drafting of legal documents.
(D) The understanding of crime and criminal behavior.

132. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of victim participation in the CJS?
(A) It may provide therapeutic benefits to the victim.
(B) It guarantees a conviction in every case.
(C) It supplies critical information to the prosecution.
(D) It can lead to more informed sentencing decisions.

133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The CJS is often conceptualized as a 'system', but can also be seen as a 'non-system'.
Reason (R) : While the components are meant to work together, they often have conflicting goals and priorities, leading to fragmentation and a lack of coordination.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Putting a PIN on a credit card is a measure that primarily aims to:
(A) Reduce the provocation for theft.
(B) Remove excuses for misuse.
(C) Increase the shame of the offender.
(D) Increase the effort required to use it fraudulently.

135. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a problem of coordination within the CJS?
(A) Police conduct a thorough investigation, but the case is dismissed because evidence was misplaced by the court clerk's office.
(B) A new law is passed, and police begin enforcing it.
(C) A prison system provides pre-release counseling to an inmate who is then supervised by a parole officer after release.
(D) A victim provides testimony that helps secure a conviction.

136. Read the following statements and identify which are central themes of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
(i) Natural Surveillance
(ii) Severe Punishment
(iii) Access Control
(iv) Offender Rehabilitation
(v) Territorial Reinforcement
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (iii), and (v)

137. The study of penology (punishment) and corrections is a major sub-field within:
(A) The Legislature
(B) Criminology
(C) The Judiciary
(D) Law Making

138. The main purpose of electronic monitoring as a crime prevention tool is:
(A) To enforce restrictions on an offender's movement and behavior in the community.
(B) To gather data for criminological research.
(C) To replace the need for police officers entirely.
(D) To publicly shame offenders.

139. Match the academic discipline in List I with its contribution to Criminology in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Discipline)
P. Law
Q. Sociology
R. Psychology
S. Economics

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List II: (Contribution)
1. Study of group dynamics and social stratification
2. Analysis of individual personality and learning
3. Cost-benefit analysis of crime and prevention
4. Framework for defining crime and legal process

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

140. Which statement incorrectly characterizes the role of a witness?
(A) A witness provides evidence based on their personal knowledge.
(B) An expert witness can provide opinion-based testimony in their area of expertise.
(C) A witness has the authority to cross-examine the accused.
(D) The credibility of a witness is often a key factor in a trial's outcome.

141. The existence of separate police forces for each state and a separate, independent judiciary in India are features of the:
(A) Definition of Criminology
(B) Principles of CPTED
(C) Role of the Legislature
(D) Structure of the Criminal Justice System

142. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Situational Crime Prevention focuses on large-scale social reform to prevent crime.
Statement II : Situational Crime Prevention aims to reduce crime opportunities in specific situations by altering the environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

143. The "law making" function of the legislature is crucial because it:
(A) Directly apprehends all criminals.
(B) Provides psychological counseling to offenders.
(C) Sets the legal boundaries for the actions of all other CJS components.
(D) Designs and builds correctional facilities.

144. Which of the following is an example of increasing the risks for offenders under Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) Installing brighter streetlights in a dark alley.
(B) Using ink tags on clothing in a retail store.
(C) Locking a bicycle with a strong U-lock.
(D) All of the above.

145. Criminology's relationship with other social sciences is best described as:
(A) Interdisciplinary and borrowing concepts and methods.
(B) Independent and isolated.
(C) Hierarchical, with criminology being superior.
(D) Antagonistic and conflicting.

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146. Which of the following does NOT describe the scope of Criminology?
(A) The etiology of crime.
(B) The administration of parole.
(C) The study of the criminal.
(D) The nature of criminal law.

147. A case is delayed for years due to the repeated non-appearance of a key witness who is afraid to testify. This highlights a failure in:
(A) The law-making process.
(B) The principles of CPTED.
(C) The definition of criminology.
(D) The system's ability to ensure witness participation and protection.

148. Read the following statements and identify which actions fall under the purview of the Legislature.
(i) Debating and passing the annual budget for the Ministry of Home Affairs.
(ii) Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
(iii) Appointing the Director-General of Police for a state.
(iv) Defining a new type of financial fraud as a criminal act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i) and (iii) only

149. The primary goal of CPTED is to:
(A) Create aesthetic and pleasing environments regardless of safety.
(B) Replace police officers with private security guards.
(C) Reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime through environmental manipulation.
(D) Ensure that all offenders are identified through their DNA.

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Electronic monitoring is seen by some as a solution to prison overcrowding.
Reason (R) : It allows for offenders to be supervised in the community, which is often less costly than incarceration and allows them to maintain employment and family ties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which field is primarily concerned with the 'how' of the societal response to crime?
(A) Criminology
(B) Sociology
(C) Psychology
(D) Criminal Justice

152. Which of the following is an example of a coordination mechanism within the CJS?
(A) A police officer working alone on a case.
(B) A regular meeting between the head of the local police, the chief prosecutor, and the senior judge.
(C) A judge passing a sentence in isolation.
(D) A new law being debated in the legislature.

153. Read the following statements concerning the role of victims in the CJS.
(i) Victim testimony is often crucial evidence for the prosecution.
(ii) Victim Impact Statements can inform sentencing decisions.
(iii) The CJS process can sometimes cause secondary victimization.
(iv) Victims legally have the power to direct police investigations.
(v) Victims are responsible for paying for the prosecution of their case.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (i), (ii), and (v)

154. The principle of using low-growing landscaping to avoid creating hiding spots is a direct application of:
(A) Access Control
(B) Territoriality
(C) Target Hardening
(D) Natural Surveillance

155. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The scope of Criminology is dynamic and expands as new forms of crime emerge.
Statement II : Criminology is a static field that only studies historical crimes defined in the 19th century.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

156. The scientific study of crime is to Criminology as the system for responding to crime is to:
(A) Penology
(B) Criminal Justice
(C) Law Making
(D) Victimology

157. Arrange the primary focus of the main CJS components in their correct chronological order as a case progresses.
(i) Adjudication (Courts)
(ii) Sanction/Rehabilitation (Corrections)
(iii) Investigation/Apprehension (Police)
(A) (iii), (i), (ii)

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(B) (i), (ii), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (iii), (ii), (i)

158. Which of the following best exemplifies 'Situational Crime Prevention'?
(A) Installing deadbolt locks on doors to prevent burglaries.
(B) A nationwide program to improve literacy rates.
(C) A psychological study of criminal personalities.
(D) A legislative debate on sentencing reform.

159. The study of how social disorganization in urban neighborhoods contributes to higher crime rates is an example of the link between Criminology and:
(A) Psychology
(B) Law
(C) Sociology
(D) Economics

160. Match the concept in List I with its primary goal in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Concept)
P. Law Making
Q. CJS Coordination
R. CPTED
S. Witness Participation
List II: (Primary Goal)
1. Ensure seamless flow of cases and information
2. Define criminal behavior and prescribe penalties
3. Provide evidence and support prosecution
4. Discourage crime through environmental design
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

161. A major challenge for the participation of witnesses in the Indian CJS is:
(A) The high payment offered for testimony.
(B) The extremely short duration of trials.
(C) The lack of any crimes to witness.
(D) The long delays in the trial process and repeated adjournments.

162. Which of the following is NOT a technique of Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) Increase the poverty.
(B) Increase the effort
(C) Increase the risks
(D) Reduce the rewards

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163. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The role of the legislature is fundamental to the very existence of a criminal justice system.
Reason (R) : Without laws passed by the legislature defining what is criminal, there would be no 'crime' for the police, courts, and corrections to deal with.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

164. In CPTED, 'Image/Maintenance' refers to the idea that:
(A) High-end security cameras create a good image.
(B) The public image of the police is the most important factor in crime prevention.
(C) Offenders maintain a certain image to avoid detection.
(D) A well-maintained property signals that the space is cared for and supervised.

165. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Legislature: Prosecution.
(B) Police: Investigation
(C) Judiciary: Adjudication
(D) Corrections: Punishment/Rehabilitation

166. A criminologist researches whether a new "three strikes" law passed by the legislature has actually reduced crime rates. This research represents the intersection of:
(A) CPTED and Electronic Monitoring.
(B) Criminology and Law Making.
(C) Witness Participation and Neighbourhood Involvement.

(D) Criminology and Psychology only.

167. Read the following statements and identify which are aspects of the 'Scope of Criminology'.
(i) Study of the causation of crime (Etiology).
(ii) Study of punishment and penal measures (Penology).
(iii) Operational command of a police force.
(iv) Study of victims of crime (Victimology).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

168. The primary difference between Criminology and Criminal Justice is that Criminology focuses on _____ crime, while Criminal Justice focuses on _____ crime.
(A) understanding; reacting to
(B) punishing; preventing
(C) defining; studying
(D) ignoring; controlling

169. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Criminal Justice System and select the correct option.
Statement I : In India, police and prisons are primarily subjects under the control of the Union Government.
Statement II : The judiciary in India is integrated and hierarchical, with the Supreme Court at the apex.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

170. Which crime prevention strategy is most directly based on Rational Choice Theory, which posits that offenders make a calculated decision to commit a crime?
(A) Situational Crime Prevention
(B) Neighbourhood Involvement
(C) Early childhood intervention programs
(D) General deterrence through harsh laws

171. A parole officer uses a smartphone app to verify that a parolee is at their designated home address during curfew hours. This is a modern form of:
(A) CPTED
(B) Neighbourhood Watch
(C) Legislative Oversight
(D) Electronic Monitoring

172. The failure of the police to properly collect evidence, the prosecution to present it effectively, and the prison to rehabilitate an offender are all issues related to the:
(A) Scope of Criminology
(B) Functioning and coordination of the Criminal Justice System
(C) Principles of legislative law-making
(D) Role of the victim in court

173. Using see-through fences instead of solid walls around a park enhances:
(A) Access Control
(B) Territoriality
(C) Natural Surveillance
(D) Target Hardening

174. Which of the following is an example of Neighbourhood Involvement?
(A) A judge setting bail for a suspect.
(B) The parliament passing a new law.
(C) A probationer being fitted with a GPS ankle monitor.
(D) Residents forming a committee to clean up a local park and report graffiti.

175. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The testimony of a single, credible witness can be sufficient to secure a conviction in a criminal case.
Reason (R) : The quality and credibility of evidence, not merely the quantity, are paramount in the judicial determination of guilt.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. The academic discipline that scientifically studies the making of laws, the breaking of laws, and society's reaction to the breaking of laws is:
(A) Jurisprudence

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(B) Criminology
(C) Criminalistics
(D) Public Administration

177. Match the components of the Criminal Justice System in List I with their key role in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (CJS Component)
P. Legislature
Q. Police
R. Courts
S. Corrections
List II: (Key Role)
1. Executes sentences
2. Adjudicates cases
3. Investigates crimes
4. Enacts laws
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

178. Read the following statements and identify which measures can enhance the participation of victims and witnesses in the CJS.
(i) Guaranteeing the outcome of the case in their favor.
(ii) Providing them with protection from threats and intimidation.
(iii) Ensuring timely and clear communication about case progress.
(iv) Offering victim compensation and assistance services.
(v) Allowing them to conduct their own cross-examination.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

179. Removing graffiti promptly from a wall is a CPTED strategy related to:
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Access Control
(C) Maintenance and Management
(D) Territorial Reinforcement

180. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Criminology and Criminal Justice are synonymous terms referring to the same field of study and practice.
Statement II : Criminology is concerned with explaining the nature and causes of crime, whereas Criminal Justice is concerned with the agencies and processes that respond to crime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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181. The use of a steering wheel lock in a car is an example of which technique of Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) Increasing the risk
(B) Reducing the reward
(C) Removing excuses
(D) Increasing the effort

182. A major source of friction and lack of coordination in the Indian CJS is the:
(A) Shared goal of public safety among all agencies.
(B) Independent nature of the judiciary versus the executive control over the police.
(C) Over-communication between police and prosecutors.
(D) Uniform training provided to all CJS functionaries.

183. Which of the following falls outside the traditional scope of Criminology?
(A) The study of crime trends
(B) The development of criminal personality theories
(C) The operational deployment of police patrols
(D) The analysis of penal philosophies

184. The act of Parliament specifying the punishment for a newly defined cybercrime is a direct exercise of the:
(A) Judiciary's role
(B) Police's role
(C) Correctional system's role
(D) Legislature's law-making role

185. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as

Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The participation of witnesses is not always guaranteed in a criminal trial.
Reason (R) : Witnesses may become 'hostile' (refuse to testify or testify contrary to their initial statement) due to fear, intimidation, or other inducements.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

186. Which of the following is NOT a core principle of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)?
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Mandatory Curfews
(C) Access Control
(D) Territorial Reinforcement

187. The study of how economic inequality may influence crime rates is an example of the intersection between Criminology and:
(A) Psychology
(B) Biology
(C) Law
(D) Economics and Sociology

188. Which of the following statements about Electronic Monitoring is incorrect?
(A) It is a method of long-term social reform aimed at eliminating poverty.
(B) It can be used as a condition of bail, probation, or parole.
(C) It serves as a tool for surveillance and enforcing movement restrictions.
(D) GPS and radio frequency technologies are common forms of electronic monitoring.

189. A "Neighbourhood Watch" program primarily relies on:
(A) Formal policing powers granted to citizens.
(B) The use of advanced military-grade surveillance.
(C) Informal social control and citizen vigilance.
(D) The legislative process.

190. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between the Legislature and the CJS?
(A) The CJS functions to enforce the laws created by the Legislature.
(B) The Legislature is the enforcement arm of the CJS.
(C) The Judiciary creates laws, and the Legislature enforces them.
(D) There is no relationship between the two.

191. Read the following statements and identify the key functions within the structure of the Criminal Justice System.
(i) Enforcing the law
(ii) Adjudicating offenders
(iii) Creating public opinion
(iv) Carrying out sentences
(v) Lobbying for new laws
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

192. A victim being treated with disrespect and blamed for the crime by an investigating officer is an example of:
(A) Successful victim participation
(B) Secondary Victimization
(C) Effective CJS coordination
(D) CPTED in action

193. Match the concepts in List I with their core idea in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Concept)
P. Criminology
Q. Criminal Justice
R. CPTED
S. Electronic Monitoring
List II: (Core Idea)
1. System for societal response to crime
2. Scientific study of causes of crime
3. Offender supervision via technology
4. Design influences behavior
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

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194. Which statement about the scope of Criminology is the most accurate?
(A) It is limited to the study of criminals in prison.
(B) It is exclusively the study of police management.
(C) It only concerns itself with non-violent property crimes.
(D) It is a broad, multi-disciplinary field examining crime, law, and social control.

195. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Situational Crime Prevention strategies are easy to implement and always succeed.
Statement II : Situational Crime Prevention can sometimes lead to crime displacement, where crime moves to a different time, place, or type.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

196. The fundamental reason for ensuring coordination among CJS components is to:
(A) Increase the number of arrests.
(B) Achieve the common goals of justice, public safety, and crime control more effectively.
(C) Reduce the budget of the judiciary.
(D) Ensure all agencies are politically aligned.

197. All of the following are examples of facilitating witness participation EXCEPT:
(A) Providing a secure waiting area in court.
(B) Reimbursing travel expenses for attending court.
(C) Allowing the defense attorney to threaten the witness.
(D) Using video-conferencing for testimony of vulnerable witnesses.

198. An urban planner designing a new subway station with no blind corners, good lighting, and clear lines of sight from the attendant's booth is applying:
(A) CPTED
(B) Electronic Monitoring
(C) Neighbourhood Involvement
(D) Legislative procedure

199. Criminology is distinguished from Criminal Justice primarily by its focus on:
(A) Practical application and system management.
(B) Day-to-day law enforcement duties.
(C) Scientific explanation and theory building.
(D) Judicial decision-making and sentencing.

200. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian Criminal Justice System is a perfectly coordinated and seamless process.
Reason (R) : All components of the CJS in India—police, courts, prosecution, and corrections—are controlled by a single central agency ensuring flawless integration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

201. The creation of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in 1860 was a landmark act of:
(A) The Judiciary
(B) The Police
(C) A Criminological experiment
(D) The Legislature

202. The concept of using architectural design to create a sense of ownership among residents over their immediate environment is known as:
(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Territorial Reinforcement
(C) Access Control
(D) Situational Crime Prevention

203. Which of the following correctly pairs a CJS component with its primary role?
(A) Judiciary - Investigation
(B) Police - Adjudication
(C) Police - Apprehension
(D) Corrections - Law Making

204. Read the following statements regarding 'Neighbourhood Involvement' in crime prevention.

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(i) It is a formal, paid employment by the state.
(ii) It relies on citizen-led initiatives and voluntary action.
(iii) It aims to increase 'informal social control'.
(iv) It can include activities like 'Neighbourhood Watch'.
(v) It exclusively uses advanced electronic surveillance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

205. The study of the processes involved in breaking laws and the societal reaction to it falls under the scope of:
(A) Criminology
(B) The Legislature
(C) Criminalistics
(D) The Judiciary

206. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Criminology is an applied field, while Criminal Justice is a theoretical field.
Statement II : Criminology seeks to explain crime, while Criminal Justice describes the system that responds to it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

207. Using glass doors and large windows at the entrance of a convenience store so the clerk is visible from the street is an example of:
(A) Increasing the effort
(B) Reducing the reward
(C) Electronic Monitoring
(D) Natural Surveillance

208. The smooth passage of a case from a police investigation to a successful prosecution heavily depends on:
(A) The level of coordination between the police and the prosecutor's office.
(B) The number of laws passed by the legislature that year.
(C) The architectural design of the local prison.
(D) The public's opinion of the police chief.

209. Which of the following is NOT a recognized component of the Indian Criminal Justice System?
(A) The prison administration.
(B) The High Courts and the Supreme Court.
(C) The association of private security agencies.
(D) The state police forces.

210. Match the crime prevention method in List I with its description in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Method)
P. Situational Crime Prevention
Q. CPTED
R. Electronic Monitoring
S. Neighbourhood Involvement
List II: (Description)
1. Focuses on opportunity reduction in specific contexts
2. Utilizes community-based informal surveillance
3. Uses technology to supervise offenders in the community
4. Shapes behavior by changing the physical environment

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

211. The term 'scope of criminology' refers to:
(A) The specific geographical area a police department covers.
(B) The maximum sentence a judge can impose.
(C) The budget allocated to the criminal justice system.
(D) The range of subjects and topics that are studied within the field of criminology.

212. A Victim Impact Statement is a formal way to ensure:
(A) The victim's perspective on the harm suffered is heard by the court.
(B) The victim gets to decide the final verdict.
(C) The police re-investigate the case from the beginning.
(D) The trial is moved to a different location.

213. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as

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Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The legislature plays a passive role in the criminal justice system.
Reason (R) : The legislature's primary function is to define crime and punishment through statutes, which actively shapes the entire framework and workload of the CJS.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

214. Which of the following is a primary goal of Situational Crime Prevention?
(A) To provide long-term therapy to offenders.
(B) To make the commission of a specific crime more difficult, risky, or less rewarding.
(C) To elect new legislators who will change the laws.
(D) To study the historical roots of crime.

215. The interaction between Criminology and Law is best seen in:
(A) The administration of police departments.
(B) The design of prison cells.
(C) The study of how legal definitions of crime affect who is labeled a criminal.
(D) The use of GPS tracking for parolees.

216. Read the following statements regarding Criminology and select the correct combination.
(i) It is purely a legal discipline with no social science component.
(ii) It encompasses the study of the etiology of crime.
(iii) It is interested in the effectiveness of different modes of punishment.
(iv) Its findings can inform crime prevention policies.
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv)

217. A company that decides to pay its employees by direct bank transfer instead of cash to reduce the risk of payroll robbery is applying the SCP principle of:
(A) Increasing the effort
(B) Increasing the risks
(C) Removing excuses
(D) Reducing the rewards

218. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The police, judiciary, and corrections in India function under a single, unified command structure.
Statement II : These three components are distinct entities with different governing structures, making coordination a significant challenge.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The concept of 'defensible space' is most closely related to:
(A) Electronic Monitoring
(B) The legislative process
(C) CPTED
(D) Witness protection

220. The primary role of the Indian legislature in the CJS is to:
(A) Create, define, and amend criminal law.
(B) Conduct criminal investigations.
(C) Adjudicate criminal trials.
(D) Manage the daily operations of prisons.

221. Which is an example of facilitating witness participation?
(A) Demanding the witness to pay for court costs.
(B) Holding the trial at an undisclosed secret location without informing the witness.
(C) Disregarding the witness's testimony completely.
(D) Providing a witness protection program for those under threat.

222. An ignition interlock device, which prevents a car from starting if the driver's breath alcohol concentration is too high, is a form of:
(A) Neighbourhood Involvement
(B) Electronic Monitoring and Situational Prevention
(C) Natural Surveillance

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(D) Legislative debate

223. What best describes the relationship between Criminology and Psychology?
(A) They are unrelated fields.
(B) Psychology is a branch of Criminology.
(C) Criminology uses psychological theories to understand criminal motivation and behavior.
(D) Criminology focuses on laws, while psychology focuses on social groups.

224. Which of the following is an example of a lack of coordination in the CJS?
(A) A police officer testifies in court based on his investigation.
(B) A convicted person is transferred from court to a prison to serve their sentence.
(C) A legislature raises the penalty for a particular crime.
(D) A prosecutor drops a case because the police investigation was so poor that the evidence is inadmissible.

225. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Criminology and Criminal Justice are two distinct but related fields.
Reason (R) : Criminology's focus is on understanding the 'why' of crime, while Criminal Justice focuses on the 'what to do about it'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

226. The primary purpose of Criminology is:
(A) To apprehend and prosecute criminals.
(B) To develop a body of general and verified principles regarding law, crime, and treatment.
(C) To manage the nation's prison system.
(D) To draft and pass new laws in parliament.

227. Match the CJS function in List I with its primary agency in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (CJS Function)
P. Law Enforcement
Q. Adjudication
R. Corrections
S. Legislation
List II: (Primary Agency)
1. Courts
2. Prisons/Probation
3. Parliament/State Assemblies
4. Police
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

228. Read the following statements and identify which are potential negative experiences for victims within the CJS.
(i) Empathetic and respectful treatment by officials.
(ii) Intimidating cross-examination by defense counsel.
(iii) Prolonged delays and numerous court appearances.
(iv) Timely receipt of victim compensation.
(v) Feeling of being used as a mere piece of evidence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

229. Installing CCTV cameras in a parking garage is a Situational Crime Prevention technique that primarily aims to:
(A) Increase the risk
(B) Increase the effort
(C) Reduce the reward
(D) Remove excuses

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230. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A key principle of CPTED is that the design of a physical environment can influence offender decisions.
Statement II : CPTED is solely focused on increasing the number of police officers in an area.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

231. The "system" in Criminal Justice System refers to:
(A) The fact that all agencies work in perfect harmony.
(B) A single computer system that runs all CJS operations.
(C) The legislative codebook.
(D) The network of interconnected agencies that are supposed to work together to achieve justice.

232. Which of the following is NOT a social science that informs Criminology?
(A) Sociology
(B) Astrophysics
(C) Psychology
(D) Economics

233. The process by which the Indian Parliament or a State Legislature debates and enacts a law defining a new crime is called:
(A) Adjudication
(B) Investigation
(C) Law Making
(D) Incarceration

234. A 'witness turning hostile' is a significant problem for the prosecution because it:
(A) Strengthening the case against the accused.
(B) Automatically leads to the acquittal of the accused.
(C) Means the legislature must rewrite the law.
(D) Weakens or destroys a key piece of evidence for the state.

235. Which of the following best illustrates the principle of 'Access Control' in CPTED?
(A) Using a single, clearly marked entrance for a building.
(B) Bright lighting in a public park.
(C) Trimming bushes to improve sightlines.
(D) A neighborhood watch sign.

236. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Effective coordination is essential for the criminal justice system to function as an actual 'system'.
Reason (R) : Lack of coordination leads to inefficiency, conflicting actions, and a failure to achieve the overall goals of justice and crime control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

237. A crime prevention approach that focuses on making crime seem like a bad bargain for the offender by changing the immediate environment is:
(A) Situational Crime Prevention
(B) Neighbourhood Involvement
(C) Electronic Monitoring
(D) Legislative reform

238. The primary distinction between Criminology and Criminal Justice lies in:
(A) Criminology's focus on adults vs. Criminal Justice's focus on juveniles.
(B) Criminology's focus on explanation vs. Criminal Justice's focus on application.
(C) Criminology's use of law vs. Criminal Justice's use of sociology.
(D) Criminology being a government practice vs. Criminal Justice being an academic theory.

239. Which of the following is a key component of the structure of the CJS in India?
(A) The news media
(B) Private investigation firms
(C) The independent judiciary
(D) Human rights activist groups

240. The use of a GPS ankle monitor on a high-risk domestic violence offender as a condition of bail is a form of:
(A) Neighbourhood Involvement
(B) CPTED
(C) Legislative action
(D) Electronic Monitoring

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241. Which of the following activities falls under the law-making role of the legislature?
(A) Passing an amendment to the Indian Evidence Act.
(B) Arresting a suspect.
(C) Sentencing a convicted offender.
(D) Supervising a parolee.

242. Read the following statements regarding the principles of CPTED.
(i) Natural Surveillance
(ii) Retributive Punishment
(iii) Access Control
(iv) Territoriality
(v) Social Welfare Programs
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

243. The study of the functioning of police, courts, and correctional systems is the primary focus of:
(A) Criminology
(B) Political Science
(C) Criminal Justice
(D) Psychology

244. Consider the following statements regarding the role of victims and witnesses and select the correct option.
Statement I : The participation of victims and witnesses is purely optional and has no real impact on the outcome of a trial.
Statement II : Testimony from victims and witnesses often forms the evidentiary backbone of the prosecution's case.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

245. A community organizing regular clean-ups and planting community gardens in public spaces is an example of:
(A) Neighbourhood Involvement and Territorial Reinforcement
(B) Electronic Monitoring
(C) A legislative act
(D) A judicial sentence

246. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Situational Crime Prevention strategies aim to eliminate the root causes of crime, such as poverty and social inequality.
Reason (R) : These strategies are primarily focused on reducing crime opportunities in specific, immediate situations by altering the physical or social environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

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247. The scope of Criminology includes the study of all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The causes of crime.
(B) The nature of criminal law.
(C) The societal reaction to crime.
(D) The day-to-day administration of a specific police station.

248. Match the CJS process in List I with its description in List II and select the correct code.
List I: (Process)
P. Investigation
Q. Prosecution
R. Adjudication
S. Correction
List II: (Description)
1. Formal accusation and presentation of case in court
2. Determination of guilt by a judge or jury
3. Administration of the sentence (e.g., prison, probation)
4. Gathering of evidence and identification of a suspect
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

249. Which of the following is the best example of a coordination problem in the CJS?
(A) The legislature passes a law, and the police enforce it.

(B) Police arrest a suspect, and the prosecutor files charges based on the evidence collected.
(C) Prisons become overcrowded because courts are sentencing a large number of people without adequate consideration for correctional capacity.
(D) A victim provides testimony leading to a conviction.

250. The study of Criminology is considered a social science because it:
(A) Is a practice utilized exclusively by certified social workers.
(B) Uses scientific methodologies to study a social phenomenon (crime).
(C) Is a field funded primarily by international social organizations.
(D) Deals exclusively with the analysis of social etiquette and norms.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Criminology, in its modern conceptualization, is a multidisciplinary science dedicated to the systematic study of crime as a complex social phenomenon. Its definition extends beyond the mere cataloging of criminal acts; it encompasses the processes of making laws, breaking laws, and reacting towards the breaking of laws. This tripartite definition highlights the comprehensive scope of the discipline. The first part, the sociology of law, scrutinizes the social origins and development of legal norms, questioning why certain behaviours are defined as criminal while others are not. The second, criminogenesis or the etiology of crime, seeks to explain the causes of criminal and deviant behaviour, drawing from biological, psychological, and sociological theories. The third component, often termed penology or corrections, focuses on society's response to crime, including the formal mechanisms of the criminal justice system such as policing, adjudication, and punishment, as well as informal social control. The scope of criminology is therefore vast, involving the analysis of crime statistics, criminal careers, victimisation (victimology), and the effectiveness of various crime prevention and control strategies. It is fundamentally an evidence-based field, relying on empirical research to develop and test theories about crime and its control.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, the definition of criminology encompasses which three core processes?
(A) Apprehending criminals, prosecuting cases, and rehabilitating offenders.
(B) Making laws, breaking laws, and reacting to the breaking of laws.
(C) Studying victims, analyzing crime scenes, and profiling criminals.
(D) Preventing crime, controlling deviance, and enforcing social norms.

252. Which component of criminology is concerned with explaining the causes of criminal behaviour?
(A) Criminogenesis
(B) Sociology of law
(C) Penology
(D) Victimology

253. The passage suggests that the study of society's response to crime, including punishment and the formal justice system, falls under which branch of criminology?
(A) The etiology of crime
(B) Criminogenesis
(C) Penology or corrections
(D) The sociology of law

254. What fundamental characteristic of criminology as a field of study is emphasized in the passage?
(A) Its reliance on philosophical speculation and moral judgment.
(B) Its focus on purely legalistic definitions of crime.
(C) Its primary function as an arm of law enforcement agencies.
(D) Its dependence on empirical research and evidence-based analysis.

255. Based on the passage, the analysis of why certain acts are legally prohibited while others are not is the central focus of:
(A) victimology.
(B) penology.
(C) the sociology of law.
(D) crime statistics.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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The interdisciplinary nature of criminology is one of its most defining characteristics, as it borrows extensively from and contributes to a variety of other social sciences to construct a holistic understanding of crime. Its strongest ties are arguably with sociology, from which it originally emerged as a sub-discipline. Sociology provides the foundational concepts of social structure, social norms, inequality, and socialisation, which are essential for explaining group patterns of criminal behaviour. Psychology offers a complementary perspective, focusing on the individual offender. It delves into personality traits, cognitive processes, learning experiences, and mental disorders that may predispose an individual to criminal conduct. The relationship with law is intrinsic; while law provides the formal definitions of crime that are a primary subject of criminological inquiry, criminology examines the social construction of these laws and their differential application and impact. Furthermore, political science informs criminology by exploring how power dynamics, state policies, and political ideologies shape the definition of crime and the administration of justice. Economics also contributes through models of rational choice, analyzing crime as a behaviour influenced by a calculation of potential costs and benefits, and by studying the economic impacts of crime and crime control. This synthesis of perspectives allows criminology to address the multifaceted nature of crime more effectively than any single discipline could alone.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. The passage highlights that criminology originally emerged as a sub-discipline of which social science?
(A) Psychology
(B) Sociology
(C) Law
(D) Political Science

257. According to the text, which discipline contributes to criminology by focusing on individual-level factors like personality traits and cognitive processes?
(A) Sociology
(B) Economics
(C) Political Science
(D) Psychology

258. What contribution does economics make to the study of criminology, as described in the passage?
(A) Providing models based on rational calculation of costs and benefits.
(B) Analyzing the social construction of legal statutes.
(C) Exploring how political ideologies influence the justice system.
(D) Studying the impact of social structure on group crime rates.

259. The passage implies that the relationship between criminology and law is best described as:
(A) one where criminology is entirely subordinate to legal definitions.
(B) one where criminology provides the legal framework for the justice system.
(C) a symbiotic one, where law defines the subject and criminology studies its social context.
(D) a conflicting one, where the two disciplines have opposing goals.

260. What is the main argument presented in the passage regarding criminology's relationship with other social sciences?
(A) Criminology's interdisciplinary approach is essential for a comprehensive understanding of crime.
(B) Criminology is a superior discipline that consolidates the weaknesses of other social sciences.
(C) Criminology's reliance on other sciences proves its lack of a unique theoretical core.
(D) Criminology is gradually becoming isolated from other social science fields.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A crucial distinction exists within the study of crime between criminology and criminal justice, though the two fields are often conflated. Criminology is primarily an academic and theoretical discipline focused on understanding the origins, nature, extent, and causes of crime. It poses the fundamental question: "Why do people engage in criminal behaviour?" Criminologists develop and test theories to explain crime as a social and individual phenomenon, studying its

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correlates such as age, gender, and social class. In contrast, criminal justice is an applied field concerned with the practical machinery of social control. It focuses on the institutions and processes responsible for apprehending, adjudicating, and sanctioning offenders. Its central question is: "What is the appropriate response to crime?" Criminal justice studies the police, courts, and correctional systems, evaluating their operational effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness. While criminology seeks to generate knowledge and explain the 'why' of crime, criminal justice is concerned with policy, practice, and the 'how' of responding to it. The relationship is ideally symbiotic: criminological research should inform the development of evidence-based policies and practices within the criminal justice system, while the operations of the criminal justice system provide essential data and real-world context for criminological inquiry.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary question that the discipline of criminology seeks to answer, according to the passage?
(A) What is the most effective way to punish offenders?
(B) How should the police and courts operate?
(C) How can we measure the efficiency of prisons?
(D) Why do people engage in criminal behaviour?

262. The passage characterizes criminal justice as primarily:
(A) a theoretical field focused on the causes of deviance.
(B) an applied field focused on the machinery of social control.
(C) an academic discipline concerned with social phenomena.
(D) a philosophical inquiry into the nature of law.

263. Which of the following activities would be more characteristic of a criminal justice professional than a criminologist?
(A) Developing a new theory about the social roots of delinquency.
(B) Conducting a cross-cultural study on the definition of crime.
(C) Evaluating the operational effectiveness of a local police department.
(D) Analyzing the correlation between unemployment and property crime rates.

264. How does the passage describe the ideal relationship between criminology and criminal justice?
(A) As entirely separate fields with no interaction.
(B) As a competitive relationship for government funding.
(C) As a hierarchical structure where criminology dictates policy.
(D) As a symbiotic relationship of mutual influence and data sharing.

265. A key difference highlighted in the text is that criminology focuses on _____, while criminal justice focuses on _____.
(A) causation; application
(B) institutions; theories
(C) rehabilitation; punishment
(D) effects; causes

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structure of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in India is a complex network of agencies established by the government to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate laws. It is conventionally understood as comprising three primary and interdependent pillars: law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections. The first pillar, law enforcement, is primarily represented by the police, whose functions include the prevention and detection of crime, investigation of criminal cases, apprehension of offenders, and collection of evidence. Once an individual is apprehended, the case moves to the second pillar: the judiciary, or the courts. This adjudication phase involves the determination of guilt or innocence through a formal legal process, ensuring the rights of the accused are protected. The Indian judiciary is hierarchical, with the Supreme Court at the apex, followed by High Courts in the states, and a system of subordinate courts at the district and local levels. If an accused person is found guilty, the case proceeds to the third pillar, corrections. This component is responsible

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for administering the sanctions imposed by the courts, which can range from fines and probation to imprisonment. The correctional system includes prisons for incarceration and community-based programs like probation and parole, which aim at the punishment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of the offender. The seamless functioning of the entire system depends on the effective progression of cases from one pillar to the next.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the passage, what are the three primary pillars of the Criminal Justice System in India?
(A) Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
(B) Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Corrections.
(C) Investigation, Prosecution, and Punishment.
(D) Prevention, Detection, and Rehabilitation.

267. The function of determining the guilt or innocence of an accused individual falls under which component of the CJS?
(A) Law Enforcement
(B) Adjudication
(C) Corrections
(D) Investigation

268. Based on the passage, which of the following is considered part of the corrections pillar of the Indian CJS?
(A) Probation and parole programs
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) District police forces
(D) The process of collecting evidence

269. What is the primary role of the law enforcement pillar as described in the text?
(A) Administering sentences and managing prisons.
(B) Formally judging the legality of an arrest.
(C) Investigating crimes and apprehending offenders.
(D) Creating and amending criminal statutes.

270. The passage suggests that the overall effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System is contingent upon:
(A) the severity of the punishments it imposes.
(B) the number of laws created by the legislature.
(C) the degree of media coverage it receives.
(D) the smooth and effective transition of cases between its pillars.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The role of the legislature is fundamental to the very existence and operation of the criminal justice system, as it holds the primary authority for law-making. In India, the Parliament and state legislatures are responsible for defining what conduct constitutes a crime by enacting and amending criminal statutes, such as the Indian Penal Code and other special laws. This legislative power is the bedrock of the principle of legality, encapsulated in the maxim nullum crimen sine lege (no crime without a law), which dictates that an act can only be considered a crime if it is explicitly prohibited by law. The law-making process involves drafting bills, debating their provisions, and passing them into acts. This process allows for the formal codification of societal norms and values, although it is often influenced by political ideologies and powerful interest groups. The legislature's role is not static; it must be dynamic and responsive to societal changes. It is tasked with updating existing laws to address contemporary challenges and new forms of criminality, such as cybercrime or environmental offences, which were not envisaged in older statutes. By defining crimes and prescribing punishments, the legislature sets the legal parameters within which the police, courts, and correctional systems must operate, thereby shaping the entire framework of criminal justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary role of the legislature within the criminal justice system as described in the passage?
(A) To investigate criminal offenses and gather evidence.
(B) To adjudicate cases and determine the guilt of the accused.
(C) To define criminal conduct through the enactment of laws.
(D) To manage correctional facilities and offender rehabilitation.

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272. The principle of nullum crimen sine lege implies that:
(A) all immoral acts are considered crimes.
(B) an act is not a crime unless it is prohibited by a specific law.
(C) every crime must have a severe punishment.
(D) laws can be applied retroactively to punish past behaviour.

273. According to the text, why must the legislature's role in law-making be dynamic?
(A) To ensure that laws remain unchanged for stability.
(B) To reduce the number of laws on the statute books.
(C) To give more power to the police and courts.
(D) To respond to new forms of crime and societal changes.

274. The passage suggests that the process of enacting criminal law involves which of the following?
(A) The drafting, debating, and passing of bills into acts.
(B) The unilateral decision of a single judge.
(C) A referendum involving all citizens.
(D) An executive order issued by the head of state.

275. How does the legislature influence the other components of the criminal justice system?
(A) By directly managing the day-to-day operations of the police.
(B) By appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts.
(C) By setting the legal parameters and framework for their operation.
(D) By reviewing and overturning specific court verdicts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

For the criminal justice system to function effectively and achieve its goals of controlling crime and dispensing justice, a high degree of coordination among its constituent parts is essential. The police, prosecution, courts, and correctional institutions are not independent silos but rather interconnected stages in a single process. A lack of coordination can lead to systemic failures, undermining the entire justice process. For instance, if police investigations are shoddy or fail to produce admissible evidence, the prosecution's case is weakened, often leading to acquittals regardless of the defendant's actual guilt. Similarly, if there is a communication gap between the courts and correctional facilities, delays in transferring convicts or implementing court orders can occur. Effective coordination involves timely sharing of information, mutual respect for each agency's role, and streamlined procedures that facilitate a smooth transition of cases and individuals through the system. Challenges to coordination are numerous and include disparate organizational cultures, conflicting priorities (e.g., police focusing on arrests vs. courts focusing on due process), inadequate technological integration for information sharing, and significant resource constraints. The debate over whether the components of criminal justice in India function as a true 'system' or merely a collection of fragmented agencies often centers on the very issue of coordination.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the central argument of the passage regarding the components of the criminal justice system?
(A) Effective coordination between components is crucial for the system's success.
(B) Each component should operate independently to maintain checks and balances.
(C) The correctional system is the most important component.
(D) The police have the ultimate authority over all other agencies.

277. According to the passage, a weak police investigation is likely to result in:
(A) a stronger case for the prosecution.
(B) a more severe sentence from the court.
(C) a faster transition to the correctional system.
(D) a higher chance of acquittal in court.

278. Which of the following is identified as a challenge to effective coordination within the CJS?
(A) Shared organizational goals and cultures.
(B) Conflicting priorities among different agencies.
(C) Excessive funding for all agencies.

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(D) Advanced technological integration.

279. The passage implies that the term 'system' in "criminal justice system" is appropriate only when:
(A) the constituent agencies are well-funded.
(B) the number of arrests made by the police is high.
(C) the components work together in a coordinated and integrated manner.
(D) the public holds a positive view of the police.

280. The example of a communication gap between courts and correctional facilities illustrates a failure in:
(A) legislative oversight.
(B) prosecutorial discretion.
(C) police investigation techniques.
(D) procedural continuity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The participation of victims and witnesses is the lifeblood of the criminal justice process, yet their journey through the system is often fraught with difficulty. For any prosecution to succeed, it typically relies on the testimony and cooperation of those who have witnessed the crime or have been directly harmed by it. However, the willingness of these key participants to come forward and remain engaged is often undermined by significant challenges. Witnesses and victims may face direct intimidation or threats from offenders or their associates, creating a climate of fear that discourages cooperation. Beyond this, they can experience 'secondary victimization' at the hands of the system itself. This can manifest as insensitive questioning by police or lawyers, repeated court adjournments causing loss of time and wages, a lack of information about the progress of their case, and a general feeling of being used merely as instruments of evidence rather than being treated as individuals with rights and needs. Recognizing these issues has led to a growing emphasis on victim and witness support mechanisms. These include witness protection programs, victim compensation schemes, and the provision of legal aid and counseling. The shift in perspective from viewing victims solely as sources of information to acknowledging them as key stakeholders with a right to participate, be heard, and be protected is crucial for enhancing their trust and ensuring their continued, effective participation in the criminal justice process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What does the passage identify as the "lifeblood" of the criminal justice process?
(A) The participation of victims and witnesses.
(B) The authority of judges.
(C) The efficiency of the police.
(D) The availability of correctional facilities.

282. The term 'secondary victimization', as used in the passage, refers to the:
(A) harm caused by the original criminal act.
(B) negative experiences and trauma caused by the justice system itself.
(C) intimidation of witnesses by the offender.
(D) a repeat offence committed against the same victim.

283. According to the text, which of the following is a primary reason why a witness might be unwilling to cooperate with the justice system?
(A) A desire for financial compensation.
(B) Fear of intimidation or threats from the offender.
(C) A lack of interest in the outcome of the case.
(D) A belief that the offender is innocent.

284. The passage suggests a recent shift in perspective regarding victims, which involves:
(A) acknowledging them as stakeholders with rights and needs.
(B) viewing them exclusively as tools for evidence collection.
(C) reducing their role in court proceedings to save time.
(D) holding them partially responsible for the crime.

285. Which of the following is mentioned as a mechanism to support victims and witnesses?
(A) Mandatory media interviews for all victims.
(B) Increased sentencing powers for judges.
(C) Witness protection and victim compensation programs.
(D) Limiting the number of appeals an offender can make.

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carefully.

Crime prevention through neighbourhood involvement represents a significant shift from a purely state-centric, reactive model of policing to a proactive, community-based approach. The central idea is that local residents, through collective action, can play a vital role in preventing crime in their own localities. A classic example of this is the Neighbourhood Watch program, where residents are encouraged to be vigilant, act as the "eyes and ears" for the police, and report suspicious activities. This approach is not merely about surveillance; it is fundamentally about fostering informal social control, where community members collectively enforce shared norms and expectations of behaviour, making it clear that crime is not tolerated. For this to be effective, a high degree of community cohesion and 'collective efficacy' is required. Collective efficacy refers to the shared belief among residents that they can organize and intervene effectively to maintain public order. When neighbours trust each other and are willing to act for the common good, they create an environment that is inherently resistant to criminal intrusion. This bottom-up strategy complements the formal top-down efforts of law enforcement, creating a partnership where the police and the community work together. The local knowledge of residents about their environment and its problem spots is an invaluable resource that formal policing alone cannot replicate.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the fundamental principle behind crime prevention through neighbourhood involvement?
(A) That private security firms are more effective than public police.
(B) That increased arrests are the only way to reduce crime.
(C) That severe punishment is the most effective deterrent.
(D) That local residents can play a proactive role in preventing crime.

287. The term 'collective efficacy' in the context of the passage refers to:
(A) the total number of police officers in a neighbourhood.
(B) the effectiveness of formal surveillance technology like CCTV.
(C) the shared belief of residents in their ability to maintain social order.
(D) the legal authority granted to Neighbourhood Watch groups.

288. How do Neighbourhood Watch programs primarily contribute to crime prevention?
(A) By making arrests and conducting formal investigations.
(B) By acting as vigilant observers and reporters for the police.
(C) By lobbying for stricter laws and longer prison sentences.
(D) By providing financial assistance to crime victims.

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289. The passage contrasts the neighbourhood involvement approach with which other model of crime control?
(A) A community-based, proactive model.
(B) A partnership model between police and citizens.
(C) A model based on informal social control.
(D) A state-centric, reactive model.

290. What unique resource do local residents bring to a police-community partnership for crime prevention?
(A) Invaluable local knowledge of the environment.
(B) Formal legal training and authority.
(C) Advanced forensic equipment.
(D) The power to prosecute offenders in court.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) are proactive strategies that aim to reduce crime by modifying the environmental conditions in which it occurs. Unlike theories that focus on the root causes of criminality, these approaches are concerned with reducing opportunities for crime. SCP operates on the principle of making criminal acts more difficult, riskier, and less rewarding for a potential offender. It encompasses a wide range of techniques, such as 'target hardening' (e.g., installing stronger locks and alarms), controlling access to locations (e.g., using fences and entry

phones), and increasing the risks of being caught through formal or informal surveillance. CPTED is a specific subset of SCP that focuses on using architectural and urban design to deter criminal behaviour. Its core principles include 'natural surveillance,' which involves designing buildings and spaces so that they are easily observable by residents and passersby; 'natural access control,' which uses walkways, fences, and landscaping to guide people and discourage access to crime-prone areas; and 'territorial reinforcement,' which creates a sense of ownership through features like gardens and clear boundaries between public and private space. Both SCP and CPTED are grounded in rational choice theory, assuming that offenders make a calculated decision and will be deterred if the opportunity for crime is blocked or the perceived risk is too high.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary focus of Situational Crime Prevention (SCP)?
(A) Rehabilitating offenders through therapy.
(B) Addressing the root social causes of crime like poverty.
(C) Reducing opportunities for crime by modifying the immediate environment.
(D) Increasing the length of prison sentences for all crimes.

292. According to the passage, CPTED is best described as:
(A) a specific form of SCP that uses architectural design.
(B) a theory focused on the psychology of criminals.
(C) a strategy that is completely independent of SCP.
(D) a reactive approach implemented after a crime has occurred.

293. Installing stronger locks on doors and windows is an example of which SCP technique?
(A) Increasing the rewards
(B) Reducing the provocations
(C) Removing the excuses
(D) Target hardening

294. The CPTED principle of designing spaces to be easily observable by residents is known as:
(A) territorial reinforcement.
(B) natural surveillance.
(C) natural access control.
(D) target hardening.

295. Both SCP and CPTED are based on the assumption that offenders:
(A) are forced into crime by social conditions.
(B) have a fixed criminal personality that cannot be changed.
(C) make calculated, rational decisions before committing a crime.
(D) are primarily motivated by a desire for social status.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) has emerged as a significant technological tool within the criminal justice system, primarily used for the surveillance and management of offenders in the community. It functions as an intermediate sanction, occupying a space between traditional probation and full-time incarceration. The most common form of EM involves an offender wearing a tamper-resistant device, typically an ankle bracelet, which transmits a signal to a monitoring center. There are two main types of this technology. The first, Radio Frequency (RF) monitoring, is used to enforce curfew or house arrest conditions. A base unit is placed in the offender's home, and if the bracelet goes out of the unit's limited range during specified hours, an alert is triggered. The second, more advanced type uses the Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS monitoring provides real-time tracking of an offender's location 24/7, allowing authorities to enforce not only curfews but also 'exclusion zones' (areas the offender is forbidden to enter, such as a victim's neighbourhood) and 'inclusion zones' (areas where the offender is required to be, like a workplace or treatment center). The primary purposes of electronic monitoring are to manage offender risk, enhance public safety, reduce prison overcrowding, and serve as a punitive yet less restrictive alternative to imprisonment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary function of Electronic Monitoring (EM) as described in the passage?

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(A) To gather evidence for initial prosecution.
(B) To provide therapeutic treatment to offenders.
(C) To serve as an alternative to a jury trial.
(D) To supervise and manage offenders in the community.

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297. According to the text, which type of electronic monitoring is most suitable for enforcing a simple house arrest or curfew?
(A) Radio Frequency (RF)
(B) Global Positioning System (GPS)
(C) Biometric Scanning
(D) CCTV Surveillance

298. The use of GPS monitoring allows authorities to enforce 'exclusion zones'. What does this term mean in this context?
(A) Areas where an offender is required to stay at all times.
(B) Areas that an offender is forbidden from entering.
(C) Designated zones for community service activities.
(D) Secure facilities where monitoring devices are installed.

299. The passage positions electronic monitoring as an intermediate sanction that falls between:
(A) a police warning and an arrest.
(B) probation and incarceration.
(C) a fine and community service.
(D) arrest and trial.

300. Which of the following is mentioned as a reason for using electronic monitoring?
(A) To provide a less restrictive alternative to imprisonment.
(B) To increase the prison population.
(C) To reduce the costs of court proceedings.
(D) To eliminate the need for probation officers.

ANSWERS

1. (B) The scientific study of crime, its causes, and behavior control.
Criminology represents a multi-disciplinary field that focuses on the scientific analysis of criminal behavior and societal responses. This discipline explores why individuals commit crimes by examining various biological, psychological, and sociological factors. It also addresses how society can effectively manage and prevent such acts through evidence-based control strategies. This scientific approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the complex nature of law-breaking and the development of effective public safety policies.

2. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian criminal justice framework operates through multiple distinct entities rather than a single centralized command. While agencies like the police, judiciary, and correctional institutions function under different administrative authorities, their success depends on mutual coordination. Individual components maintain specific roles, such as law enforcement or adjudication, which must intersect to ensure legal efficiency. This decentralized structure requires systematic collaboration to process criminal cases effectively from the initial investigation through to the eventual rehabilitation phase.

3. (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Situational crime prevention strategies prioritize reducing the immediate opportunities for illegal acts within a specific environment. This approach assumes that many crimes are opportunistic and can be deterred by making the act more difficult or risky. By modifying physical settings and increasing perceived efforts for offenders, these techniques focus on present circumstances rather than long-term social changes. Implementing such measures effectively decreases the likelihood of criminal occurrences by altering the cost-benefit ratio for potential offenders.

4. (D) Reporting the crime to the police.
The initial engagement of a victim within the legal framework typically occurs during the reporting phase. By providing information to law enforcement, the victim sets the formal investigative process in motion. This step is fundamental for establishing the facts of the case and identifying the alleged offender. Although victims participate in later stages like trials or sentencing, the foundational act of bringing the incident to official notice initiates the entire criminal justice sequence.

5. (C) Criminology is completely independent of psychology and does not consider individual personality traits.
Criminology is fundamentally an interdisciplinary science that draws heavily from various fields to explain criminal phenomena. It incorporates psychological theories to understand how individual traits, cognitive processes, and personality disorders influence behavior. By ignoring the psychological dimension, a researcher would miss critical insights into offender motivation and rehabilitation. The field also intersects with sociology and economics to provide a holistic view of crime within society, proving that no single discipline operates in isolation during such analysis.

6. (C) A is true but R is false.
Effective management of the legal process requires seamless communication and collaboration between law enforcement, courts, and correctional facilities. While these components have distinct operational goals, they are not isolated units. If one agency fails to coordinate with the others, the entire system faces inefficiency and potential failure in delivering justice. The assertion correctly identifies the importance of synergy, but the reasoning is flawed because it incorrectly assumes that independence makes coordination between these agencies unnecessary.

7. (D) It encompasses the study of law-making, law-breaking, and the societal reaction.
The scope of this discipline is broad and dynamic, covering the entire lifecycle of criminal events within a society. It examines how laws

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are established, the reasons individuals violate those laws, and how communities respond to such infractions. This comprehensive perspective includes the study of etiology, penology, and victimology. By integrating these various elements, the field provides a holistic understanding of crime as a social phenomenon rather than just focusing on specific investigative or rehabilitative techniques.

8. (A) Access Control
Enhancing security through physical barriers like reinforced windows and monitored entries is a fundamental method to regulate who enters a space. This strategy aims to deter unauthorized individuals by making the physical environment more difficult to penetrate. By limiting entry points and securing vulnerable areas, the risk of criminal intrusion is significantly reduced. This approach focuses on the spatial management of a property to ensure that only legitimate users can gain access, thereby increasing the overall safety of the residents.

9. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each branch of the legal framework serves a specific and vital purpose in maintaining order. The legislature establishes the legal boundaries by creating statutes, while law enforcement agencies are tasked with investigating violations and apprehending suspects. The judiciary ensures fairness by adjudicating cases to determine guilt, and the correctional system manages the implementation of court-ordered sentences. This division of labor ensures that every stage of the process, from law creation to final punishment, is handled by specialized institutions.

10. (A) A decrease in witness willingness to testify, weakening the case.
The success of any legal proceeding relies heavily on the cooperation of individuals who have observed the facts of a crime. When the system fails to ensure the safety of these participants, they often become reluctant to provide evidence due to fear of retaliation. This lack of cooperation directly hampers the ability of the prosecution to prove charges beyond a reasonable doubt. Consequently, the judicial process becomes less effective, as critical testimonies are lost, ultimately leading to lower conviction rates.

11. (D) Criminology focuses on understanding the causes of crime, while Criminal Justice focuses on the societal response to crime.
While closely related, these two fields maintain distinct primary objectives within the study of illegal behavior. Criminology is largely a theoretical discipline that seeks to explain why crimes occur and what motivates offenders. In contrast, the other field focuses on the practical and operational aspects of the institutions that respond to crime, such as police and courts. Understanding these differences is essential for analyzing how theoretical insights can be translated into effective institutional practices and public safety strategies.

12. (B) (ii) and (iv)
The primary legislative function in the legal system is to define criminal acts and determine appropriate penalties through statutes. This body also maintains the authority to modify laws to reflect changing societal values and technological advancements. However, it does not involve itself in the daily operations of law enforcement or the adjudication of specific court cases. By setting the legal framework, the legislature provides the necessary foundation for other agencies to investigate, prosecute, and punish criminal behavior according to established rules.

13. (C) Addressing the root causes of crime like poverty and inequality.
Situational prevention techniques focus on modifying the immediate environment to reduce opportunities for crime rather than addressing broad socio-economic issues. These strategies include increasing the effort required to commit an act, raising the risks of detection, and reducing the potential rewards for offenders. By targeting the circumstances of specific crimes, these methods provide practical, short-term solutions. Addressing systemic problems like poverty or inequality falls under social crime prevention, which operates on a different level from these immediate situational interventions.

14. (A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
The legal process follows a logical sequence that begins with the investigation and arrest of a suspect by law enforcement. Once evidence is gathered, the case moves to the prosecution phase where the trial occurs in court. If a conviction is

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reached, the judge imposes a sentence, which is then carried out by correctional authorities. This chronological order ensures that the rights of the accused are protected and that each institutional component fulfills its specific role at the appropriate time.

15. (A) Community-led participation in crime prevention.
When residents actively monitor their own surroundings and coordinate with one another, they enhance the safety of their neighborhood through collective vigilance. This initiative demonstrates how informal social control can complement formal law enforcement efforts. By observing and reporting suspicious behavior, citizens act as a deterrent to potential offenders. Such programs empower local communities to take responsibility for their environment, fostering a sense of shared security and reducing the reliance on police presence alone for preventing minor criminal acts.

16. (B) Situational Crime Prevention: Modifying the immediate environment to deter crime.
This strategy emphasizes the importance of the physical and social setting in which a crime occurs. By altering specific environmental factors, such as improving lighting or installing barriers, the opportunity for criminal activity can be significantly reduced. This approach is based on the idea that many offenders are rational and will avoid targets that appear too difficult or risky. It contrasts with theoretical criminology, which looks at causation, or institutional management, which focuses on the operation of the justice system itself.

17. (C) A is true but R is false.
Technological surveillance methods are increasingly used as a cost-effective alternative to traditional imprisonment for individuals who do not pose a high risk to the public. These tools allow authorities to track movement and ensure compliance with court-ordered restrictions without the high expenses associated with incarceration. Therefore, while the assertion correctly identifies the growing use of these systems, the reasoning is incorrect because it falsely claims that such technology is more expensive and less effective than keeping every offender in a jail facility.

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18. (A) To use the physical environment to positively influence human behavior and reduce crime.
This design philosophy focuses on the relationship between the built environment and the behavior of both residents and potential offenders. By utilizing principles like natural surveillance and access control, architects and planners can create spaces that inherently discourage criminal activity. The goal is to make neighborhoods feel safer and more manageable while reducing the actual opportunities for illegal acts. This proactive approach shifts the focus from reacting to crime toward preventing it through thoughtful and strategic environmental modifications.

19. (C) To grant the victim the final authority in sentencing the offender.
While involving victims in the legal process is essential for providing closure and gathering testimony, the final decision regarding punishment remains with the judiciary. This ensures that sentencing is conducted objectively and according to established legal standards rather than personal vengeance. Participation aims to humanize the process and enhance the system's perceived legitimacy. However, allowing victims to dictate the specific outcome would conflict with the principle of impartial justice, which is a cornerstone of the modern criminal justice framework.

20. (A) (i) and (ii)
The Indian criminal justice framework is established on a robust legal foundation comprising major statutes like the penal and procedural codes. The judiciary is structured hierarchically, ensuring that the highest court provides final interpretations of the law. State governments also play a significant role, particularly in the administration of law enforcement and correctional facilities. Furthermore, prosecutors represent the state's interest in proving the guilt of the accused. Understanding these components is essential for grasping how the system maintains order and legal consistency.

21. (D) The impact of social structures, inequality, and group dynamics on crime.
This intersection focuses on how broader environmental factors and societal conditions shape criminal behavior. Researchers examine

the relationship between social status, economic disparities, and the prevalence of illegal acts within specific communities. By understanding how institutions and group interactions influence individual choices, this field provides insights into why certain areas or populations experience higher rates of offending. This perspective shifts the focus from individual pathology to the social forces that can either foster or inhibit criminal activity in various contexts.

22. (B) Electronic Monitoring
This method utilizes specialized technology to track the movements of individuals who are under legal supervision in the community. By requiring a tracking device, authorities can ensure that the person adheres to specific geographical boundaries or curfew requirements. This serves as an alternative to incarceration, allowing the individual to remain in the community while still maintaining a high level of oversight. It is a practical tool for managing risk and ensuring compliance with the conditions of release or bail.

23. (D) Placing windows in a way that allows residents to see the street and entrance.
This principle focuses on maximizing visibility within a space to deter potential offenders through the presence of legitimate observers. When buildings are designed to allow residents to easily view public areas, it creates a sense that the space is being monitored. This informal surveillance makes individuals less likely to engage in criminal acts because the risk of being seen and reported is significantly higher. Effective design ensures that sightlines are clear and that hiding spots for illegal activity are minimized.

24. (A) Judiciary: Investigates crime scenes.
The various components of the legal system have clearly defined roles that must be distinguished for proper analysis. Law enforcement is responsible for the investigation of crime scenes and the collection of evidence, whereas the judiciary is tasked with the impartial adjudication of cases based on that evidence. Confusion between these roles can lead to a misunderstanding of how justice is administered. Criminology provides the theoretical background for these functions by exploring the underlying reasons why criminal behavior occurs in the first place.

25. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Criminology is a comprehensive discipline that goes far beyond the mere analysis of statistics to explore the complex nature of crime. It is an interdisciplinary field that integrates insights from psychology, sociology, law, and economics to provide a holistic understanding of criminal behavior. By examining individual motivations, social structures, and economic incentives, researchers can develop more effective theories and prevention strategies. This broad scope ensures that the field remains relevant and capable of addressing the multifaceted challenges of modern public safety.

26. (B) The filing of weak cases that are likely to be dismissed.
The effectiveness of the prosecution depends heavily on the quality of the investigation conducted by law enforcement. When these two agencies fail to coordinate, crucial evidence may be missed or improperly documented, resulting in a weak legal argument. This lack of synergy often leads to the dismissal of charges in court, even when the accused may actually be guilty. Improving communication ensures that cases are built on a solid foundation of evidence, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of the judicial process.

27. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
To ensure a fair trial, the legal system must provide adequate support and protection for those who provide critical testimony. This includes safeguarding individuals from intimidation, keeping them informed about the proceedings, and treating them with professional dignity throughout the process. When participants feel secure and respected, they are more likely to cooperate with the prosecution. Neglecting these aspects can lead to a breakdown in the evidentiary process, as witnesses may refuse to appear or provide unreliable information due to fear.

28. (A) To make laws.
The primary function of this branch of government is to establish the legal framework that defines criminal behavior and sets the corresponding punishments. By enacting statutes, the legislature provides the rules that law enforcement must enforce and the judiciary must interpret. This foundational role ensures that the

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legal system operates based on clearly defined public policies. While other agencies investigate or adjudicate, the legislature is responsible for creating and amending the codes that govern the entire criminal justice process and societal order.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
These strategies are based on the premise that potential offenders are rational actors who weigh the costs and benefits of their actions. By intentionally modifying the environment to increase the difficulty and risk of a crime, the act becomes a less attractive choice. Reducing the anticipated rewards further discourages the individual from proceeding with the illegal act. The assertion correctly identifies the goal of making crime an irrational choice, while the reason explains the specific environmental mechanisms used to achieve this outcome.

30. (A) Create a clear distinction between public and private spaces to foster a sense of ownership.
This principle aims to use design elements to mark boundaries, signaling to potential intruders that a particular area is private and cared for. When residents feel a sense of ownership over a space, they are more likely to monitor it and challenge unauthorized individuals. Elements such as fencing, landscaping, and signage can clearly define these zones without necessarily creating a fortress-like environment. This psychological barrier increases the perceived risk for offenders, as they recognize the space as being under informal control.

31. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Understanding the various concepts in this field requires distinguishing between theoretical studies and practical interventions. Criminology focuses on explaining the causes of crime, while the justice system deals with the institutional response. Environmental design uses physical changes to deter acts, whereas neighborhood involvement relies on community vigilance. Finally, electronic monitoring utilizes modern technology for the supervision of individuals under legal control. These different approaches collectively contribute to a comprehensive strategy for managing and preventing criminal behavior in a modern society.

32. (B) Analyzing the role of personality disorders in serial offending.
This intersection explores how individual mental processes and personality traits contribute to criminal behavior. By examining psychological conditions, researchers can gain deeper insights into the motivations and patterns of persistent offenders. This approach differs from sociological analysis, which looks at broader social structures, or legal analysis, which focuses on statutes. Understanding the psychological dimension is crucial for developing targeted rehabilitation programs and more accurate risk assessments within the criminal justice system, particularly for individuals who demonstrate complex behavioral patterns.

33. (B) To allow the victim to personally carry out the punishment.
The modern legal system is designed to provide impartial justice, which requires that punishments be administered by authorized state institutions rather than private individuals. While victim participation is encouraged to gather evidence and ensure procedural fairness, it does not extend to personal retribution. Involving victims helps the court understand the harm caused and can provide a sense of closure, but the state maintains the exclusive right to impose and execute sanctions. This prevents a return to private vendettas and ensures the consistency of law.

34. (A) Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
Improving the physical maintenance of an area, such as fixing broken windows and clearing overgrown vegetation, is a core strategy of this design philosophy. These actions signal that a property is being actively managed and supervised, which discourages potential offenders. Clear sightlines and adequate lighting further enhance security by increasing the likelihood of detection. By creating an environment that appears cared for, the perceived risk of committing a crime in that location rises, demonstrating how simple physical changes can significantly improve public safety.

35. (C) The system of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties.

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This term describes the formal institutional framework that a society uses to maintain order and address violations of the law. It encompasses a sequence of activities involving law enforcement, the courts, and correctional facilities, all working under a legal mandate. The system's primary goals are to ensure public safety, deter criminal acts, and provide a fair process for adjudicating guilt and administering punishment. It represents the practical application of law and public policy in response to criminal behavior within the community.

36. (D) Increased risk to public safety due to inadequate monitoring of released offenders.
Successful reintegration into society requires a coordinated effort between the institutions that manage incarceration and those that provide community-based supervision. When these agencies fail to communicate, critical information about an offender's needs or risks may be lost, leading to ineffective oversight. This lack of coordination can result in individuals being released without proper support or monitoring, which significantly increases the likelihood of reoffending. Ensuring a seamless transition is essential for minimizing recidivism and protecting the community from potential future harm.

37. (B) (ii) and (iv)
Criminology is an interdisciplinary science that utilizes data-driven research to develop theories about why individuals engage in illegal behavior. It also includes the study of penology, which focuses on the effectiveness of various punishments and the rehabilitation of offenders. The field is not isolated but rather deeply connected to sociology, psychology, and law. Furthermore, its scope is broad, covering all types of criminal acts and societal reactions, rather than being limited to specific populations like juvenile delinquents or prison administration.

38. (A) Prevent potential future harm and ensure compliance with court orders.
The use of tracking technology in domestic violence cases is a proactive measure designed to protect the victim by enforcing stay-away orders. By monitoring the whereabouts of the accused, the system can provide an early warning of potential violations, thereby reducing the risk of further confrontation. This is not intended as a final punishment, but rather as a tool to manage risk during the pre-trial phase. It ensures that the individual remains within the legal boundaries set by the court.

39. (C) Provide factual testimony about events they have observed or have knowledge of.
The primary function of an individual who appears in court as a witness is to assist the trier of fact by providing objective information about the case. Their testimony serves as critical evidence that helps the judge or jury determine the truth of the allegations. While witnesses are essential to the adversarial process, they do not participate in the investigation or the final determination of the sentence. Their role is strictly limited to providing accurate accounts of their observations or expert knowledge.

40. (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
The legislative process in India follows a formal path that begins with the introduction of a proposed law in Parliament. This is followed by detailed debates and voting in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Once passed by both houses, the bill requires the official assent of the President to become law. The final step is the notification of the act in the official gazette, which makes it enforceable. This structured procedure ensures that every new law undergoes thorough scrutiny before implementation.

41. (D) Criminology is concerned with 'why', while Criminal Justice is concerned with 'how'.
These two fields are complementary but have different points of focus regarding the study of crime. One is primarily a social science that seeks to build theories explaining the causes and motivations behind criminal behavior. The other is more concerned with the practical operation and management of the agencies—such as police, courts, and prisons—that respond to those crimes. In short, while one field searches for explanations, the other focuses on the functional mechanisms of societal response and control.

42. (B) A group of residents organizing a 'community watch' program.
Crime prevention through community participation relies on the voluntary efforts of local residents to improve the safety of their

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own surroundings. By organizing into groups, neighbors can maintain vigilance and report suspicious activities to the authorities, acting as an informal layer of surveillance. This approach empowers citizens and fosters social cohesion, which can deter potential offenders who realize that the community is actively monitored. It is an example of collective efficacy, where residents work together to achieve a common goal of security.

43. (C) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
The formal criminal justice framework in India consists of specialized state institutions that have the legal authority to enforce laws and administer punishment. This includes the police for investigation, the judiciary for adjudication, and correctional institutions for the implementation of sentences. While non-governmental organizations may provide support services for victims or assist in rehabilitation, they are not a formal component of the state's justice system. The system's structure is defined by the official agencies that hold the power to arrest, try, and incarcerate individuals.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The progression of a criminal case depends on the efficient transfer of information and evidence between different institutional layers. If law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges do not communicate effectively, the process can become fragmented, leading to delays or the failure of the case. The assertion correctly identifies this lack of coordination as a major challenge in the Indian system. The reason explains why this coordination is so vital, emphasizing that each subsystem must work together to ensure that the process functions as intended.

45. (C) Situational Crime Prevention
Installing physical obstacles to modify behavior and reduce specific types of offenses is a practical application of environmental modification. These measures are designed to make a particular act, such as speeding, more difficult or less appealing by changing the immediate setting. This approach focuses on the circumstances of the offense rather than the motivation of the individual. By altering the cost-benefit analysis for the driver through physical design, the likelihood of the unwanted behavior is decreased, illustrating a core principle of situational intervention.

46. (B) Experiencing secondary victimization through insensitive questioning or court delays.
Participants in the legal process often face additional distress caused by the very system intended to provide them with justice. This can occur when victims are subjected to aggressive cross-examination or when cases are repeatedly adjourned over several years. Such experiences can make the individual feel marginalized or retraumatized, which is known as secondary victimization. Addressing these issues is crucial for maintaining public trust in the system and ensuring that victims and witnesses remain willing to cooperate with law enforcement and the courts.

47. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The legislature is responsible for establishing the legal framework by defining crimes and setting punishments, but it does not have the power to determine the guilt of a specific individual. The adjudication of guilt is the exclusive domain of the judiciary, which ensures that every accused person receives a fair trial. The role of the legislature is focused on policy-making and law creation, ensuring that the rules of society are clearly documented and reflect the collective will through elected representatives.

48. (B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
This design philosophy is based on the idea that the physical characteristics of a space can influence the decisions of potential offenders. By implementing strategies like natural surveillance, access control, and proper maintenance, planners can create environments that feel safe and are difficult to exploit. Maintenance is particularly important as it signals that the area is supervised and cared for. These practical applications demonstrate that crime prevention is not just about technology or enforcement, but also about the thoughtful design and management of our physical surroundings.

49. (A) Natural Surveillance
By maintaining low landscaping and clear sightlines, designers ensure that public spaces can be easily observed by residents and passersby. This visibility acts as a deterrent because

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offenders are less likely to commit an act if they believe they are being watched. This principle relies on the presence of legitimate users of the space to provide informal monitoring. Unlike formal surveillance using cameras or guards, this approach uses the natural layout of the environment to enhance safety and increase the perceived risk for potential criminals.

50. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Effective crime prevention involves a variety of strategies, each targeting different aspects of the criminal event. Target hardening focuses on making physical objects more difficult to steal or penetrate, such as using locks. Natural surveillance uses design to keep areas visible to observers. Technological tools like electronic monitoring track the movements of specific individuals to ensure compliance. Finally, neighborhood involvement utilizes the power of the community to maintain vigilance. These diverse methods collectively aim to reduce the opportunities and incentives for committing illegal acts.

51. (C) Criminology
This academic discipline is dedicated to the scientific investigation of why crimes occur and what patterns exist within criminal behavior. It explores the social, psychological, and biological factors that influence an individual's propensity to break the law. By studying these underlying causes, researchers can develop theories that inform better prevention and treatment strategies. While other fields like penology focus specifically on punishment, this broader field encompasses the entire study of the criminal phenomenon, providing the theoretical foundation for the practical operation of the justice system.

52. (D) The legislature makes laws defining crime, which the CJS is then responsible for enforcing and administering.
The relationship between law-making and the justice system is one of policy and implementation. The legislature establishes the legal boundaries of a society by enacting statutes that define what acts are criminal and what the consequences should be. The criminal justice system then uses these laws as its mandate for investigating, prosecuting, and punishing offenders. Without this legislative foundation, the agencies within the system would have no clear authority or rules to follow, demonstrating the essential link between the two entities.

53. (C) It aims to eliminate criminal motivation through long-term social programs.
This approach focuses on reducing the opportunity for specific crimes in the immediate environment rather than trying to solve broad social issues. It assumes that offenders are rational actors who will be deterred if an act is made too difficult, risky, or unrewarding. Techniques include target hardening and environmental design, which provide practical solutions to prevent crime in the short term. Addressing deep-seated motivations through social reform is the goal of social crime prevention, which operates on a much broader and more long-term scale.

54. (D) The prosecution's ability to prove the case "beyond a reasonable doubt" may be severely hampered.
The adversarial system relies heavily on the presentation of reliable evidence to reach a verdict. When a key witness refuses to testify or changes their story, a vital piece of the prosecution's case is lost. This can create significant gaps in the evidentiary chain, making it difficult to meet the high burden of proof required for a conviction. While the case might not be automatically dismissed, its strength is greatly diminished, which often leads to the acquittal of the accused due to a lack of evidence.

55. (A) Sociology: Examining the link between social class and crime rates.
This social science provides critical insights into how the structure of society influences criminal behavior. By studying the relationship between economic status, social inequality, and crime, researchers can identify environmental factors that contribute to higher rates of law-breaking in certain groups. This perspective helps move the focus away from individual flaws toward systemic issues that may foster criminal opportunities. Understanding these social dynamics is essential for developing comprehensive prevention strategies that address the root causes of crime within the broader community.

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56. (B) The police repeatedly arresting an individual for a minor offense that the prosecutor consistently declines to prosecute.
Efficient functioning of the legal system requires that the goals of law enforcement and the prosecution are aligned. When police repeatedly make arrests that do not meet the legal standards for prosecution, it indicates a breakdown in communication and shared objectives. This lack of coordination wastes public resources and undermines the effectiveness of the system. Ensuring that both agencies understand the criteria for a successful case is vital for maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the entire criminal justice process.

57. (C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
The formal structure of the criminal justice framework is built upon three primary pillars: law enforcement, the judiciary, and the correctional system. The police are responsible for the initial stages of investigation and arrest, while the courts handle the adjudication and sentencing of offenders. The correctional system then manages the implementation of those sentences through prisons or community supervision. While other entities like the media or private investigators may interact with the system, they are not its core institutional components.

58. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
These two fields have distinct but complementary roles that are often misunderstood. Criminology is primarily a theoretical and scientific discipline focused on explaining the causes of crime and developing models of behavior. In contrast, the other field is more concerned with the practical application of laws and the operational management of the institutions that respond to crime. Both fields involve both theory and practice, but their primary orientations differ, with one searching for 'why' and the other managing the 'how' of societal response.

59. (C) Electronic monitoring
This supervision strategy uses modern technology to ensure that individuals under legal control remain within specified boundaries, such as their own home. By wearing a tracking device, the offender can be monitored continuously by authorities, providing a cost-effective alternative to traditional incarceration. This tool is often used as a condition of bail or parole, allowing the person to maintain social and family ties while still being subject to strict oversight. It represents a practical application of technology in the management of community-based sentences.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In an adversarial legal system, the truth is determined through the presentation of evidence by opposing sides. Because the testimony of victims and witnesses often provides the primary factual basis for the prosecution, their participation is vital for the system to function. Without these individuals coming forward to share their knowledge, many cases would lack the necessary evidence to proceed to trial. The assertion correctly identifies their importance, and the reason accurately explains how their role is foundational to the evidentiary process.

61. (D) Access Control
Using physical barriers to limit entry into a particular area is a primary method for deterring unauthorized activities. By fencing off a vacant lot, the owner makes it much more difficult for individuals to engage in illegal dumping or loitering. This strategy focuses on the physical management of space to ensure that only legitimate users can enter. By reducing the accessibility of a vulnerable target, the risk of criminal acts is significantly lowered, demonstrating how environmental design can be used to control behavior and improve security.

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62. (A) It removes that behavior from the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system.
When the legislature decides that a specific act should no longer be considered a crime, it officially removes that behavior from the legal code. This means that law enforcement can no longer arrest individuals for that act, and the courts no longer have the authority to try or punish them for it. This shift reflects a change in societal values or policy priorities. By decriminalizing a behavior, the state reduces the scope of the criminal law and the corresponding workload of the justice agencies.

63. (C) The Vigilance Commission of a private corporation

The formal criminal justice system is composed of public institutions that have the legal authority of the state to enforce laws and administer justice. This includes national and state police forces, as well as the various levels of the judiciary. Private organizations may have their own internal investigative units to monitor employee conduct, but these entities lack the broader legal powers of the public system. Understanding the distinction between public authority and private oversight is essential for defining the actual components of a state's legal framework.

64. (D) Formal/Organized Surveillance
Utilizing dedicated security personnel and advanced technology to monitor a specific location is a highly structured approach to security. This differs from natural surveillance, which relies on casual observers, as it involves active and intentional oversight. The presence of professional guards and constantly monitored cameras serves as a strong deterrent to potential offenders. This method ensures that any suspicious activity can be detected and responded to immediately, providing a high level of protection for property and individuals within the mall's environment.

65. (B) (iii), (ii), and (i)
Crime prevention strategies can be categorized by their level of focus, ranging from broad community initiatives to interventions targeting specific individuals. Neighborhood involvement operates at the social level by fostering community vigilance and cooperation. Situational prevention moves to a more specific level by modifying the environment for certain types of crimes. Finally, technological monitoring targets the specific behavior of an individual offender who is under supervision. This logical progression from the general social context to the individual case illustrates the diverse layers of prevention.

66. (B) Neighbourhood Involvement emphasizes community action, while SCP emphasizes modifying the physical environment.
While both approaches aim to prevent crime, they utilize different primary mechanisms to achieve their goals. One focuses on the social aspect of safety, encouraging residents to work together and look out for each other. The other approach is more technical, focusing on the design of objects and spaces to make criminal acts physically more difficult. Understanding this distinction is key to developing a balanced prevention strategy that addresses both the social and physical opportunities for illegal behavior within a given area.

67. (D) It is a comprehensive field that includes the study of crime, criminals, criminal law, and societal reactions to crime.
The scope of this discipline is broad and multifaceted, encompassing much more than just the study of offenders or police techniques. It explores the reasons why certain behaviors are defined as criminal, the factors that lead individuals to break the law, and the effectiveness of various punishments. By examining these diverse elements, researchers can gain a complete understanding of crime as both an individual act and a social phenomenon. This comprehensive approach is essential for developing informed policies that address the complex challenges of public safety.

68. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different disciplines contribute unique perspectives to our understanding of the criminal event. Criminology provides the scientific basis for explaining crime, while the justice system deals with the institutional mechanisms of response. Criminal law establishes the formal definitions and punishments, and the sociology of crime examines how social structures influence these phenomena. Together, these fields provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing the complex relationship between law, behavior, and society, ensuring that both theoretical insights and practical applications are considered in the pursuit of justice.

69. (C) To formally define what conduct is considered criminal and to set the parameters for punishment.
The legislature provides the essential legal foundation for the entire justice system by enacting the codes that govern behavior. By identifying specific acts as crimes and prescribing corresponding penalties, this body sets the boundaries for what is acceptable in society. This function ensures that other agencies, such as the police and courts, have a clear legal mandate for their work. Without these established laws, there

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would be no objective basis for the investigation, prosecution, or punishment of individuals, making the legislative role fundamental.

70. (A) Requiring a bailed suspect to wear a GPS ankle bracelet.
This application of technology allows the court to monitor the movement of an individual who has been released pending trial. By using tracking devices, authorities can ensure that the person complies with specific restrictions, such as avoiding certain locations or adhering to a curfew. This serves as a vital tool for managing risk and protecting the community without requiring full incarceration. It is a direct and practical way to supervise individuals who are still within the legal process but not yet convicted.

71. (B) (ii) and (iv)
When the different branches of the justice system communicate and collaborate effectively, the entire process becomes more streamlined and reliable. This synergy helps reduce errors, such as wrongful arrests, and ensures that public resources like court time and prison space are used efficiently. Coordination prevents conflicting outcomes and helps the system achieve its broader goals of justice and public safety. By working together, agencies can process cases more accurately and quickly, which benefits both the individuals involved and the community at large.

72. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The role of a victim in the legal process is primarily to provide essential evidence and information about the harm they have suffered, not to support the accused. To facilitate this participation, many systems have developed specialized programs to ensure the safety and security of those who come forward to testify. Witness protection is a vital tool for encouraging cooperation, as it helps mitigate the fear of retaliation. This ensures that the court has access to the testimony needed to reach a fair and accurate verdict.

73. (D) Reducing the rewards of crime.
Using specialized security devices that render stolen property useless or easily identifiable is a direct way to discourage theft. By staining the money and the offender, dye packs significantly lower the benefit of the robbery. Potential thieves are less likely to commit an act if they know that the rewards will be destroyed or will lead directly to their apprehension. This strategy focuses on altering the offender's cost-benefit analysis by making the stolen goods valueless, illustrating a core principle of situational prevention.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Criminology is classified as a social science because it employs rigorous, systematic methods to study criminal behavior within its societal context. It does not operate in isolation but draws heavily on theories and findings from sociology, psychology, and other related fields. The assertion correctly identifies the discipline's scientific nature, while the reason explains how its reliance on established scientific methodologies and its focus on social phenomena justify this classification. This approach ensures that the study of crime is based on empirical evidence.

75. (C) Criminology and Criminal Justice are mutually exclusive fields with no overlap.
These two fields are deeply interconnected, with each informing and strengthening the other. Theoretical research into the causes of crime can lead to better policies for policing and corrections, while the practical experiences of justice agencies provide valuable data for researchers. To suggest they are mutually exclusive is to ignore the vital feedback loop between theory and application. Understanding the relationship between explaining crime and managing the institutional response is essential for anyone studying the complex nature of law and social order.

76. (D) Empower residents to control the areas around their homes.
This concept suggests that the physical design of residential areas can influence how residents perceive and use their surroundings. By creating spaces that are clearly defined and easily observable, design can foster a sense of responsibility and ownership among neighbors. When people feel that they have control over their environment, they are more likely to monitor it and discourage criminal activity. This empowerment creates a psychological barrier for potential offenders, as they recognize that the area is being actively protected by the local community.

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77. (A) The judicial sentencing of a local resident.
While a court case may involve a member of the community, the actual process of adjudication and sentencing is a formal function of the state's judiciary. Neighborhood involvement, in contrast, refers to informal and voluntary actions taken by residents to improve safety, such as setting up watch programs or cleaning up public spaces. These activities rely on community cooperation rather than the legal powers of the court. Understanding this distinction is important for identifying the various ways that both formal and informal systems contribute to crime prevention.

78. (B) Coordination and communication between the judiciary and police.
When different agencies within the justice system operate without sharing vital information, it can lead to outcomes that undermine public safety. If judges are unaware of a suspect's recent history of reoffending while on bail, they may make decisions that do not adequately account for the risk to the community. This situation highlights a breakdown in the necessary synergy between the courts and law enforcement. Improving the flow of information ensures that all participants in the process have the data needed to make informed and consistent decisions.

79. (C) Crime can be reduced by modifying the circumstances and opportunities for it.
This philosophy is based on the idea that many criminal acts are the result of favorable conditions rather than deep-seated pathology. By intentionally changing the environment to make a specific crime more difficult, risky, or unrewarding, the likelihood of that act occurring is decreased. This approach focuses on the immediate situational factors of the crime event itself. It offers a practical and proactive way to deter offenders by altering the cost-benefit analysis of the situation, rather than focusing on broad social reforms or individual therapy.

80. (A) Victim participation in the criminal justice process.
Allowing individuals to describe the emotional, physical, and financial impact of a crime provides the court with a more complete understanding of the case. This formal statement ensures that the victim's voice is heard during the final stages of the trial, particularly when the judge is considering the appropriate sentence. This participation helps humanize the legal process and can improve the victim's sense of fairness and closure. It is a key mechanism for incorporating the personal consequences of an act into the formal judicial determination.

81. (D) It can create new criminal offences and abolish old ones through legislation.
The legislative body holds the power to shape the legal landscape of a society by deciding which behaviors should be regulated by the criminal law. Through the enactment of new statutes, it can respond to emerging threats or changing social norms. This power ensures that the law remains relevant and reflects the current needs of the community. While other agencies are responsible for enforcement and adjudication, the legislature provides the overarching rules that define what is illegal and what punishments are appropriate for those violations.

82. (C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Effective strategies for reducing illegal activity must address multiple goals simultaneously. This includes deterring potential offenders through the threat of punishment, physically reducing the opportunities for crimes to occur, and helping citizens feel safer in their own communities. Focusing solely on punishment after the fact is a reactive approach that does not prevent initial occurrences. By combining proactive design, social programs, and community vigilance, society can create a more comprehensive defense against crime, addressing both the actual incidence and the public's fear of criminal acts.

83. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This design philosophy focuses on prevention through the physical environment rather than through more severe punishments. It utilizes elements like strategic lighting, clear landscaping, and the thoughtful placement of buildings to create spaces that naturally discourage criminal behavior. By maximizing visibility and controlling access, planners can make it much harder for offenders to commit acts without being detected. This approach demonstrates that safety can be significantly improved through architectural and environmental choices that influence how both residents and potential criminals interact with a particular space.

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84. (D) Theory versus Practice
While these two fields are closely linked, they are distinguished by their primary focus on either explaining or responding to crime. One is a social science dedicated to building theories about the causes of criminal behavior and societal reactions. The other is more concerned with the practical application of these ideas through the management of institutions like police and prisons. This distinction between theoretical explanation and institutional application is fundamental for understanding how we both study and manage the problem of crime in a modern society.

85. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
The involvement of an individual in the legal process typically follows a clear chronological path. It begins with the initial observation of a criminal event, followed by providing an official statement to law enforcement during their investigation. Later, the person may be asked to identify a suspect in a formal parade. Finally, they provide testimony under oath in a court of law. This structured sequence ensures that the information provided is gathered and presented according to established legal procedures, protecting the integrity of the evidence.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Programs that encourage local vigilance can significantly enhance the safety of a community by increasing the level of informal surveillance. When residents are alert and communicative, potential offenders face a much higher risk of being noticed and reported to the police. This collective efficacy acts as a powerful deterrent, as it signals that the neighborhood is actively protected by its inhabitants. The assertion correctly identifies the effectiveness of these programs, while the reason explains the psychological and social mechanisms that make them successful in preventing crime.

87. (D) Psychology
This discipline explores the internal mental processes and behavioral patterns that influence an individual's propensity for illegal acts. By studying factors like motivation, personality traits, and cognitive development, researchers can gain a better understanding of criminal intent, or mens rea. These insights are vital for developing targeted rehabilitation strategies and for assisting the legal system in evaluating the mental state of an accused person. This focus on the individual mind complements sociological perspectives, which look at broader environmental and social factors that shape criminal behavior.

88. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Effective environmental security relies on the application of several distinct principles. Natural surveillance focuses on visibility, such as through improved lighting and landscaping. Access control regulates movement through physical barriers like gates and locks. Territorial reinforcement uses design elements to mark property boundaries and foster ownership. Finally, maintenance ensures that an area appears cared for, which discourages intruders. Together, these strategies create a comprehensive approach to design that reduces the opportunities for crime by making spaces more difficult to exploit and more actively monitored.

89. (C) Criminology
This field is defined as the scientific study of crime as a phenomenon occurring within a social context. It examines why certain behaviors are labeled as criminal and explores the various factors—social, psychological, and environmental—that lead to those acts. By building a body of verified knowledge, researchers can provide a deeper understanding of the nature of law-breaking and the effectiveness of societal responses. This broad definition reflects the discipline's interdisciplinary nature and its commitment to using systematic research to address one of society's most complex challenges.

90. (A) The different components (e.g., Police under the executive/state, Judiciary as independent) have different lines of command and accountability.
The Indian legal framework is characterized by a deliberate separation of powers, which is essential for ensuring fairness and preventing the abuse of authority. However, this structure also creates significant challenges for communication and collaboration. Because law enforcement and the judiciary report to different administrative bodies, they often have diverging priorities and operational protocols. This institutional

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fragmentation can lead to delays and inefficiencies as cases move through the various stages of the process. Navigating these different lines of command is a major hurdle for effective coordination.

91. (D) Media reporting
The formal criminal justice system is composed of specific state agencies that are legally authorized to maintain order and administer justice. This structure includes law enforcement for investigation, the judiciary for adjudication, and the correctional system for implementing punishments. While the news media plays a role in informing the public and providing oversight, it is not a formal component of the state's legal infrastructure. The system's actual operation is defined by the interaction between the agencies that have the power to arrest, try, and punish.

92. (B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
Encouraging the participation of those harmed by crime is essential for ensuring that the court has a full understanding of the consequences of an act. Providing testimony and information about the harm suffered helps judges make more informed decisions during sentencing. Furthermore, ensuring that victims feel their voices are heard improves their overall experience with the legal process, which can foster greater trust in the system. While victims assist the prosecution, they do not have the power to direct the investigation or overturn legal verdicts.

93. (C) Increasing the risks
Using specialized technology to track property makes it much more dangerous for an offender to possess stolen goods. If a thief realizes that a target is equipped with traceable tags, the likelihood of detection and subsequent arrest increases significantly. This perceived risk acts as a powerful deterrent, as the potential consequences of the act outweigh the rewards. By making the identification of both the property and the offender easier, these measures directly target the risk-reward calculation that potential criminals undergo before committing a crime.

94. (D) Criminology
This discipline examines not only the causes of crime but also how the legal system itself can influence the prevalence of criminal behavior. Researchers explore how new laws may inadvertently target certain social groups or create new categories of offenders. This critical perspective helps society understand the broader implications of legislative decisions on social order and the labeling of individuals. By studying the relationship between law-making and law-breaking, the field provides essential insights into how the legal framework shapes the very nature of crime within a given community.

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95. (A) The Police and the Judiciary.
The prosecuting agency plays a vital role in translating the results of a law enforcement investigation into a formal legal case for the court. This agency must evaluate the evidence gathered by the police and present it effectively during the trial to prove the guilt of the accused. As a result, the prosecutor serves as the primary bridge between the investigative phase and the adjudication process. Effective coordination between these agencies is essential for ensuring that cases are handled efficiently and that the evidence is presented fairly.

96. (B) "This neighborhood's high crime rate may be linked to its high unemployment and social disorganization."
This perspective focuses on explaining the underlying social and environmental factors that contribute to patterns of criminal behavior. By analyzing the relationship between community conditions and crime rates, researchers can develop theories about the causes of law-breaking. This approach differs from the operational focus of law enforcement or the administrative concerns of the courts. It seeks to understand the 'why' of the situation, providing a broader analytical framework that can inform more effective prevention and policy strategies for the entire society.

97. (B) Natural Surveillance
Designing spaces to ensure maximum visibility is a key method for deterring illegal activities through the presence of observers. When lobbies and stairwells are visible from the street, potential offenders recognize that their actions could be easily seen and reported by passersby or residents. This informal monitoring increases the perceived risk for criminals without requiring expensive equipment or dedicated guards. By

creating open sightlines, architects can use the natural layout of a building to enhance the safety and security of all its occupants and visitors.

98. (A) Psychoanalytic Therapy
While psychological treatments are used for individual rehabilitation, they are not typically considered a primary method for broader community-level crime prevention. Strategies like situational prevention, neighborhood involvement, and technological monitoring focus on reducing opportunities and increasing oversight for potential offenses. These methods provide practical and environmental solutions to deter criminal acts. In contrast, individual therapy targets deep-seated personal issues after a crime has been committed or identified. Effective prevention usually combines environmental modifications with social and community-led initiatives to create a safer society.

99. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian Constitution provides fundamental protections for individuals against the arbitrary use of state power, including a prohibition on retroactive criminal laws. This means that a person cannot be punished for an act that was legal at the time it was committed. The legislature can create new crimes for the future, but it cannot apply them to past events. This principle ensures that the law is predictable and that citizens are only held accountable for actions that they knew were illegal at the time.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This design philosophy is based on the theory that criminal acts occur when a motivated offender and a suitable target meet in an unmonitored location. By intentionally modifying the physical environment, planners can disrupt this intersection and make the location less appealing for crime. This proactive approach focuses on changing the situational characteristics of a place to deter potential offenders. The assertion correctly identifies the underlying theory of the crime event, while the reason explains how design is used as a tool to prevent its occurrence.

101. (B) A critical role, evaluating the effectiveness and fairness of CJS policies and practices.
The relationship between this academic discipline and the legal system is one of analysis and oversight. Researchers examine how different policies, such as mandatory sentencing or specific policing tactics, actually affect crime rates and public perceptions of justice. By providing evidence-based evaluations, the field can help the system identify areas for improvement and develop more effective and equitable practices. This critical role ensures that the criminal justice system is not just operational, but also accountable and grounded in scientific understanding of human behavior and social dynamics.

102. (D) The development of informal social control and collective efficacy among residents.
Effective community-led prevention relies on the strength of social bonds and the willingness of neighbors to look out for one another. When residents share a sense of trust and a commitment to maintaining order, they are more likely to intervene when they see suspicious behavior. This informal monitoring creates a powerful deterrent that complements formal law enforcement. By fostering collective efficacy, a neighborhood can become much more resilient to crime, demonstrating that safety is often a product of active social engagement and a shared sense of responsibility.

103. (B) (ii) and (iii)
Specialized tracking and monitoring systems are used to supervise individuals who are under legal control within the community. This includes the use of GPS devices for those on house arrest and ignition interlock systems to prevent impaired driving. These tools provide authorities with real-time data to ensure compliance with court orders and safety requirements. While cameras or communication devices are used by law enforcement, they do not constitute the specific category of electronic monitoring used for individual offender supervision. These technological tools offer a cost-effective alternative to traditional incarceration.

104. (D) The Legislature
The task of updating the legal codes to address new and emerging threats is a primary responsibility of the law-making branch of government. By debating and passing amendments to the existing

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statutes, this body ensures that the criminal law remains effective in the face of technological change. This legislative function is essential for providing law enforcement and the courts with the tools they need to investigate and adjudicate modern crimes. Without these updates, the legal system would be unable to protect the public from contemporary social challenges.

105. (A) The distress or trauma experienced by a victim due to the insensitive or inappropriate response of CJS officials.
Individuals who have already been harmed by a crime can suffer further emotional injury during their interaction with the legal system. This can occur if they are treated with suspicion, blamed for the event, or subjected to long and unnecessary delays in the courtroom. Such negative experiences can be as damaging as the original act itself. Recognizing and preventing this secondary trauma is essential for maintaining the dignity of victims and ensuring that they remain willing to participate in the pursuit of justice.

106. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The study of crime and the societal response to it involves several distinct areas of focus. Criminology is the scientific study of the causes and patterns of illegal behavior. The structure of the justice system is composed of the agencies—police, courts, and corrections—that manage the response to crime. Law-making is the legislative process that defines what acts are criminal. Finally, victim participation involves incorporating the perspectives of those harmed into the legal process. Understanding these different elements is key to a holistic view of justice.

107. (D) Guide people and vehicles to limit access to a property or area.
This principle focuses on using physical and psychological barriers to direct the flow of traffic into and out of a space. By clearly marking entrances and exits, and limiting unauthorized points of entry, designers can make it more difficult for intruders to enter an area undetected. This strategy increases the perceived effort and risk for potential offenders, as they must pass through monitored or controlled zones. Effective design uses elements like fencing, landscaping, and signage to manage movement and improve the overall security of the environment.

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108. (A) The entire CJS, including police, courts, and prisons, is controlled by the central government.
The Indian system is characterized by a significant division of responsibility between the central and state governments. Law enforcement and correctional services are primarily administered at the state level, allowing for more localized management of these essential functions. The judiciary, while integrated, maintains its own independent hierarchy. This decentralized structure is designed to provide checks and balances and to reflect the diverse needs of different regions. Misunderstanding this distribution of power can lead to an incorrect view of how justice is administered and managed in India.

109. (C) Criminology and its intersection with Sociology.
This type of research explores how broad social factors, such as education levels, influence the prevalence of certain types of illegal acts within a population. By analyzing the relationship between community characteristics and crime rates, the study provides insights into the social drivers of criminal behavior. This perspective is a core part of the sociological study of crime, which seeks to understand how the structure of society shapes individual choices. Such findings are essential for developing effective prevention strategies that address the underlying social conditions of crime.

110. (A) Informal coordination within the CJS.
In many legal systems, the various participants in a case often engage in informal discussions to reach a resolution that is acceptable to all sides. This process, known as plea bargaining, involves the prosecutor, the defense, and sometimes the judge working together to avoid a full trial. This coordination helps manage the workload of the courts and provides a predictable outcome for the accused. While not a formal part of the trial itself, these interactions are a vital mechanism for the efficient functioning of the criminal justice system.

111. (D) Criminology provides the theoretical foundation and research that can be applied by the Criminal Justice system.
The relationship between these two areas is one of theory and application. Scientific research into why crimes occur and which prevention methods are most effective provides the necessary evidence for making informed policy decisions. The justice system then takes these findings and translates them into practical strategies for policing, sentencing, and rehabilitation. This synergy ensures that the societal response to crime is grounded in a deep understanding of human behavior. Without this theoretical foundation, the administration of justice would lack the necessary empirical support for its practices.

112. (B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
The success of the legal process depends on individuals who provide factual and impartial testimony to the court. When a person changes their story or refuses to speak, it can seriously damage the strength of the case. To prevent this, many systems use specialized programs to ensure the safety and security of those who come forward. While their role is vital, they do not have the final authority over the verdict, which remains the responsibility of the judge or jury. Proper support ensures that the evidentiary process remains reliable.

113. (C) Increasing the effort
Requiring multiple steps to verify an identity is a digital method for making unauthorized access more difficult and time-consuming. This strategy is based on the idea that by increasing the complexity of a task, many potential offenders will be discouraged from proceeding. This proactive approach focuses on changing the situational circumstances of the digital environment to deter illegal acts. By making a target more difficult to exploit, these measures directly target the effort required to commit the crime, demonstrating how prevention principles apply to both physical and virtual spaces.

114. (D) Law and Political Science
The definition of what constitutes a criminal act is inherently tied to the political and legal processes of a society. By enacting statutes, the state through its legislative branch reflects the collective values and policy priorities of the community. Studying how these laws are created and modified provides a deeper understanding of the relationship between power, authority, and social control. This intersection explores the fundamental questions of which behaviors are regulated and why, illustrating how the legal framework is a product of social and political negotiation.

115. (A) (i), (iii), and (ii)
The development of modern prevention strategies has occurred in stages, starting with environmental design concepts that gained popularity in the 1970s. This was followed by the formalization of situational prevention as a distinct theoretical framework focusing on specific opportunity reduction. More recently, the widespread use of sophisticated technological monitoring has emerged as a powerful tool for supervising offenders in the community. This chronological progression reflects the ongoing search for more effective and diverse ways to address the complex challenge of crime within a rapidly changing society.

116. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The successful progression of a criminal case depends on the timely and accurate sharing of information between different agencies. If the evidence collected by law enforcement is not properly analyzed by the labs or communicated to the prosecutors, the entire process can stall. This interdependence means that no single component of the system is truly self-sufficient. Recognizing the need for synergy is essential for improving the efficiency of the justice system and for ensuring that cases are resolved in a timely and fair manner.

117. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The scope of criminal law is not static but changes to reflect the evolving values and needs of a society. Through the legislative process, the state can introduce new crimes to address emerging issues or decriminalize behaviors that are no longer considered harmful. This ensures that the legal system remains relevant and responsive to current social challenges. The assertion correctly identifies this dynamic nature, while the reason explains that it is the legislature's role in policy-

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making that allows for these necessary shifts in the definition of crime.

118. (B) Criminology
This field is dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and motivations that drive individuals to commit illegal acts. By analyzing various factors—psychological, sociological, and environmental—researchers seek to build a comprehensive understanding of criminal causation. This theoretical focus distinguishes it from other fields that are more concerned with the functional mechanisms of societal response. Understanding the 'why' is essential for developing effective prevention and rehabilitation strategies that address the root causes of behavior rather than just managing the consequences after a crime has occurred.

119. (C) Territorial Reinforcement
By taking active care of a previously neglected space, a resident signals to others that the area is supervised and owned by the local community. This action creates a psychological barrier for potential offenders, as they recognize the space as being cared for and under informal monitoring. Elements like gardening and community use transform public areas into 'defensible spaces' where residents are more likely to notice and challenge unauthorized behavior. This strategy demonstrates how simple social and environmental changes can strengthen a neighborhood's resilience against criminal activity.

120. (D) Prosecuting a specific individual in a court of law.
The actual process of trying an individual for a crime is an operational function of the legal system, carried out by the prosecution and the judiciary. In contrast, the study of this discipline involves a broader and more theoretical analysis of patterns, trends, and motivations. Researchers may evaluate the effectiveness of the prosecution process or the causes of behavior, but they do not personally participate in the legal proceedings of a specific case. Understanding this distinction is vital for defining the boundaries between theoretical research and institutional practice.

121. (B) Serving as the final punishment for the crime.
Monitoring technology is used during the pre-trial phase to manage risk and ensure that a person appears for their scheduled court dates. It is a proactive measure designed to protect the community and reduce the need for expensive incarceration while a person is still presumed innocent. Using these tools is not intended as a final sanction, which can only be imposed after a conviction. Instead, it serves as a conditional alternative to detention, allowing the individual to remain at home while awaiting the resolution of their case.

122. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Each agency within the justice system has a clearly defined position within the chronological sequence of a case. Law enforcement acts as the entry point, responsible for investigation and arrest. The trial court then adjudicates the case to determine guilt and impose an initial sentence. Appellate courts provide a layer of oversight by reviewing decisions for legal errors. Finally, the correctional system manages the implementation of the sentence. This structured progression ensures that the rights of all participants are protected at every stage of the process.

123. (C) Focuses on behavioral and psychological aspects of design, not just physical barriers.
While target hardening focuses purely on physical resistance, such as stronger locks, this design philosophy takes a more holistic approach. It considers how the layout and maintenance of a space influence the perceptions and behaviors of both residents and potential offenders. By using elements like visibility and territorial markers, it seeks to create environments where people feel safe and intruders feel exposed. This integration of psychological and social factors with physical design provides a more sophisticated and effective strategy for deterring criminal activity in a variety of settings.

124. (D) To reduce crime by making specific crime types more difficult and less rewarding.
This proactive strategy focuses on reducing the opportunities for specific offenses by changing the immediate environment. By altering the circumstances of a potential crime event, planners can make the act more difficult to commit, riskier to attempt, and less appealing for the offender. This approach is based on the

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idea that many crimes are the result of favorable conditions rather than deep-seated personal issues. By targeting these opportunities, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime before it occurs.

125. (A) The Legislature defines the legal framework within which the CJS operates.
The relationship between the law-making body and the justice system is one of policy and execution. By enacting the statutes that define crimes and set punishments, the legislature provides the mandatory rules that all other agencies must follow. This legal foundation ensures that the power of the state is exercised within established boundaries. While other agencies investigate or adjudicate, they are always bound by the laws passed by the elected representatives. This hierarchy ensures that the administration of justice is based on public policy rather than personal discretion.

126. (C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
This scientific discipline is an interdisciplinary field that explores the broad processes of law-making, law-breaking, and societal reactions. Researchers seek to build a comprehensive understanding of criminal behavior by drawing from various social sciences. Key figures in the field have established these fundamental themes as the core of the discipline's scope. By investigating the effectiveness of legal responses and the causes of behavior, the field provides essential insights for policy development. It is far more than just the study of prison management or purely legal procedures.

127. (D) The structure and resourcing of the Criminal Justice System.
The effectiveness of the legal process depends on the adequate funding and staffing of its core agencies. When law enforcement and the courts lack the necessary resources to handle their workloads, it leads to significant delays and a potential breakdown in the administration of justice. These systemic issues can undermine public trust and make the entire process less effective in deterring crime. Addressing these resource gaps is essential for ensuring that the system can fulfill its mandate to protect the public and provide fair and timely resolutions to cases.

128. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Community vigilance programs are not part of the formal state police but are voluntary initiatives led by local residents. These programs rely on citizens acting as observers who report suspicious behavior to the authorities. This approach utilizes informal social control to deter potential offenders, as it signals that the community is actively monitored by its inhabitants. By working together, neighbors can enhance the safety of their own surroundings and provide a powerful complement to formal law enforcement efforts through their shared commitment to a secure environment.

129. (C) The willingness of residents to intervene for the common good, combined with mutual trust.
This concept refers to the social cohesion and shared expectations of a community to maintain order and public safety. When neighbors trust each other and are willing to take action to address suspicious activities, they create a resilient environment that is difficult for offenders to exploit. This informal layer of control is a powerful deterrent that can reduce the need for constant formal police presence. Fostering these strong social bonds is a key part of community-led prevention, as it empowers residents to collectively protect their own neighborhood.

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130. (A) CPTED principles.
Requiring specific design elements, such as visibility and lighting, in new construction projects is a formal application of environmental design strategies. By mandating these features, the local government ensures that new developments are inherently safer and less prone to criminal activity. This proactive approach uses the physical layout of the environment to deter potential offenders and reduce the fear of crime among residents. It demonstrates how policy decisions can integrate architectural design into a broader strategy for improving public safety and community well-being at the municipal level.

131. (D) The understanding of crime and criminal behavior.
The primary goal of this scientific discipline is to provide a comprehensive explanation of why individuals violate social norms and laws. By researching the causes and patterns of illegal acts, researchers can build theories that inform more

effective prevention and treatment strategies. This theoretical focus differs from the operational management of courts or prisons. Understanding the multifaceted nature of behavior is essential for developing a more holistic and evidence-based approach to justice, ensuring that society addresses the underlying factors that contribute to criminal activity in the first place.

132. (B) It guarantees a conviction in every case.
While involving victims in the legal process provides essential information and can improve their sense of fairness, it does not ensure a specific outcome. The final decision on guilt or innocence remains with the judge or jury based on all the evidence presented. Participation is intended to provide the court with a more complete understanding of the harm caused, which can inform better sentencing. However, the system must remain impartial and objective, meaning that a conviction can only be reached if the high standard of proof is met.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although the various agencies of justice are meant to function together, they often face significant challenges in coordination due to differing goals and administrative structures. Law enforcement may focus on arrests, while courts prioritize legal fairness and corrections focus on rehabilitation. These diverging priorities can lead to a fragmented process where information is not shared efficiently. The assertion correctly identifies this duality of the system, while the reason explains how conflicting institutional roles can prevent the components from working as a truly integrated and seamless whole.

134. (D) Increase the effort required to use it fraudulently.
Requiring a specialized code for transactions is a practical way to make the unauthorized use of a credit card much more difficult for a thief. This strategy is based on the idea that by adding a layer of security, potential offenders will be discouraged from attempting the act. This proactive approach focuses on changing the situational circumstances of the transaction to deter illegal behavior. By making the target more difficult to exploit, these measures directly target the effort required to commit the crime, thereby reducing the likelihood of successful theft.

135. (A) Police conduct a thorough investigation, but the case is dismissed because evidence was misplaced by the court clerk's office.
The effectiveness of the entire legal process depends on the reliable transfer of cases and evidence between different institutional layers. When one agency, such as the court administration, fails to handle the information provided by another, it undermines the work of the entire system. This lack of synergy can lead to the dismissal of charges and a failure to achieve justice, even when the initial investigation was successful. Ensuring that all components work together seamlessly is essential for maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the criminal justice framework.

136. (D) (i), (iii), and (v)
This design philosophy focuses on using the physical environment to influence behavior and discourage illegal acts. Its core strategies include natural surveillance to maximize visibility, access control to regulate movement, and territorial reinforcement to foster a sense of ownership among residents. By creating spaces that are difficult to exploit and are actively monitored by legitimate users, planners can significantly improve safety. These practical applications are intended to prevent crime before it occurs rather than focusing on subsequent punishment or individual rehabilitation, providing a proactive approach to community-wide security.

137. (B) Criminology
This scientific discipline includes the detailed study of how society responds to those who have broken the law, including the philosophies and methods of punishment. Researchers in this field evaluate the effectiveness of various correctional strategies, such as imprisonment and community-based programs, in reducing recidivism. By exploring these areas, the field provides the theoretical foundation for how we manage and rehabilitate offenders. This analytical perspective is a major sub-field that helps the justice system develop more evidence-based and effective policies for managing the post-sentencing phase of the criminal process.

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138. (A) To enforce restrictions on an offender's movement and behavior in the community.
Specialized tracking technology provides authorities with a powerful tool for monitoring individuals who have been released under specific court conditions. By using these devices, the system can ensure that the person stays within approved areas and follows their curfew, providing a cost-effective alternative to full incarceration. This serves as a practical way to manage risk and protect the public while allowing the individual to maintain family and work connections. It is a technological solution for enforcing the legal boundaries set by judges for supervised release.

139. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
This discipline is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing vital insights from law, sociology, psychology, and economics. Law provides the framework for defining acts and the legal process itself. Sociology explores the impact of social structures and group dynamics on behavior. Psychology looks at the internal mental processes of the individual. Finally, economics analyzes the costs and incentives associated with illegal acts. Together, these fields provide a comprehensive set of tools for explaining crime and developing more effective strategies for prevention, adjudication, and rehabilitation in a modern society.

140. (C) A witness has the authority to cross-examine the accused.
The role of an individual providing testimony is strictly limited to sharing factual information or expert opinions with the court. They are not active participants in the legal debate and do not have the power to question the accused or direct the proceedings. Instead, they are questioned by the attorneys representing each side to ensure the accuracy and reliability of their statements. Understanding the boundaries of this role is important for maintaining the order and fairness of the adversarial process, where each participant has a clearly defined function.

141. (D) Structure of the Criminal Justice System
The Indian system is organized around a division of powers between different levels of government and independent branches of authority. State governments manage their own law enforcement and correctional services, while the judiciary operates within its own integrated and hierarchical structure. This organization ensures that there are checks and balances within the administration of justice. Recognizing these structural features is essential for understanding how the system is managed and how it responds to the diverse challenges of maintaining order and delivering justice across a large and complex nation.

142. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This proactive strategy focuses on reducing the opportunities for specific crimes in the immediate environment rather than addressing large-scale social problems. By modifying the physical or social circumstances of a potential crime event, planners can make the act more difficult, risky, or unrewarding for the offender. This approach is based on the idea that many criminal acts are opportunistic. By targeting these specific situations, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime in the short term, providing a focused complement to broader social reforms.

143. (C) Sets the legal boundaries for the actions of all other CJS components.
The legislature provides the mandatory legal foundation for all agencies within the justice system by enacting the codes that govern society. By defining what acts are criminal and setting the corresponding penalties, this body determines the rules that law enforcement must follow and that the courts must apply. This function ensures that the power of the state is exercised in a predictable and legitimate manner. Without this legislative framework, the entire system would lack the necessary authority and guidance for investigating, prosecuting, and punishing behavior.

144. (D) All of the above.
Several different situational techniques can be used to deter potential offenders by making their actions more likely to be detected or intercepted. Improving visibility through better lighting increases the chance that someone will see the crime. Using specialized tags on property ensures that the offender can be linked to the stolen goods. Physical barriers like strong locks increase the time and effort required, which also raises the risk of being caught. These combined methods

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target the offender's cost-benefit analysis by emphasizing the dangers of attempting the act.

145. (A) Interdisciplinary and borrowing concepts and methods.
This scientific discipline does not operate in a vacuum but is deeply connected to several other fields of study. By borrowing theories and research methodologies from sociology, psychology, and economics, it builds a more comprehensive understanding of the complex nature of crime. This collaborative approach allows researchers to analyze illegal behavior from multiple perspectives, from individual mental states to broad social structures. This interdisciplinary character is a major strength, as it ensures that the findings of the field are grounded in a diverse and robust body of knowledge.

146. (B) The administration of parole.
While researchers in this field may evaluate the effectiveness of community supervision programs, the actual day-to-day management and administration of parole is an operational function of the justice system itself. The scope of this discipline is primarily theoretical and scientific, focusing on the causes of crime, the nature of legal codes, and the reasons individuals break those laws. Understanding the distinction between theoretical analysis and institutional management is important for defining the role of researchers versus the role of practitioners in the administration of justice.

147. (D) The system's ability to ensure witness participation and protection.
The success of many legal cases depends on the willingness of individuals to come forward and provide evidence in court. When witnesses are afraid due to intimidation and the system fails to protect them, it can lead to massive delays and even the failure of the entire prosecution. This situation highlights a critical weakness in the system's support infrastructure. Ensuring the safety and cooperation of those who have seen a crime is essential for the timely and effective administration of justice and for maintaining the integrity of the process.

148. (B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
The legislative body holds several key powers that shape the entire criminal justice framework. This includes debating and approving the budgets for the agencies that enforce the law and manage the courts. It also includes the authority to create new crimes or amend the procedural codes that govern how cases are handled. While the legislature sets the overall policy and funding, it does not involve itself in the direct appointment of police officials. These legislative actions ensure that the system is based on public policy and established law.

149. (C) Reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime through environmental manipulation.
This design philosophy aims to create safer communities by changing how the physical environment influences human behavior. By using principles like visibility and access control, planners can make spaces naturally more difficult for offenders to exploit. This approach also helps reduce the public's fear of crime by creating environments that feel supervised and cared for. Proactive design offers a practical way to prevent illegal acts before they occur, demonstrating that architectural and environmental choices are an essential part of any comprehensive strategy for public safety and security.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Specialized tracking technology is a viable alternative to traditional imprisonment for many offenders, as it allows for effective supervision within the community. This method is often much less expensive than incarceration and helps the individual maintain employment and family connections, which are vital for successful reintegration. The assertion correctly identifies this as a potential solution to overcrowding, while the reason explains the economic and social benefits that make community monitoring an attractive option for the justice system. It represents a practical and cost-effective tool for managing risk.

151. (D) Criminal Justice
This field is primarily concerned with the functional and institutional mechanisms of a society's response to illegal behavior. It focuses on the day-to-day operations and management of the various agencies—police, courts, and corrections—that are tasked with maintaining order. While other disciplines search for theoretical explanations of why crimes occur,

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this field analyzes the practical procedures for investigating, adjudicating, and punishing those who break the law. This operational focus is essential for ensuring that the system functions effectively and according to established legal standards.

152. (B) A regular meeting between the head of the local police, the chief prosecutor, and the senior judge.
Improving the efficiency of the legal process often requires formal mechanisms for communication between the leaders of its various branches. Regular collaboration allows these agencies to share information about emerging threats, manage workloads, and address systemic issues that may be causing delays. This synergy ensures that the goals of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication are aligned, which helps the system function as a more integrated whole. Such coordination is a vital tool for improving the overall effectiveness and fairness of the administration of justice in any community.

153. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Involving those who have been harmed in the legal process is essential for gathering critical evidence and for making more informed decisions about punishment. Victim testimony often provides the necessary facts for a conviction, and impact statements help the court understand the real-world consequences of an act. However, participants can also face further distress if they are not treated with respect by officials. While their role is vital, victims do not have the power to control the investigation or pay for the prosecution, which is the state's responsibility.

154. (D) Natural Surveillance
Using thoughtful landscaping to eliminate hiding spots is a core method for deterring offenders through increased visibility. When sightlines are kept clear, potential criminals recognize that they can be easily seen and reported by observers. This strategy utilizes the natural layout of the environment to enhance safety without requiring expensive technology or physical barriers. By maximizing the likelihood of detection, planners can create public spaces that feel safer and are much more difficult for individuals to exploit for illegal activities, illustrating a key principle of environmental design.

155. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This scientific discipline is a dynamic field that continuously adapts to address new and emerging forms of illegal behavior, such as cybercrime or modern financial fraud. As society changes, the methods and theories used to explain and prevent crime must also evolve. This ensures that the field remains relevant and capable of providing the insights needed to maintain public safety in a complex world. Far from being static, the discipline is always expanding its scope to include the study of new threats and the latest societal reactions to law-breaking.

156. (B) Criminal Justice
While one area of study focuses on providing scientific explanations for the causes and patterns of crime, the other focuses on the formal institutional framework used to respond to those acts. These two fields are complementary, with scientific research informing the development of better policies and institutional practices. This relationship ensures that the societal response to crime is grounded in a deep understanding of human behavior. Together, they provide a complete framework for both studying the problem of crime and managing its consequences through organized systems of social control.

157. (A) (iii), (i), (ii)
The progression of a criminal case follows a structured chronological path that begins with law enforcement investigating the event and apprehending a suspect. Once an arrest is made, the case moves to the judiciary for adjudication, where guilt is determined and a sentence is imposed. Finally, the correctional system manages the implementation of that sanction. This logical sequence ensures that each agency fulfills its specific role at the correct time, protecting the rights of the accused and ensuring the orderly administration of justice.

158. (A) Installing deadbolt locks on doors to prevent burglaries.
This proactive strategy focuses on reducing the opportunities for specific crimes by changing the immediate physical environment to make the act more difficult. By adding physical barriers, the offender's perceived effort and risk increase, which can deter them from proceeding. This approach is based on the idea that many crimes

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are opportunistic. By targeting these specific situations, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime before it occurs, providing a focused complement to other broader social or psychological interventions for public safety.

159. (C) Sociology
This social science explores how the structure and organization of neighborhoods influence the prevalence of criminal behavior. By studying the relationship between social conditions, community bonds, and crime rates, researchers can identify environmental factors that contribute to law-breaking. This perspective helps move the focus away from individual personal choices toward systemic issues that may foster criminal opportunities. Understanding these social dynamics is essential for developing comprehensive prevention strategies that address the root causes of crime within the broader social and economic context of the entire community.

160. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different areas of justice work together to achieve common goals of order and safety. Law-making defines criminal behavior, while coordination between agencies ensures a smooth flow of cases. Environmental design uses physical changes to discourage acts, and the participation of witnesses provides the evidence needed for prosecution. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework for addressing the problem of crime. Understanding how these various functions intersect is essential for anyone analyzing how a modern society maintains order and manages its response to law-breaking through organized institutional systems.

161. (D) The long delays in the trial process and repeated adjournments.
One of the most significant hurdles for those participating in the Indian legal process is the excessive amount of time it takes to resolve a case. When trials are repeatedly delayed and witnesses are forced to appear multiple times over several years, many become frustrated or fearful, leading to a loss of valuable testimony. These delays can undermine the entire prosecution and damage public trust in the system. Addressing the speed and efficiency of the courts is essential for ensuring that participants remain willing to cooperate with the pursuit of justice.

162. (A) Increase the poverty.
Situational prevention techniques focus on making specific crimes more difficult, risky, or unrewarding by changing the immediate environment. This includes strategies like increasing the physical effort required or enhancing visibility to raise the risk of detection. These methods provide practical and focused solutions to deter opportunistic offenders. In contrast, addressing broad social issues like poverty is a different approach entirely, known as social prevention. Understanding this distinction is key to developing a balanced strategy that addresses both the immediate situational factors and the long-term underlying causes of crime.

163. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The entire justice framework depends on the existence of formal statutes that define which acts are illegal. Without these laws, which are created and amended by the legislature, law enforcement would have no mandate for arrests, and courts would have no basis for trials or sentencing. The assertion correctly identifies the legislature as fundamental to the system's existence, while the reason explains that the very definition of 'crime' is a product of legislative action. This foundational role ensures that the administration of justice is based on established public policy.

164. (D) A well-maintained property signals that the space is cared for and supervised.
Keeping a property in good condition, such as by removing graffiti and repairing damage, is an essential part of discouraging illegal activity. These actions signal to potential offenders that the space is actively monitored and that intruders are likely to be noticed and challenged. This psychological barrier increases the perceived risk for criminals, as they recognize the area as being under active management. Effective maintenance is a core principle of environmental design, demonstrating that simple ongoing care can significantly improve the security and resilience of a particular location.

165. (A) Legislature: Prosecution.

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In the criminal justice framework, each agency has a clearly defined and distinct primary role. Law enforcement handles the investigation and apprehension of suspects, the judiciary adjudicates cases to determine guilt, and the correctional system manages the implementation of punishments. The legislature is responsible for creating and amending the laws themselves. While the prosecution represents the state in court, it is not a function of the legislature. Misunderstanding these different institutional roles can lead to an incorrect view of how the various components of the legal system interact.

166. (B) Criminology and Law Making.
This type of research examines how legislative decisions, such as the implementation of specific sentencing laws, actually affect criminal behavior in the real world. By analyzing the relationship between new statutes and crime rates, the study provides a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of the legal framework as a tool for social control. This analytical perspective is a core part of the study of societal reactions to crime. Such findings are essential for ensuring that law-making is grounded in evidence and contributes to better public safety and justice.

167. (C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
The scope of this scientific discipline is broad and multifaceted, focusing on the theoretical analysis of several key areas. This includes the study of criminal causation, the effectiveness of different types of punishment, and the experiences of those harmed by crime. While researchers may analyze the functioning of the justice system, they do not participate in its daily operational command. By examining these diverse elements, the field provides a comprehensive understanding of crime as a social phenomenon. This theoretical foundation is essential for developing evidence-based strategies for prevention and the management of offenders.

168. (A) understanding; reacting to
While closely related, these two fields have distinct primary orientations toward the problem of illegal behavior. One is a social science dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and patterns that explain why crimes occur. The other field is focused on the formal institutional framework—including police, courts, and prisons—that society uses to manage and respond to those acts. In short, one area of study searches for theoretical explanations and understanding, while the other focuses on the practical and operational mechanisms of societal reaction, control, and the administration of justice.

169. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian system is organized around a division of powers, with state governments holding primary responsibility for the administration of law enforcement and correctional facilities. This allows for more localized management of these essential services. The judiciary, in contrast, operates as a single, integrated, and hierarchical branch with the highest court at its apex. This independent structure ensures consistency in the interpretation of the law across the entire country. Understanding this distribution of power is essential for grasping how justice is administered and managed in the Indian context.

170. (A) Situational Crime Prevention
This strategy is based on the idea that many potential offenders are rational actors who make a calculated decision based on the immediate circumstances of a crime event. By changing the environment to make a specific act more difficult, risky, or unrewarding, planners can influence this decision-making process to discourage the individual from proceeding. This approach focuses on the situation rather than the person's history or motivation. By targeting these situational factors, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime before it occurs, providing a proactive and focused solution.

171. (D) Electronic Monitoring
Modern technology provides authorities with a powerful tool for ensuring that individuals under legal control comply with specific court-ordered restrictions, such as curfews. By using tracking applications or devices, officials can verify an offender's location in real-time, providing a cost-effective alternative to full incarceration. This serves as a practical way to manage risk and protect the public while allowing the individual to remain in the community under strict supervision. It represents a technological solution for enforcing the legal boundaries set by the justice system for supervised release or bail.

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172. (B) Functioning and coordination of the Criminal Justice System
The successful resolution of a criminal case depends on the efficient and accurate performance of each institutional layer. When law enforcement, prosecutors, and correctional agencies fail to fulfill their roles effectively, it undermines the integrity and efficiency of the entire process. This can lead to a failure to convict the guilty or to properly rehabilitate those who have been sentenced. Addressing these functional gaps and improving coordination between agencies is essential for ensuring that the system can achieve its broader goals of justice, public safety, and effective crime control.

173. (C) Natural Surveillance
Using transparent barriers instead of solid walls is a key method for deterring offenders by increasing visibility in a public space. When an area can be easily observed by passersby or nearby residents, potential criminals recognize that their actions are likely to be seen and reported. This informal monitoring increases the perceived risk for criminals without requiring expensive equipment or dedicated guards. By creating open sightlines through thoughtful design, planners can use the natural layout of a park to enhance safety and security for all its users and visitors.

174. (D) Residents forming a committee to clean up a local park and report graffiti.
Crime prevention through community participation relies on the voluntary and informal efforts of local residents to improve the safety and maintenance of their own surroundings. By working together to clean up their neighborhood and maintain vigilance, citizens act as the "eyes and ears" of the community. This approach fosters social cohesion and collective efficacy, which can deter potential offenders who recognize that the area is being actively cared for and monitored. These informal initiatives provide a powerful complement to formal law enforcement efforts through community-led action.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The judicial determination of guilt is based on the quality and credibility of the information presented in court, rather than just the number of witnesses. A single person who provides reliable and detailed testimony can be enough to secure a conviction if their evidence is sufficient to meet the legal burden of proof. The assertion correctly identifies this possibility, while the reason explains that the focus of the court is always on the weight and truthfulness of the evidence. This principle ensures that the process is grounded in accurate and reliable factual findings.

176. (B) Criminology
This scientific discipline is dedicated to the systematic investigation of how laws are made, why they are broken, and how society reacts to those who violate them. It explores the various factors—social, psychological, and environmental—that influence criminal behavior and the effectiveness of societal responses. By building a body of verified principles, researchers can provide a deeper understanding of the nature of crime as a social phenomenon. This broad and analytical perspective is essential for developing informed policies that address the complex challenges of public safety and justice in a modern society.

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177. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Each branch of the criminal justice framework has a clearly defined and vital role in maintaining the rule of law. The legislature establishes the legal boundaries by enacting statutes, while law enforcement agencies investigate violations and apprehend suspects. The courts ensure fairness by adjudicating cases based on the evidence presented. Finally, the correctional system manages the implementation of the sentences imposed by the judges. This division of labor ensures that every stage of the process, from law creation to final punishment, is handled by specialized state institutions.

178. (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
To ensure a fair and effective legal process, the system must provide adequate support and protection for those who provide critical testimony. This includes safeguarding individuals from intimidation, keeping them informed about the progress of the case, and offering assistance or compensation to address the harm they have suffered. When participants feel secure and respected, they are more likely to cooperate with the prosecution. Neglecting these aspects can lead to a breakdown in the evidentiary process,

as victims and witnesses may refuse to appear or provide unreliable information due to fear.

179. (C) Maintenance and Management
Keeping a property clean and free from damage is a key strategy for discouraging illegal activity by signaling that the space is actively supervised. Removing graffiti quickly shows that the area is cared for and that unauthorized behavior will not be tolerated. This signals a higher risk of detection for potential offenders, who are less likely to target locations that appear well-managed. Effective ongoing care is a core part of environmental security, demonstrating that simple maintenance can significantly improve the resilience of a particular property against crime and vandalism.

180. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
These two terms refer to distinct but related areas of study and practice within the field of crime. One is a social science dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and patterns that explain why crimes occur and how society reacts to them. The other is more concerned with the functional mechanisms and processes of the agencies—such as police, courts, and prisons—that are tasked with responding to those acts. Understanding this distinction between theoretical explanation and institutional application is fundamental for anyone analyzing the complex nature of law, behavior, and social control.

181. (D) Increasing the effort
Adding a physical barrier to a potential target is a practical way to make the act of theft much more difficult and time-consuming for an offender. This strategy is based on the idea that by increasing the complexity of a task, many potential criminals will be discouraged from proceeding. This proactive approach focuses on changing the situational circumstances of the target to deter illegal acts. By making a vehicle more difficult to steal, these measures directly target the effort required to commit the crime, demonstrating how situational prevention principles provide focused and effective security solutions.

182. (B) Independent nature of the judiciary versus the executive control over the police.
The Indian system is characterized by a deliberate separation of powers, which is essential for ensuring fairness and preventing the abuse of authority. However, this structure also creates significant friction, as law enforcement and the judiciary report to different administrative bodies with different priorities and lines of command. This institutional fragmentation can lead to a lack of synergy and communication, resulting in delays and inconsistencies as cases move through the various stages of the process. Navigating these different institutional cultures is a major hurdle for achieving effective coordination within the justice system.

183. (C) The operational deployment of police patrols
While researchers in this field may evaluate the effectiveness of various policing strategies or crime trends, the actual day-to-day operational management and deployment of law enforcement personnel is a function of the justice system itself. The scope of this discipline is primarily theoretical and scientific, focusing on the causes of crime, the development of behavioral theories, and the analysis of penal philosophies. Understanding the distinction between theoretical analysis and institutional management is vital for defining the role of researchers versus the role of practitioners in the administration of public safety and justice.

184. (D) Legislature's law-making role
The primary function of the legislative body is to establish the legal framework of a society by deciding which behaviors should be regulated by the criminal law. Through the enactment of new statutes, it can respond to emerging threats or changing social values. This power ensures that the law remains relevant and provides the necessary guidance for all other justice agencies. While other agencies are responsible for investigation, adjudication, or punishment, the legislature holds the exclusive right to define new offenses and set the corresponding penalties that will govern the entire criminal justice process.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The success of many legal cases depends on the cooperation of individuals who provide testimony, but their participation is not always guaranteed. Witnesses may refuse to speak or change their story in court due to various factors, including

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fear of retaliation or other forms of pressure. This can seriously undermine the strength of the prosecution's case. The assertion correctly identifies that participation is not guaranteed, while the reason explains that intimidation and fear are the primary causes for a witness turning 'hostile.' Protecting these individuals is essential for maintaining the integrity of the process.

186. (B) Mandatory Curfews
This design philosophy focuses on using the physical environment to influence behavior and discourage illegal acts through natural surveillance, access control, and territorial reinforcement. These strategies aim to make spaces safer through proactive design and management. In contrast, legal restrictions like curfews are formal enforcement measures that do not fall under the principles of environmental design. Understanding this distinction is key to a holistic view of crime prevention, which combines architectural strategies with social programs and formal law enforcement to create a safer and more resilient community for everyone.

187. (D) Economics and Sociology
This type of research explores how the broad social and economic structure of a society influences the prevalence of criminal behavior. By studying the relationship between inequality, resource distribution, and crime rates, researchers can identify environmental factors that contribute to higher rates of law-breaking in certain areas. This perspective helps move the focus away from individual flaws toward systemic issues that may foster criminal opportunities. Understanding these complex social and economic dynamics is essential for developing comprehensive prevention strategies that address the root causes of crime within the broader community context.

188. (A) It is a method of long-term social reform aimed at eliminating poverty.
Specialized tracking technology is a practical tool used to monitor the movement of individuals who are under legal control, providing a cost-effective alternative to full incarceration. It serves to enforce specific court-ordered restrictions, such as stay-away orders or curfews. While effective for individual supervision and public safety, it is not a tool for addressing broad social issues like poverty. Understanding the specific function of this technology as an institutional supervision measure is vital for defining its role in the management of offenders and the administration of community-based sentences.

189. (C) Informal social control and citizen vigilance.
Programs that encourage local vigilance rely on the voluntary and informal efforts of residents to monitor their own neighborhood and report suspicious activities to the authorities. This approach utilizes the power of the community to act as a deterrent to potential offenders, as it signals that the area is actively protected by its inhabitants. By working together, neighbors can enhance the safety of their own surroundings and foster social cohesion. These informal initiatives provide a powerful and essential complement to formal law enforcement efforts through shared responsibility for a secure community.

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190. (A) The CJS functions to enforce the laws created by the Legislature.
The relationship between the law-making body and the justice system is one of policy and execution. By enacting the statutes that define crimes and set punishments, the legislature provides the mandatory legal foundation that all other justice agencies must follow. This ensures that the power of the state is exercised according to established public rules. While other agencies investigate or adjudicate, they are always acting within the framework created by the elected representatives. This hierarchy is essential for ensuring that the administration of justice is based on legitimate and predictable law.

191. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
The formal structure of the criminal justice framework is built upon three primary pillars: law enforcement, the judiciary, and the correctional system. The police are responsible for enforcing the law through investigation and arrest, while the courts handle the adjudication and sentencing of offenders. The correctional system then manages the implementation of those court-ordered sentences. While other groups may lobby for new laws or create public opinion, they are not the core institutional components responsible for the formal administration of justice. This structured process ensures that society responds to crime according to established legal rules.

192. (B) Secondary Victimization
Individuals who have already been harmed by a crime can suffer additional emotional and psychological injury if they are treated with disrespect or suspicion by the officials who are supposed to help them. This negative experience can be as damaging as the original act itself and can discourage the person from participating further in the legal process. Recognizing and preventing this further trauma is essential for maintaining the dignity of those harmed and ensuring that they remain willing to cooperate with law enforcement and the courts in the pursuit of justice.

193. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different areas of study and practice contribute unique perspectives to our understanding of the criminal event. Criminology is the scientific study of the causes and motivations behind illegal acts. The justice system provides the formal institutional framework for a society's response to those crimes. Environmental design focuses on how physical spaces influence human behavior to prevent acts, while technological monitoring provides a tool for supervising individuals in the community. Together, these elements form a comprehensive set of strategies for both explaining crime and managing its consequences through organized systems of control.

194. (D) It is a broad, multi-disciplinary field examining crime, law, and social control.
The scope of this discipline is comprehensive and multifaceted, encompassing much more than just the study of offenders or police techniques. It explores the reasons why certain behaviors are defined as criminal, the factors that lead individuals to break the law, and the effectiveness of various punishments and societal reactions. By examining these diverse elements from multiple perspectives, researchers can gain a complete understanding of crime as both an individual act and a social phenomenon. This broad approach is essential for developing informed policies that address the complex challenges of public safety.

195. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While proactive strategies focusing on environmental changes can be effective, they are not always simple to implement and do not guarantee success. One significant challenge is that by making a specific target more difficult to exploit, offenders may simply move their activities to a different location, time, or type of crime. This phenomenon is known as displacement. Recognizing this potential unintended consequence is essential for developing more comprehensive prevention strategies that consider the broader impact of situational changes on the patterns of criminal behavior across an entire area or community.

196. (B) Achieve the common goals of justice, public safety, and crime control more effectively.
When the different branches of the legal system—including law enforcement, the courts, and corrections—communicate and collaborate, the entire process becomes more efficient and reliable. This synergy helps the system achieve its broader objectives of protecting the community and providing a fair process for resolving cases. Coordination prevents conflicting actions and ensures that public resources are used effectively to manage and prevent crime. By working together toward shared goals, these agencies can provide a more integrated and successful response to the complex challenges of maintaining order and delivering justice.

197. (C) Allowing the defense attorney to threaten the witness.
To ensure a fair trial, the legal system must provide a supportive environment for those who provide critical testimony. This includes practical measures like secure waiting areas and reimbursement for travel, as well as procedural protections like video-conferencing for vulnerable participants. These measures are designed to encourage cooperation and protect the integrity of the evidence. Threats or intimidation are entirely contrary to these goals and must be prevented by the court. Proper support ensures that the evidentiary process remains reliable and that participants feel safe throughout their involvement in the justice system.

198. (A) CPTED
Thoughtful architectural design that prioritizes visibility and eliminates hidden spaces is a primary method for deterring illegal activity in public environments. By ensuring that attendants have clear sightlines and that lighting is adequate, planners create spaces where potential offenders

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recognize a much higher risk of being seen and reported. This proactive approach uses the physical layout of the building to enhance security and reduce the fear of crime for legitimate users. It demonstrates how environmental design can be used as a practical tool for improving public safety in complex urban settings.

199. (C) Scientific explanation and theory building.
This discipline is primarily distinguished by its commitment to using rigorous, systematic research to explain the causes and motivations behind criminal behavior. By building a body of verified knowledge and theoretical models, researchers provide a deeper understanding of the nature of law-breaking and societal reactions. This analytical focus differs from the more practical and operational orientation of the agencies that manage the justice system's daily responses. This theoretical foundation is essential for developing more effective and evidence-based strategies for crime prevention and the long-term management of public safety and social order.

200. (D) Both A and R are false.
The Indian system is far from perfectly seamless and is actually characterized by significant fragmentation and challenges in coordination. Law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system are distinct entities that report to different levels and branches of government, often with diverging priorities and lines of command. This decentralization is a deliberate part of the country's constitutional structure but makes synergy difficult to achieve. The assertion that the system is flawlessly integrated is incorrect, as is the claim that it is controlled by a single agency, highlighting the complex reality of justice administration.

201. (D) The Legislature
The establishment of a major penal code is a fundamental exercise of the state's power to define the legal boundaries of society. Through the enactment of such comprehensive statutes, the law-making branch of government determines which acts are criminal and sets the corresponding punishments. This foundational legal document provides the necessary mandate for all other justice agencies to investigate, prosecute, and punish behavior. The creation of these codes ensures that the administration of justice is based on established public policy rather than personal discretion, illustrating the essential role of the legislature in maintaining social order.

202. (B) Territorial Reinforcement
This design principle focuses on using architectural elements to clearly mark boundaries between public and private zones. By signaling that a space is cared for and owned by legitimate users, design can foster a sense of responsibility and ownership among residents. This ownership creates a psychological barrier for potential offenders, as they recognize the space as being under active informal monitoring. Marking territory through landscaping, fencing, or signage helps residents define and protect their immediate environment, which is a powerful tool for discouraging unauthorized activities and enhancing the security of a neighborhood.

203. (C) Police - Apprehension
In the criminal justice framework, each component has a clearly defined and vital primary role that must be distinguished for proper analysis. Law enforcement is tasked with the initial investigation of crimes and the apprehension of suspects based on that work. The judiciary, in contrast, handles the adjudication of cases to determine guilt, while the legislature is responsible for creating the laws themselves. Correctional systems manage the implementation of punishments. Understanding these different institutional roles is essential for grasping how the various agencies interact to maintain order and deliver justice within the legal system.

204. (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Crime prevention through community participation relies on the voluntary and informal efforts of local residents to improve the safety of their own surroundings. By maintaining vigilance and reporting suspicious behavior, neighbors can enhance the safety of their neighborhood through collective efficacy. This approach utilizes informal social control to deter potential offenders, as it signals that the community is actively monitored by its inhabitants. These citizen-led initiatives, such as watch programs, provide a powerful complement to formal law enforcement efforts

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are not, examining how power dynamics, societal values, and historical contexts shape the creation and evolution of various legal statutes.

256. (B) Sociology
Criminology has deep historical roots in sociology, having originally emerged as a sub-discipline within that field. This connection is vital because sociology provides the foundational concepts of social structure, norms, and socialization that are necessary to understand how group patterns of criminal behavior are formed and maintained across different cultural and social environments.

257. (D) Psychology
Psychology contributes a vital individual-level perspective to the study of criminology. By focusing on the unique traits of the offender, psychological research explores how specific personality characteristics, cognitive processes, learning experiences, and potential mental health disorders influence an individual's likelihood of engaging in criminal conduct, offering a different analytical lens than broader sociological theories.

258. (A) Providing models based on rational calculation of costs and benefits.
Economics provides criminology with analytical models based on the principle of rational choice. This perspective treats criminal behavior as a calculated decision where individuals weigh the potential costs, such as the risk of punishment, against the perceived benefits of the act. Additionally, economics helps analyze the broader financial impacts that crime has on society.

259. (C) a symbiotic one, where law defines the subject and criminology studies its social context.
The relationship between criminology and law is considered symbiotic because each field informs and depends on the other. While the legal system provides the formal definitions of crime that serve as the subject of study, criminology investigates the social context behind those laws, analyzing how they are constructed, applied, and their overall societal impact.

260. (A) Criminology's interdisciplinary approach is essential for a comprehensive understanding of crime.
The primary argument is that the interdisciplinary nature of criminology is essential for constructing a holistic understanding of crime. By synthesizing perspectives from sociology, psychology, law, political science, and economics, the field can effectively address the complex and multifaceted nature of criminal behavior, which cannot be fully explained by any single academic discipline acting in isolation.

261. (D) Why do people engage in criminal behaviour?
Criminology is primarily an academic and theoretical discipline that seeks to answer the fundamental question of why individuals engage in criminal behavior. It focuses on discovering the underlying causes, origins, and nature of crime by studying various correlates, such as social class, age, and gender, to build comprehensive theories that explain illegal conduct within society.

262. (B) an applied field focused on the machinery of social control.
Criminal justice is defined as an applied field that focuses on the practical machinery and institutions of social control. Unlike the theoretical focus of criminology, criminal justice is concerned with the actual operations of the police, courts, and correctional systems, aiming to determine the most effective and fair ways to respond to criminal acts.

263. (C) Evaluating the operational effectiveness of a local police department.
A criminal justice professional focuses on the practical application and evaluation of the justice system's components. Evaluating the operational effectiveness of a local police department is a task central to this field, as it involves assessing how effectively the machinery of social control is functioning, rather than developing abstract theories or analyzing broad social correlations of crime.

264. (D) As a symbiotic relationship of mutual influence and data sharing.
The ideal relationship between criminology and criminal justice is symbiotic, where both fields interact to improve the overall system. Criminological research provides the evidence needed to develop effective justice policies and practices, while the practical operations and data generated by the criminal justice system offer

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This term describes the broad and multifaceted boundaries of the scientific study of crime. It encompasses a wide variety of subjects, including the causes and patterns of illegal behavior, the nature of legal codes, the effectiveness of punishments, and the experiences of those harmed by crime. By defining this range of study, researchers can ensure a comprehensive and interdisciplinary analysis of criminal phenomena from multiple perspectives. This broad scope is essential for building a deep and verified body of knowledge that can inform more effective and evidence-based policies for public safety and justice.

212. (A) The victim's perspective on the harm suffered is heard by the court.
Allowing individuals to describe the impact of a crime provides the court with a more complete understanding of the real-world consequences of an illegal act. This formal statement ensures that the victim's voice is incorporated into the legal process, particularly during the sentencing phase. While this participation helps humanize the proceedings and can provide a sense of closure, it does not give the victim the power to determine the final verdict. Instead, it serves as a vital piece of information that helps the judge make more informed and appropriate decisions about punishment.

213. (D) A false but R is true.
The legislative body plays an active and fundamental role in the justice system by providing the necessary legal foundation for its operation. Through the enactment of statutes that define crimes and punishments, this body determines the rules that all other agencies must follow. This function ensures that the power of the state is exercised within established boundaries. While the legislature does not investigate or adjudicate cases, its active role in law-making is essential for providing the entire framework and workload of the criminal justice system. The assertion of a passive role is entirely incorrect.

214. (B) To make the commission of a specific crime more difficult, risky, or unrewarding.
This proactive strategy focuses on reducing the opportunities for illegal acts by changing the immediate environment to influence the decision-making process of potential offenders. By altering the circumstances of a potential crime event, planners can make the act more difficult to commit, riskier to attempt, and less appealing for the offender. This approach is based on the idea that many criminal acts are opportunistic. By targeting these situational factors, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime before it occurs, providing a focused and evidence-based solution for improving public safety.

215. (C) The study of how legal definitions of crime affect who is labeled a criminal.
The intersection of these two fields explores how the formal statutes and legal codes created by the state influence the societal understanding of crime. By studying how certain behaviors are defined as illegal, researchers can gain insights into the relationship between power, authority, and social control. This perspective examines which behaviors are regulated and how these decisions impact different social groups. Understanding this relationship is essential for analyzing the broader implications of criminal law on social order and the way individuals are categorized and processed by the justice system within a given community.

216. (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
This scientific discipline is an interdisciplinary field that encompasses the study of criminal causation, the effectiveness of various punishments, and the development of crime prevention policies. Researchers seek to build a comprehensive understanding of why individuals break the law and how society should effectively respond. This theoretical foundation is essential for developing evidence-based strategies that address the complex challenges of public safety. Far from being purely a legal discipline, the field draws heavily from sociology and psychology to provide a holistic view of crime as both an individual act and a social phenomenon occurring within a community.

217. (D) Reducing the rewards
Changing the method of payment to avoid large amounts of cash on a property is a direct way to discourage robbery. If an offender realizes that there is little or no valuable cash to be taken, the primary incentive for the crime is removed. This strategy focuses on altering the offender's cost-

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through a shared commitment to a secure and resilient community environment.

205. (A) Criminology
This scientific discipline encompasses a broad scope that includes the study of law-making, law-breaking, and the societal response to those who violate norms. Researchers in this field analyze why certain behaviors are defined as criminal and explore the various factors—social, psychological, and environmental—that influence criminal activity. By building a comprehensive body of knowledge, the field provides a deeper understanding of crime as both an individual act and a social phenomenon. This analytical perspective is essential for developing more effective and evidence-based strategies for crime prevention and for managing the complex relationship between law and society.

206. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While closely related, these two fields have distinct primary orientations toward the problem of illegal behavior. One is a social science dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and patterns that explain why crimes occur and how society reacts to them. The other field is more concerned with the functional mechanisms and processes of the agencies—such as police, courts, and prisons—that are tasked with responding to those acts. Understanding this distinction between theoretical explanation and institutional application is fundamental for anyone analyzing the complex nature of law, behavior, and the administration of justice.

207. (D) Natural Surveillance
Using transparent features in a building's design is a key method for deterring offenders by increasing visibility from the outside. When an interior space is easily observable by passersby on the street, potential criminals recognize that their actions are likely to be seen and reported. This informal monitoring increases the perceived risk for criminals without requiring expensive technology or dedicated guards. By creating open sightlines through thoughtful design, architects can use the natural layout of the store to enhance safety and security for the employees and customers, demonstrating a core principle of environmental design.

208. (A) The level of coordination between the police and the prosecutor's office.
The successful resolution of a criminal case depends heavily on the quality of the communication and collaboration between the investigative and legal branches of the system. If law enforcement does not provide the prosecution with clear and reliable evidence, the case is likely to fail in court. This interdependent relationship means that neither agency can achieve its goals in isolation. Ensuring that both agencies work together toward the common goal of a successful prosecution is essential for maintaining the efficiency and integrity of the entire justice process and for delivering justice in a timely manner.

209. (C) The association of private security agencies.
The formal criminal justice framework is composed of specific state institutions that have the legal authority of the government to enforce laws and administer justice. This includes public agencies like state and national police forces, the various levels of the judiciary, and the correctional system. While private security firms may provide additional protection for businesses or individuals, they are not a formal component of the state's justice infrastructure. Understanding the distinction between public authority and private oversight is essential for defining the actual institutional components that make up a state's legal and judicial system.

210. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
Effective strategies for reducing illegal activity must address several different aspects of the crime event. Situational prevention focuses on reducing opportunities in specific contexts, while environmental design uses physical changes to influence human behavior. Technological tools like electronic monitoring provide a way to supervise individuals in the community, and neighborhood involvement utilizes informal social control through community vigilance. These diverse methods collectively contribute to a comprehensive strategy for preventing crime by addressing both the social and physical circumstances that make illegal acts more likely to occur in a modern society.

211. (D) The range of subjects and topics that are studied within the field of criminology.

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perspectives, which look at broader social and environmental factors. Together, they provide a more holistic and multifaceted understanding of why individuals break the law and how they can be effectively rehabilitated.

224. (D) A prosecutor drops a case because the police investigation was so poor that the evidence is inadmissible.
The successful resolution of a legal case depends heavily on the efficient and accurate performance of each institutional layer and the effective sharing of information between them. When law enforcement fails to collect evidence properly, it undermines the work of the prosecution and the judiciary, leading to the failure of the entire case. This situation highlights a critical breakdown in the necessary synergy between agencies. Ensuring that all components work together toward shared goals is essential for maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the criminal justice framework and for ensuring that justice is delivered accurately.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
These two fields are complementary but have different primary orientations toward the study and management of crime. One is a social science dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and patterns that explain why crimes occur. The other field is more concerned with the functional mechanisms and processes of the agencies—such as police, courts, and prisons—that society uses to manage and respond to those acts. The assertion correctly identifies them as distinct but related, while the reason explains that their primary difference lies in the focus on theoretical explanation versus institutional application within the justice system.

226. (B) To develop a body of general and verified principles regarding law, crime, and treatment.
The primary goal of this scientific discipline is to provide a comprehensive and empirical understanding of the complex nature of crime as a social phenomenon. By researching the causes and patterns of illegal acts and the effectiveness of various responses, researchers can build a body of verified principles. These insights inform more effective and evidence-based strategies for prevention, legislation, and rehabilitation. This theoretical focus ensures that the societal response to crime is grounded in a deep and multifaceted understanding of human behavior, law, and social control, rather than just operational management or political discretion.

227. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Each branch of the criminal justice framework has a clearly defined and vital primary role in maintaining the rule of law. Law enforcement is responsible for investigation and arrest, while the courts handle the adjudication of guilt. The correctional system manages the implementation of punishments, and the legislature establishes the legal boundaries by enacting statutes. This division of labor ensures that every stage of the process, from law creation to final implementation, is handled by specialized state institutions. This structured organization is essential for protecting rights and ensuring that the entire system functions effectively and according to established legal rules.

228. (B) (ii), (iii), and (v)
Individuals participating in the legal process can suffer additional emotional and psychological injury if they are subjected to aggressive cross-examination or repeated court delays. These negative experiences, along with the feeling of being treated as a mere piece of evidence rather than a person, can be as damaging as the original act. Such trauma can discourage individuals from participating further in the pursuit of justice. Recognizing and preventing these negative outcomes is essential for maintaining the dignity of participants and ensuring that the system remains accessible and fair to those who have been harmed by illegal acts.

229. (A) Increase the risk
Installing surveillance technology in public spaces is a primary method for deterring offenders by increasing the likelihood of detection. When potential criminals realize that their actions are being recorded and monitored, the perceived risk of being identified and apprehended rises significantly. This increased danger acts as a powerful deterrent, as the potential consequences of the act outweigh the rewards. By making the identification of the offender much easier, these measures directly target the risk-reward calculation that individuals undergo before

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committing a crime, illustrating a core principle of situational prevention through environmental modification.

230. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This design philosophy focuses on prevention through the physical environment rather than purely through increased police presence. It utilizes elements like strategic lighting, clear landscaping, and visibility to create spaces that naturally discourage criminal behavior. By maximizing the likelihood of detection and controlling access, planners can make it harder for offenders to commit acts without being seen. This approach demonstrates that safety can be significantly improved through architectural and environmental choices that influence how individuals interact with a space. The assertion correctly identifies this environmental focus, whereas the reason incorrectly limits it to formal law enforcement.

231. (D) The network of interconnected agencies that are supposed to work together to achieve justice.
This term describes the complex institutional framework that a society uses to maintain order and manage violations of the law. It is composed of a sequence of activities involving various agencies—including police, courts, and corrections—that are meant to function as a coordinated whole. While these agencies have different roles and priorities, they are legally bound to work together toward the common goals of public safety and justice. Recognizing this interconnected nature is essential for understanding how criminal cases are processed and how the system attempts to achieve its broader mandate through organized institutional collaboration.

232. (B) Astrophysics
This scientific discipline is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing vital insights from several social sciences to explain the complex nature of crime. Sociology explores the impact of social structures and group dynamics on behavior, while psychology looks at individual mental processes. Economics analyzes the costs and incentives associated with illegal acts. Together, these fields provide a comprehensive set of tools for building theories and prevention strategies. While other sciences study the natural universe, they do not typically contribute to our understanding of human social behavior or the formal institutional responses to violations of criminal law and social norms.

233. (C) Law Making
The primary function of the legislative body is to establish the formal legal codes that govern society by deciding which behaviors should be regulated and setting the corresponding punishments. This process involves debating and passing the statutes that define new crimes or amend existing ones. This foundational role ensures that the administration of justice is based on established public policy and the collective will through elected representatives. While other agencies investigate or adjudicate cases, they are always acting within the framework created by this legislative activity, making the creation of law fundamental to the entire criminal justice process.

234. (D) Weakens or destroys a key piece of evidence for the state.
The success of many legal cases depends on the presentation of reliable and consistent testimony in court. When a key witness refuses to speak or changes their story, a vital piece of the prosecution's evidentiary chain is lost. This can create significant gaps in the proof, making it difficult to meet the high standard of 'beyond a reasonable doubt' required for a conviction. While the case might not be automatically dismissed, its strength is greatly diminished, highlighting the critical importance of ensuring the cooperation and safety of those who have seen a criminal event.

235. (A) Using a single, clearly marked entrance for a building.
This principle focuses on using physical and psychological markers to regulate the movement of people into and out of a particular space. By limiting the points of entry and ensuring they are monitored or clearly defined, designers can make it more difficult for unauthorized individuals to enter undetected. This strategy increases the perceived effort and risk for potential offenders, as they must pass through controlled zones. Effective design uses elements like fencing, landscaping, and signage to manage access and improve the overall security of a property,

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demonstrating a core principle of environmental design and security.

236. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although the various branches of the legal system have different roles, they must communicate and collaborate effectively to function as an integrated whole. Lack of synergy between law enforcement, the courts, and corrections can lead to inefficiencies, conflicting actions, and a failure to deliver justice. The assertion correctly identifies coordination as essential for the system to truly operate as a system. The reason accurately explains that without this collaboration, the overall goals of crime control and public safety cannot be achieved effectively. Achieving this synergy is a major institutional challenge for any modern justice framework.

237. (A) Situational Crime Prevention
This proactive strategy focuses on reducing the opportunities for illegal acts by changing the immediate circumstances of a potential crime event. By modifying the environment to make the act more difficult, risky, or unrewarding, planners can influence the offender's decision-making process to discourage them from proceeding. This approach is based on the idea that many crimes are opportunistic. By targeting these situational factors, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime before it occurs, providing a focused and evidence-based solution for improving public safety by making crime an unattractive bargain for the potential offender.

238. (B) Criminology's focus on explanation vs. Criminal Justice's focus on application.
While these two fields are closely linked, they are distinguished by their primary primary orientation toward the problem of illegal behavior. One is a social science dedicated to exploring the underlying reasons and patterns that explain why crimes occur and building theoretical models of behavior. The other field is more concerned with the functional mechanisms and practical processes of the agencies—such as police, courts, and prisons—that society uses to respond to those acts. This distinction between theoretical explanation and institutional application is fundamental for understanding how we both study and manage the complex problem of crime.

239. (C) The independent judiciary
The formal criminal justice framework is built upon several core institutional pillars that have the legal authority of the state to maintain order and administer justice. This structure includes law enforcement for investigation, the correctional system for punishment, and an independent judiciary for the impartial adjudication of cases. This independence is essential for ensuring fairness and preventing the arbitrary use of state power. While other groups like the media or activists provide oversight and support, they are not formal components of the state's legal infrastructure responsible for the adjudication and administration of justice and the rule of law.

240. (D) Electronic Monitoring
Modern technology provides authorities with a powerful tool for ensuring that individuals under legal control, such as domestic violence offenders on bail, comply with specific court-ordered stay-away restrictions. By using tracking devices, officials can monitor the offender's location in real-time, providing a cost-effective alternative to full incarceration while protecting the safety of the victim. This serves as a practical way to manage risk and enforce the legal boundaries set by the justice system for supervised release. It represents a technological solution for improving individual oversight and public safety within a community-based setting during the legal process.

241. (A) Passing an amendment to the Indian Evidence Act.
The primary function of the legislative body is to establish the formal legal codes that govern society by deciding which behaviors should be regulated and setting the corresponding procedural rules. By enacting and amending statutes, this body provides the necessary framework for how all other justice agencies must function. This role ensures that the administration of justice is based on established public policy and established law. While other agencies are responsible for investigation, sentencing, or supervision, the legislature holds the exclusive right to create and modify the legal codes that govern the entire criminal justice process and societal order.

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242. (A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
This design philosophy focuses on using the physical environment to influence behavior and discourage illegal acts through natural surveillance, access control, and territorial reinforcement. These core strategies aim to make spaces safer through proactive design and management by maximizing visibility and regulating movement. In contrast, retributive punishment and social welfare programs are different approaches to crime and behavior that do not fall under the principles of environmental design. Understanding this distinction is key to a holistic view of crime prevention, which combines architectural strategies with social and legal measures to create a safer and more resilient community.

243. (C) Criminal Justice
This field is primarily concerned with the functional and institutional mechanisms of a society's response to illegal behavior through organized systems. It focuses on the day-to-day operations, management, and interactions of the various agencies—including police, courts, and corrections—that are tasked with maintaining order and administering the law. While other disciplines search for theoretical explanations of why crimes occur, this field analyzes the practical procedures for investigating, adjudicating, and punishing those who break the rules. This operational focus is essential for ensuring that the system functions effectively and according to established legal standards and public policy.

244. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The participation of those who have seen or been harmed by a crime is vital for the legal process, as their testimony often provides the primary factual basis for the prosecution's case. Without these individuals coming forward to share their knowledge, many cases would lack the necessary evidence to proceed to a trial and reaching a verdict would be significantly more difficult. Ensuring their cooperation is essential for the pursuit of justice. The assertion that their role is optional is incorrect, as their involvement directly impacts the court's ability to reach a fair and accurate determination of guilt or innocence.

245. (A) Neighbourhood Involvement and Territorial Reinforcement
Crime prevention through community participation relies on the voluntary efforts of local residents to improve the safety and appearance of their own surroundings. By maintaining gardens and cleaning up public spaces, neighbors signal to others that the area is actively cared for and monitored by the community. This action creates a psychological barrier for potential offenders, as they recognize the space as being under informal control. These community-led initiatives utilize territorial reinforcement to foster a sense of ownership, which is a powerful tool for discouraging unauthorized activities and enhancing the overall security and resilience of a neighborhood.

246. (D) A false but R is true.
Situational prevention strategies do not attempt to address broad social issues like poverty, but instead focus on reducing the opportunities for specific crimes in the immediate environment. By modifying the physical or social circumstances of a potential crime event, planners can make the act more difficult, risky, or unrewarding for the offender. This approach is based on the idea that many criminal acts are opportunistic. By targeting these situational factors, society can implement practical and effective measures to prevent crime in the short term, providing a focused and proactive complement to other broader social reform efforts for public safety.

247. (D) The day-to-day administration of a specific police station.
While researchers in this scientific field may analyze the effectiveness of various policing strategies or the causes of behavior, the actual day-to-day operational management and administration of law enforcement units is a function of the justice system itself. The scope of this discipline is primarily theoretical and scientific, focusing on the causes of crime, the nature of legal codes, and the societal reactions to law-breaking. Understanding the distinction between theoretical analysis and institutional management is vital for defining the role of researchers versus the role of practitioners in the administration of public safety and the rule of law.

248. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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Each phase of the criminal justice process has a clearly defined and vital role in the sequence of a case. Law enforcement handles the initial investigation and collection of evidence to identify a suspect. The prosecution then formally accuses the individual and presents the case in court. The judiciary adjudicates the case to determine guilt, and the correctional system manages the implementation of the court-ordered sentence. This structured progression ensures that the rights of all participants are protected at every stage and that each agency fulfills its specific role according to established legal procedures and the rule of law.

249. (C) Prisons become overcrowded because courts are sentencing a large number of people without adequate consideration for correctional capacity.
The successful functioning of the entire legal process depends on the efficient communication and coordination between its various institutional layers. When judges make sentencing decisions without considering the available resources in the correctional system, it leads to overcrowding and a breakdown in the administration of justice. This situation highlights a critical lack of synergy between the courts and corrections. Ensuring that all agencies within the system share information and align their actions is essential for maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the criminal justice framework and for achieving the broader goals of effective crime control and public safety.

250. (B) Uses scientific methodologies to study a social phenomenon (crime).
Criminology is classified as a social science because it employs rigorous, systematic research methods to investigate the complex nature of illegal behavior within its societal context. It does not operate in isolation but draws heavily on theories and findings from sociology, psychology, and other related fields to explain criminal phenomena. This scientific approach ensures that the study of crime is based on empirical evidence and verified principles rather than just anecdotal observations. By using these systematic methodologies, researchers can provide the deep insights needed to inform better public safety policies and more effective responses to the problem of crime in society.

251. (B) Making laws, breaking laws, and reacting to the breaking of laws.
Criminology is defined as a multidisciplinary science that examines the three interconnected processes of law creation, the violation of those laws, and the subsequent societal and formal reactions to such violations. This comprehensive approach allows scholars to study the entire lifecycle of criminal activity, from legislative origins to the enforcement and correctional responses.

252. (A) Criminogenesis
Criminogenesis, which is also referred to as the etiology of crime, is the specific branch of criminology dedicated to identifying and analyzing the root causes of deviant and illegal behavior. It utilizes various biological, psychological, and sociological frameworks to understand why individuals commit crimes, providing a theoretical foundation for crime prevention strategies and policy.

253. (C) Penology or corrections
The study of how society responds to criminal acts through formal mechanisms like the justice system is known as penology or corrections. This field examines the methods and effectiveness of various sanctions, including policing, court proceedings, and the incarceration of offenders, while also considering informal social control measures used to manage and deter criminal activity.

254. (D) Its dependence on empirical research and evidence-based analysis.
Criminology is fundamentally characterized by its reliance on empirical research and evidence-based analysis to understand criminal phenomena. Rather than relying on mere speculation or moral judgment, the field utilizes systematic observation and data collection to develop and test theories about why crime occurs and how it can be effectively controlled within a complex society.

255. (C) the sociology of law.
The sociology of law is the component of criminology that investigates the social origins and development of legal norms. It focuses specifically on why certain behaviors are classified as criminal by the state while others

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benefit analysis by making the potential rewards for the act significantly less appealing. By making the target less profitable, these measures directly reduce the likelihood of successful theft, illustrating a core principle of situational prevention where the environment is modified to deter opportunistic criminal acts.

218. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian system is far from perfectly unified and is actually characterized by distinct institutional entities with different governing structures and priorities. Law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system are separate agencies that report to different levels and branches of government. This decentralization is a deliberate part of the country's constitutional design but makes synergy and coordination between agencies a significant and ongoing challenge. Recognizing these different institutional cultures and lines of command is essential for understanding how the justice system actually functions and how it manages the complex process of administering the law.

219. (C) CPTED
This concept focuses on the idea that the physical design of an environment can influence human behavior and perceptions of ownership. By creating spaces that are clearly defined, well-maintained, and easily observable, design can empower residents to take responsibility for their surroundings. This sense of ownership creates a psychological barrier for potential offenders, as they recognize the space as being actively monitored by the local community. Understanding the relationship between architectural design and social control is a core part of environmental security, providing a practical strategy for improving safety through the creation of 'defensible' and resilient public spaces.

220. (A) Create, define, and amend criminal law.
The primary function of the legislative body is to establish the formal legal codes that govern society. By deciding which behaviors should be regulated and setting the corresponding punishments, the legislature provide the mandatory rules that all other agencies in the justice system must follow. This role ensures that the administration of justice is based on established public policy and the collective will through elected representatives. While other agencies investigate, adjudicate, or punish behavior, they are always bound by the laws created by this body, making the legislative function fundamental to the entire system's authority.

221. (D) Providing a witness protection program for those under threat.
The success of many legal cases depends on the cooperation of individuals who have seen a crime, but their participation can be hampered by fear of retaliation. Providing specialized support and security measures for those under threat is a vital way to encourage them to come forward and share their knowledge in court. When participants feel secure, they are more likely to provide reliable and detailed testimony, which is essential for reaching a fair verdict. Ensuring the safety of witnesses is a core part of a functional justice system that values both the truth and individual protection.

222. (B) Electronic Monitoring and Situational Prevention
Using specialized technology to modify the operation of a vehicle based on the driver's condition is a practical application of opportunity reduction. This strategy physically prevents the illegal act of impaired driving by changing the immediate circumstances of the situation. This approach is based on the idea that many crimes can be deterred by making them physically more difficult or impossible to commit. By integrating technology into the vehicle's design, society can implement effective and automated measures to improve public safety, illustrating how situational and technological prevention methods can work together to address specific types of offenses.

223. (C) Criminology uses psychological theories to understand criminal motivation and behavior.
This relationship is characterized by the integration of insights from the study of the mind into the analysis of crime. By utilizing psychological theories, researchers can explore the internal mental processes and behavioral patterns that influence an individual's propensity for illegal acts. These insights are vital for understanding factors like motivation, personality traits, and criminal intent. This focus on the individual mind complements sociological

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the real-world context and empirical evidence required for criminologists.

265. (A) causation; application
Criminology and criminal justice are distinguished by their primary focuses: causation and application. Criminology concentrates on understanding the theoretical why behind criminal acts and identifying their causes. In contrast, criminal justice is an applied field that focuses on the how of responding to crime, emphasizing the management of institutions and the implementation of social control.

266. (B) Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Corrections.
The Indian Criminal Justice System is structured around three primary pillars that work together to manage crime: law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections. Law enforcement involves police activity, adjudication refers to the judicial process in courts to determine guilt, and corrections involves the administration of penalties and rehabilitation programs for those who have been found guilty.

267. (B) Adjudication
Adjudication is the specific phase within the criminal justice system responsible for determining the guilt or innocence of an accused individual. This process is conducted by the judiciary through formal legal proceedings, ensuring that the rights of the accused are protected while evidence is evaluated to reach a verdict based on the laws established by the state.

268. (A) Probation and parole programs
The corrections pillar of the Indian justice system includes various mechanisms for administering court-imposed sanctions. Beyond traditional imprisonment, this component also manages community-based programs such as probation and parole. These programs are designed to facilitate the punishment, rehabilitation, and eventual social reintegration of offenders by providing structured supervision outside of a traditional correctional facility or prison.

269. (C) Investigating crimes and apprehending offenders.
The primary role of the law enforcement pillar is to investigate crimes and apprehend individuals suspected of violating the law. This involves several critical functions, including crime prevention, the gathering of evidence, and the detention of offenders. These actions ensure that cases can proceed to the adjudication phase, where the judiciary determines the legal outcome of cases.

270. (D) the smooth and effective transition of cases between its pillars.
The overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system is contingent upon the smooth and efficient transition of cases between its various pillars. Since law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections are interdependent, any failure in coordination or communication during the transfer of cases can lead to systemic delays, reduced efficiency, and a failure to properly administer justice.

271. (C) To define criminal conduct through the enactment of laws.
The primary role of the legislature within the criminal justice system is to define criminal conduct through the enactment and amendment of laws. By creating statutes that explicitly prohibit certain behaviors, the legislature establishes the legal foundation upon which the police, courts, and correctional systems operate, ensuring that the state's power to punish is governed.

272. (B) an act is not a crime unless it is prohibited by a specific law.
The principle of nullum crimen sine lege means that an act cannot be considered a crime unless it is specifically prohibited by an existing law. This legal maxim protects individuals from arbitrary state action by ensuring that only those behaviors clearly defined as illegal by the legislature can be subjected to criminal prosecution and subsequent formal punishment.

273. (D) To respond to new forms of crime and societal changes.
The legislature's role in law-making must be dynamic to ensure that the legal system remains responsive to societal changes and emerging forms of criminal activity. As society evolves, new challenges like cybercrime and environmental offenses arise, requiring the legislature to update old statutes and create new ones to maintain social order and protect citizens.

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statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The Neo-Classical school allows for judicial discretion in sentencing.
Reason (R) : It recognizes that factors like age, mental condition, and other extenuating circumstances can affect an individual's capacity for rational choice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The Cartographic School of criminology primarily focused on:
(A) Analyzing physical characteristics of individual criminals.
(B) Examining psychological profiles of specific offenders.
(C) Mapping crime rates relative to geographical areas.
(D) Evaluating economic conditions that lead to criminality.

10. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the Positivist School of Criminology?
(A) Focus on the punishment fitting the crime, not the criminal.
(B) Emphasis on the scientific study of the criminal.
(C) Belief in determinism over free will.
(D) Acknowledgment of biological, psychological, and social factors in causing crime.

11. Consider the following statements about the Biological and Constitutional School:
1. It suggests that criminal tendencies can be inherited.
2. It examines the link between physical body types and criminality.
3. It completely ignores social and environmental factors.
4. It investigates the role of endocrine glands in influencing behavior.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 2, 3, and 4

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12. The study of body types, often associated with the work of Ernst Kretschmer and William Sheldon, is a key component of which school of thought?
(A) Social Ecology School
(B) Biological and Constitutional School
(C) Psycho-Analytical School
(D) Social Learning School

13. A criminological theory suggests that crime is caused by a person's lack of legitimate means to achieve culturally prescribed goals. This is the central argument of:
(A) Social Disorganization Theory
(B) Differential Association Theory
(C) Anomie Theory
(D) Theory of Imitation

14. Arrange the following schools of criminology in the correct chronological order of their emergence.
1. Positivist School
2. Classical School
3. Demonological School
4. Neo-Classical School

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

15. According to psycho-analytical theories, which part of the personality operates on the 'pleasure principle' and seeks immediate gratification?
(A) The Id
(B) The Ego
(C) The Superego
(D) The Anima

16. Which theorist proposed the Theory of Differential Association?
(A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Edwin H. Sutherland
(C) Albert Cohen
(D) Travis Hirschi

17. Consider the following statements about the concept of 'psychopathic personality':
1. It is characterized by a profound lack of empathy or guilt.

A primary reason why a witness might be unwilling to cooperate with the justice system is the fear of intimidation or threats from the offender or their associates. This fear can create a significant barrier to participation, as individuals may prioritize their personal safety over their desire to assist in the prosecution and legal justice.

284. (A) acknowledging them as stakeholders with rights and needs.
Recent shifts in the justice system involve acknowledging victims as important stakeholders with specific rights and needs, rather than just sources of evidence. This perspective emphasizes the importance of allowing victims to participate in the process, ensuring they are heard, and providing them with the protection and support necessary to maintain their trust and cooperation.

285. (C) Witness protection and victim compensation programs.
Various mechanisms have been established to support victims and witnesses, including witness protection programs and victim compensation schemes. These initiatives aim to mitigate the risks and financial burdens associated with participating in the legal process. By providing protection from threats and financial assistance for harms suffered, the system encourages greater cooperation and ensures more effective prosecutions.

286. (D) That local residents can play a proactive role in preventing crime.
The fundamental principle behind neighbourhood involvement in crime prevention is that local residents can play a proactive and vital role in safeguarding their own communities. By working together through collective action, citizens can deter criminal activity and support law enforcement, moving beyond a model where the state is solely responsible for maintaining public order.

287. (C) the shared belief of residents in their ability to maintain social order.
Collective efficacy refers to the shared belief among community members that they have the ability to organize and intervene effectively to maintain public order. When residents trust each other and feel empowered to act for the common good, they create a resilient social environment where informal controls are strong enough to discourage criminal behavior.

288. (B) By acting as vigilant observers and reporters for the police.
Neighbourhood Watch programs contribute to crime prevention primarily by encouraging residents to act as vigilant observers and eyes and ears for the police. By reporting suspicious activities and maintaining a watchful presence in their localities, community members increase the risk of detection for potential offenders, thereby deterring crime through enhanced surveillance and active communication.

289. (D) A state-centric, reactive model.
The passage contrasts the neighbourhood involvement approach with a state-centric, reactive model of crime control. While the reactive model relies solely on formal police responses after a crime has been committed, the proactive neighbourhood model focuses on community-led prevention and informal social control, emphasizing the importance of local partnerships in maintaining safety and prevention.

290. (A) Invaluable local knowledge of the environment.
Local residents bring an invaluable resource to crime prevention partnerships: their deep and intimate knowledge of their own environment. They are often aware of specific problem spots and suspicious patterns that formal policing may overlook. This local insight allows for more targeted and effective crime prevention strategies that are tailored to the specific needs of the neighbourhood.

291. (C) Reducing opportunities for crime by modifying the immediate environment.
Situational Crime Prevention focuses on reducing opportunities for crime by modifying the immediate environmental conditions where offenses occur. Rather than addressing broad social causes, it employs practical techniques designed to make criminal acts more difficult to perform, riskier for the perpetrator, and less rewarding, thereby discouraging potential offenders through direct physical and procedural changes.

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(A) Crime results from a conflict between an individual's id and superego.
(B) Crime is a product of economic competition between different social classes.
(C) Crime occurs when minority norms clash with dominant culture norms.
(D) Crime is learned through association with others in intimate personal groups.

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the zones in the Concentric Zone Theory?
(A) Zone of Transition
(B) Zone of Economic Opportunity
(C) Working Class Zone
(D) Commuter Zone

27. Consider the following statements about Social Strain Theories:
1. They assume that crime is a natural outcome of social structure.
2. They focus on the discrepancy between cultural goals and institutional means.
3. Anomie theory is a prominent example of this perspective.
4. They primarily explain crime through biological predispositions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) All of the above

28. The 'Theory of Imitation' was proposed by which sociologist?
(A) Gabriel Tarde
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Albert Bandura

29. 'Differential Identification Theory', proposed by Daniel Glaser, suggests that:
(A) Criminality arises from an absolute lack of pro-social role models.
(B) Criminality is a consequence of being labeled a deviant by society.
(C) Crime results from identifying with acceptable criminal perspectives.
(D) Criminality is learned via identifying differential success opportunities.

30. 'Environmental Criminology' is most concerned with:
(A) Impact of physical environment and opportunity on crime.
(B) The significant impact of global climate change on crime rates.
(C) Genetic and environmental interactions producing specific criminals.
(D) Environmental pollution leading to neurological deficits and crime.

31. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Classical School - Free Will
(B) Positivist School - Determinism
(C) Anomie Theory - Endocrine Glands
(D) Social Disorganization Theory - Weak Social Controls

32. According to Social Disorganization Theory, which characteristic is most associated with high crime rates in a neighborhood?
(A) High levels of affluence and social cohesion.
(B) High population turnover and ethnic heterogeneity.
(C) Strong, functioning community institutions.
(D) A stable, aging population with long-term residents.

33. Arrange the following concepts in the likely sequence of development within Social Learning perspectives.
1. Theory of Imitation
2. Differential Association Theory
3. Differential Identification Theory

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

34. Walter Miller's 'Lower Class Culture Theory' proposes that crime in lower-class communities stems from:
(A) The strain of not being able to achieve middle-class success goals.
(B) A process of learning criminal behavior from peers.
(C) Adherence to 'focal concerns' like toughness and excitement.
(D) The breakdown of social institutions like family and school.

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CHAPTER 03
Schools and Theories of Criminology

1. Which school of criminology attributes criminal behavior to the influence of evil spirits or supernatural forces?
(A) The Classical School
(B) The Demonological School
(C) The Positivist School
(D) The Cartographic School

2. What is the central premise of the Classical School of criminology regarding human behavior?
(A) Human behavior is based on free will and rational choice.
(B) Human behavior is determined by innate biological factors.
(C) Human behavior is a primary product of social learning.
(D) Human behavior is influenced by repressed unconscious desires.

3. Identify the statement that is INCORRECT regarding the Classical School's perspective on punishment.
(A) Punishment should be strictly proportionate to the crime.
(B) Punishment must always be swift and remarkably certain.
(C) Punishment should focus on the rehabilitation of the actor.
(D) Punishment should act as a deterrent to the general public.

4. The Neo-Classical School modified the principles of the Classical School by acknowledging that certain factors can inhibit the exercise of free will. Which of the following is an example of such a factor?
(A) Specific economic status
(B) Unique geographic location
(C) Direct peer group influence
(D) Insanity or incompetence

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (School of Criminology)
P. Demonology
Q. Classical School
R. Neo-Classical School
S. Positivist School
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Free Will and Rationality
2. Determinism and Scientific Method
3. Evil Spirits and Demonic Possession
4. Mitigating Circumstances and Partial Responsibility
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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6. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Positivist School rejects the Classical School's emphasis on free will.
Statement II : The Positivist School advocates for the use of the scientific method to study the causes of crime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

7. Which theorist is most closely associated with the Positivist School and the concept of the "born criminal"?
(A) Cesare Beccaria
(B) Jeremy Bentham
(C) Edwin Sutherland
(D) Cesare Lombroso

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

43. Which of the following best describes 'Subculture Theory'?
(A) Crime is caused by biological defects passed through generations.
(B) Groups develop distinct norms often in opposition to dominant ones.
(C) Crime is a rational choice made by weighing various costs and benefits.
(D) Neighborhood physical layout and characteristics cause criminal behavior.

44. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Albert Cohen's subculture theory focuses on status frustration experienced by lower-class boys in a middle-class dominated school system.
Statement II : Cloward and Ohlin's differential opportunity theory focuses on the availability of legitimate versus illegitimate means to achieve success.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

45. The 'hedonistic calculus', a concept central to the Classical School, refers to:
(A) Scientific calculation of physical criminal body measurements.
(B) Weighing potential pleasure of an act against possible pain.
(C) Systematic mapping of crime 'hot spots' within a modern city.
(D) Psychological analysis of an offender's unconscious motivations.

46. Which school of thought first introduced the idea of studying the criminal rather than the crime?
(A) The Classical School
(B) The Positivist School
(C) The Neo-Classical School
(D) The Cartographic School

47. Consider the following statements regarding the key assumptions of the Positivist School:
1. Human behavior is determined by factors beyond individual control.
2. The concept of free will is a valid explanation for criminal acts.
3. The scientific method is the ideal approach to studying crime.
4. Punishment should be uniform for all individuals committing the same crime.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 3

48. The study of crime by analyzing maps and geographical statistics was the primary methodology of the:
(A) Biological School
(B) Social Learning School
(C) Cartographic School
(D) Psycho-Analytical School

49. An imbalance in the secretion of hormones from glands like the thyroid or pituitary, as a potential cause for behavioral issues, is a subject of study within:
(A) Endocrine Glands research in criminology.
(B) Social Disorganization theory.
(C) Culture Conflict theory.
(D) Differential Association theory.

50. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Merton's anomie theory suggests that a state of normlessness can lead to deviance.
Reason (R) : This normlessness arises from a disjunction between culturally emphasized goals (like wealth) and the availability of legitimate institutional means to achieve them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. According to Shaw and McKay's research on social disorganization, which zone consistently had the highest rates of delinquency, regardless of which ethnic group lived there?
(A) The Commuter Zone

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2. Individuals with this personality type often have strong, stable relationships.
3. It is a concept explored within psychological theories of crime.
4. It is synonymous with psychosis or insanity.
5. Individuals may appear charming and manipulative on the surface.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 4, and 5

18. What is the primary focus of economic theories of crime?
(A) The relationship between crime and inherited genetic traits.
(B) The role of unconscious conflicts in driving criminal behavior.
(C) The link between poverty, unemployment, and crime.
(D) The influence of peer groups in learning criminal techniques.

19. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The 'Multiple Factor' approach suggests that crime is the result of a single, identifiable cause.
Statement II : This approach integrates various biological, psychological, and sociological factors to explain criminality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The Positivist School argues that the punishment should fit the criminal, not the crime.
Reason (R) : Positivists believe that behavior is determined by various factors, and treatment should be individualized based on the criminal's specific condition.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The 'Concentric Zone Theory' is a key part of which broader theoretical perspective?
(A) Social Learning Theories
(B) Social Strain Theories
(C) Social Ecology Theories
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theories

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22. In Psycho-Analytical theory, the 'Superego' represents:
(A) The internalized moral conscience of an individual.
(B) The primitive and instinctual drives of the human mind.
(C) The rational and reality-oriented part of the personality.
(D) The outward manifestation of a psychopathic personality.

23. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Robert K. Merton
Q. Edwin Sutherland
R. Cesare Lombroso
S. Ernest Burgess
List II: (Theory/Concept)
1. Atavism
2. Concentric Zone Theory
3. Anomie / Strain Theory
4. Differential Association Theory
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

24. A person who accepts societal goals but lacks the legitimate means to achieve them and turns to crime is described by Robert Merton as an:
(A) Ritualist
(B) Retreatist
(C) Rebel
(D) Innovator

25. Which statement best defines 'Culture Conflict' as a theory of crime?

292. (A) a specific form of SCP that uses architectural design.
CPTED is best described as a specific subset of Situational Crime Prevention that utilizes architectural and urban design to deter criminal behavior. It focuses on the physical layout of buildings and public spaces to enhance safety, using principles like natural surveillance and access control to create environments that are naturally resistant to crime without technology.

293. (D) Target hardening
Installing stronger locks on doors and windows is a classic example of target hardening, a technique used in Situational Crime Prevention. This approach involves physically strengthening potential targets of crime to make unauthorized entry or theft significantly more difficult for an offender, thereby increasing the effort required and reducing the overall likelihood that a crime will be attempted.

294. (B) natural surveillance.
The CPTED principle of designing buildings and public spaces so they are easily observable by residents and passersby is known as natural surveillance. By ensuring that activities in a given area can be seen by others, the design increases the perceived risk of being caught, which helps to deter potential criminals and enhances the overall security.

295. (C) make calculated, rational decisions before committing a crime.
Both Situational Crime Prevention and CPTED are based on the assumption that offenders are rational actors who make calculated decisions before committing a crime. These strategies presume that if the environmental conditions make an act too risky or difficult, a potential offender will weigh these costs against the benefits and ultimately be deterred from the crime.

296. (D) To supervise and manage offenders in the community.
The primary function of electronic monitoring is the supervision and management of offenders within the community. It utilizes technology to track an individual's movements and ensure they comply with specific court-ordered conditions, providing a way for authorities to maintain oversight and enhance public safety without resorting to full-time incarceration in a traditional prison facility.

297. (A) Radio Frequency (RF)
Radio Frequency monitoring is the type of technology most suitable for enforcing simple house arrest or curfew conditions. It works by using a base unit in the offender's home that communicates with a wearable device. If the offender moves out of range during specified hours, the system immediately alerts the monitoring center, ensuring strict compliance.

298. (B) Areas that an offender is forbidden from entering.
In the context of GPS monitoring, an exclusion zone is a specific geographical area that an offender is strictly forbidden from entering. These zones are often established to protect victims by preventing offenders from coming near their homes or workplaces. If the monitoring device detects the offender entering such a zone, an alert is sent.

299. (B) probation and incarceration.
Electronic monitoring is classified as an intermediate sanction because it occupies a middle ground between traditional probation and full-time incarceration. It provides more intensive supervision and control than standard probation, which may only involve periodic check-ins, while still being a less restrictive and more cost-effective alternative to housing an offender in a high-security prison environment.

300. (A) To provide a less restrictive alternative to imprisonment.
One of the key reasons for using electronic monitoring is to provide a punitive yet less restrictive alternative to traditional imprisonment. This technology allows the justice system to hold offenders accountable and manage risks to public safety while allowing them to remain in the community, maintain employment, and participate in rehabilitation, which improves outcomes.

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35. The 'Differential Opportunity Theory' by Cloward and Ohlin is an extension of which earlier theory?
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Merton's Anomie/Strain Theory
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theory

36. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Sutherland's Differential Association Theory posits that criminal behavior is learned.
Reason (R): This learning occurs within intimate personal groups through communication and includes both the techniques of committing the crime and the specific direction of motives, drives, and rationalizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

37. According to Differential Opportunity Theory, which type of subculture emerges in neighborhoods where both legitimate and illegitimate opportunities are scarce?
(A) Criminal Subculture
(B) Conflict Subculture
(C) Retreatist Subculture
(D) Innovative Subculture

38. The idea that a person becomes delinquent because of an "excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law" is the core principle of:
(A) Subculture Theory
(B) Differential Association Theory
(C) Social Disorganization Theory
(D) Culture Conflict Theory

39. Consider the following statements about Social Ecology Theories:
1. They view crime as a characteristic of places, not people.
2. The Concentric Zone Theory is a foundational model for this perspective.
3. They emphasize the role of individual psychological trauma in causing crime.
4. Social disorganization is a key concept, referring to the breakdown of community controls.
5. They often utilize mapping and spatial analysis of crime data.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

40. Which concept is NOT one of Walter Miller's "focal concerns" in his Lower Class Culture Theory?
(A) Toughness
(B) Excitement
(C) Deferred Gratification
(D) Autonomy

41. A theory proposing that crime results from the convergence of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian is central to:
(A) Environmental Criminology
(B) Subculture Theory
(C) Hereditary Trait Theory
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theory

42. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Focal Concerns
Q. Differential Opportunity
R. Atavistic Stigmata
S. Pleasure-Pain Principle
List II: (Associated Theory)
1. Classical School
2. Biological School
3. Lower Class Culture Theory
4. Strain/Subculture Theory (Cloward & Ohlin)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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274. (A) The drafting, debating, and passing of bills into acts.
The process of enacting criminal law is a structured legislative activity that involves several formal steps. It begins with the drafting of bills, followed by intense debate over their provisions by elected representatives, and culminates in the passing of these bills into acts. This process ensures that legal changes are thoroughly scrutinized and reflect societal values.

275. (C) By setting the legal parameters and framework for their operation.
The legislature influences the other components of the criminal justice system by establishing the legal parameters and framework for their operation. By defining what constitutes a crime and prescribing specific punishments, the legislature dictates the rules that law enforcement, the judiciary, and correctional agencies must follow, thereby shaping the entire scope and function of the justice process.

276. (A) Effective coordination between components is crucial for the system's success.
The central argument is that effective coordination among the various components of the criminal justice system is vital for its overall success. Because the police, prosecution, courts, and corrections are interdependent stages of a single process, they must work together seamlessly to ensure that justice is dispensed efficiently and that crime is controlled effectively.

277. (D) a higher chance of acquittal in court.
A weak or shoddy police investigation is likely to result in a higher chance of acquittal in court. If investigators fail to gather sufficient or admissible evidence, the prosecution's case becomes compromised. Consequently, even if a defendant is actually guilty, the court may be unable to reach a conviction due to the lack of solid evidence.

278. (B) Conflicting priorities among different agencies.
Conflicting priorities among different agencies serve as a significant challenge to effective coordination within the criminal justice system. For example, law enforcement may prioritize making quick arrests to control crime, while the courts must prioritize ensuring due process and protecting the rights of the accused, leading to friction and systemic inefficiency if these goals are not balanced.

279. (C) the components work together in a coordinated and integrated manner.
The term system is most appropriate for criminal justice when its various components work together in a coordinated and integrated manner. Without seamless interaction and shared information among the police, courts, and corrections, these agencies function as fragmented silos rather than a unified system, which undermines the effective administration of justice and the consistent control of crime.

280. (D) procedural continuity.
A communication gap between the courts and correctional facilities represents a failure in procedural continuity. When information does not flow effectively between these interconnected stages, it disrupts the logical progression of a case through the system, leading to practical delays in transferring prisoners or implementing judicial orders, which ultimately weakens the overall efficiency of the criminal justice process.

281. (A) The participation of victims and witnesses.
The participation of victims and witnesses is considered the lifeblood of the criminal justice process because successful prosecutions usually depend on their cooperation and testimony. Without the information provided by those harmed by or present during a crime, the system would struggle to establish facts, identify offenders, and hold individuals accountable for their illegal actions.

282. (B) negative experiences and trauma caused by the justice system itself.
Secondary victimization refers to the negative experiences and psychological trauma that victims and witnesses may endure as a direct result of their interactions with the justice system. This can include insensitive questioning by legal professionals, repeated court delays, and a lack of support, which can make the process of seeking justice feel as harmful.

283. (B) Fear of intimidation or threats from the offender.

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(B) The Residential Zone
(C) The Central Business District
(D) The Zone in Transition

52. The 'Multiple Factor' approach to criminology represents a shift away from:
(A) Sociological explanations of crime.
(B) Single-cause or monocausal explanations.
(C) The use of statistics in criminology.
(D) The study of the criminal justice system.

53. Arrange the following theorists based on the chronological development of their primary theories.
1. Cesare Beccaria (Classical School)
2. Cesare Lombroso (Positivist School)
3. Robert Merton (Strain Theory)
4. Edwin Sutherland (Differential Association)

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

54. A psycho-analytical explanation for criminal behavior might suggest that an individual's actions are driven by:
(A) An overdeveloped superego leading to guilt and punishment desires.
(B) A perfectly balanced interaction of the id, ego, and superego.
(C) Rational choice to maximize pleasure while minimizing potential pain.
(D) Social disorganization occurring within their specific neighborhood.

55. The concept of "status frustration," as described by Albert Cohen, refers to the experience of:
(A) Affluent youth who feel bored and seek thrills.
(B) Lower-class boys failing to meet middle-class standards.
(C) Adults who are frustrated with their lack of career advancement.
(D) Immigrants who experience conflict with the norms of a new culture.

56. Which of the following is the best example of 'innovation' in Merton's typology of adaptation?
(A) A bureaucrat who rigidly follows rules but has lost sight of the overall goals.
(B) A drug addict who has given up on both societal goals and the means to achieve them.
(C) A stockbroker who engages in insider trading to become wealthy.
(D) A revolutionary who seeks to replace the existing social structure.

57. Consider the following statements about Edwin Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association:
1. It proposes that criminal behavior is inherited.
2. Learning includes techniques of committing the crime.
3. The principal part of the learning occurs within intimate personal groups.
4. The process of learning criminal behavior involves all the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.
5. A person becomes a criminal because of an excess of definitions favorable to law violation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

58. 'Crime mapping' and the analysis of 'hot spots' are modern applications derived from which early school of criminology?
(A) The Classical School
(B) The Cartographic School
(C) The Psycho-Analytical School
(D) The Biological School

59. The idea that criminal law represents the norms of a dominant culture, which are imposed on minority cultures, is the essence of:
(A) Social Learning Theory
(B) Culture Conflict Theory
(C) Lower Class Culture Theory
(D) Anomie Theory

60. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Ego
Q. Atavism
R. Anomie
S. Hedonism

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List II: (Definition)
1. Pursuit of pleasure as the primary motivator
2. A state of normlessness or breakdown of social norms
3. The reality-testing part of the personality in psychoanalysis
4. An evolutionary throwback, a concept from the biological school

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

61. Which of the following is NOT a social learning theory of crime?
(A) Theory of Imitation
(B) Differential Association Theory
(C) Concentric Zone Theory
(D) Differential Identification Theory

62. If a person, according to Merton's theory, rejects both the cultural goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them, they are engaging in:
(A) Innovation
(B) Ritualism
(C) Retreatism
(D) Rebellion

63. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The Concentric Zone Model predicts that crime rates will decrease as one moves outward from the central business district.
Reason (R) : The outer zones are characterized by greater social stability, less population mobility, and stronger informal social controls.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. The "somatotype" school of criminology, which linked body shape to temperament and criminality, was developed by:
(A) Cesare Lombroso
(B) William Sheldon
(C) Edwin Sutherland
(D) Robert Merton

65. Daniel Glaser's 'Differential Identification Theory' was proposed as a modification to which major theory?
(A) Merton's Anomie Theory
(B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
(C) Lombroso's Theory of Atavism
(D) Burgess's Concentric Zone Theory

66. Consider the following as potential causes of crime according to various theories:
1. Discrepancy between goals and means
2. Weakened social bonds and institutions
3. Learned definitions favorable to law violation
4. Unresolved unconscious conflicts
5. Rational calculation of pleasure versus pain

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct as central tenets of sociological theories of crime?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2 and 5

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67. In the context of the Biological School, studying families like the Jukes and Kallikaks was an attempt to demonstrate the role of what in criminality?
(A) Body Types
(B) Endocrine Glands
(C) Economic Status
(D) Hereditary Traits

68. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Social Disorganization theory focuses on the personal pathologies of individuals who commit crime.
Statement II : The theory argues that crime is a function of neighborhood dynamics, such as poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, and residential instability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

69. According to Gabriel Tarde's laws of imitation, which of the following is a likely pattern?
(A) Individuals imitate their social inferiors.
(B) New behaviors replace older ones.
(C) Urban behaviors are imitated by rural dwellers.
(D) All of the above are correct.

70. The "criminaloid" in Lombroso's classification referred to individuals who:
(A) Were motivated by opportunity but had a predisposition to crime.
(B) Were born criminals with clear atavistic stigmata.
(C) Committed crimes of passion and were insane.
(D) Were physically and biologically identical to non-criminals.

71. Which theory explicitly integrates the concepts of strain and social learning to explain the formation of delinquent subcultures?
(A) Social Disorganization Theory
(B) Lower Class Culture Theory
(C) Environmental Criminology
(D) Differential Opportunity Theory

72. Consider the characteristics associated with a "psychopathic personality". Which one of the following is NOT typically included?
(A) Glibness and superficial charm
(B) Grandiose sense of self-worth
(C) Strong feelings of empathy and remorse
(D) Pathological lying and manipulation

73. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Zone in Concentric Model)
P. Zone I (Central Business District)
Q. Zone II (Zone in Transition)
R. Zone III (Working Class Zone)
S. Zone V (Commuter Zone)
List II: (Primary Characteristic)
1. Single-family homes, second-generation immigrants
2. Highest crime rate, recent immigrant groups
3. Commercial headquarters, few residents
4. Suburbs, upper-middle class families
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

74. The concept of 'atavism', central to Lombroso's work, means:
(A) A state of systematic social normlessness.
(B) Reversion to a primitive human form.
(C) The process of learning criminal behavior.
(D) A rational choice to commit a specific crime.

75. The principle of 'determinism' is a hallmark of which major school of criminology?
(A) Classical
(B) Neo-Classical
(C) Positivist
(D) Demonological

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Psycho-analytical theories posit that criminal behavior can result from a poorly developed superego.
Reason (R) : A weak superego fails to effectively control the primitive, antisocial impulses of the id, leading to a lack of guilt for deviant acts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. The shift from explaining crime as a "sin" to explaining it as a "choice" represents the transition from:
(A) Classical to Positivist school
(B) Demonology to Classical school
(C) Positivist to Social Ecology school
(D) Neo-Classical to Positivist school

78. Which of the following would be a primary concern for a researcher using the 'Multiple Factor' approach?
(A) Interplay of background, intelligence, and environment.
(B) Identifying the single cause of all crime.
(C) Focusing exclusively on economic deprivation factors.

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(D) Proving free will is the only cause of crime.

79. Arrange the following theoretical developments in chronological order.
1. Publication of "On Crimes and Punishments" (Beccaria)
2. Development of the Concentric Zone Theory (Burgess)
3. Formulation of Differential Association Theory (Sutherland)
4. Introduction of the concept of the "born criminal" (Lombroso)

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

80. A case study describes a young person who grows up in a neighborhood with well-organized and established adult criminal networks. They learn the skills and values of professional theft and see it as a viable career path. This scenario is best explained by which of Cloward and Ohlin's subcultures?
(A) Conflict subculture
(B) Anomic subculture
(C) Retreatist subculture
(D) Criminal subculture

81. "Crime is a product of social disorganization, which refers to a breakdown in informal social controls in a community." This statement is the core premise of a theory developed by:
(A) Robert Merton
(B) Edwin Sutherland
(C) Albert Cohen
(D) Shaw and McKay

82. Consider the following statements about the Classical School of Criminology:
1. It emerged as a reaction against the harsh and arbitrary justice of the time.
2. It assumes that individuals are hedonistic and rational.
3. It advocates for punishment that is individualized to the offender's background.
4. Its primary goal for punishment is deterrence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

83. Which theory suggests that individuals become criminals by associating with people who hold pro-criminal attitudes?
(A) Social Learning Theory
(B) Social Strain Theory
(C) Social Ecology Theory
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theory

84. In the context of constitutional theories, what is an ectomorph?
(A) A body type characterized by a thin, fragile, and linear physique.
(B) A body type characterized by a soft and round physique.
(C) A body type characterized by a muscular and athletic build.
(D) A person with a balanced and average body type.

85. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Economic theories of crime often link high unemployment rates with an increase in property crimes.
Statement II : These theories suggest that when legitimate economic opportunities are scarce, some individuals may turn to illegal means to acquire resources.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

86. The concept of "primary" and "secondary" culture conflict was elaborated by:
(A) Edwin Sutherland
(B) Thorsten Sellin
(C) Robert Park
(D) Walter Miller

87. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its originating school?
(A) Atavism - Classical School
(B) Focal Concerns - Social Ecology School
(C) Free Will - Positivist School
(D) Mitigating Circumstances - Neo-Classical School

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88. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Walter Miller's theory argues that lower-class delinquency is a direct rebellion against middle-class values.
Reason (R) : Miller posits that delinquency is a result of lower-class individuals attempting to live up to the values of their own distinct subculture, such as 'toughness' and 'excitement'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

89. "Routine Activities Theory," a perspective within Environmental Criminology, requires the convergence of three elements for a crime to occur. Which of the following is NOT one of those elements?
(A) A motivated offender
(B) A suitable target
(C) The absence of a capable guardian
(D) A state of social anomie

90. The psycho-analytical concept of a "weak ego" might lead to crime because the individual:
(A) Has an overdeveloped sense of morality.
(B) Fails to mediate between id desires and superego constraints.
(C) Is unable to form attachments to others.
(D) Has rationally chosen crime as a path to success.

91. Consider the following assertions about various criminological theories:
1. The Classical School views the law as a social contract.
2. The Positivist School focuses on factors that determine criminal behavior.
3. Social Disorganization Theory links crime to the breakdown of community institutions.
4. Strain Theory suggests crime arises from a conflict between goals and means.
5. Social Learning Theory posits that crime is an innate, not learned, behavior.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

92. The study of hereditary traits in criminology often involves which type of research?
(A) Analysis of crime maps
(B) Twin and adoption studies
(C) Psychoanalytic case studies
(D) Surveys of cultural values

93. Which school of thought would be most likely to advocate for indeterminate sentencing and individualized treatment programs?
(A) The Classical School
(B) The Neo-Classical School
(C) The Positivist School
(D) The Demonological School

94. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Theorist/s)
P. Cloward and Ohlin
Q. Shaw and McKay
R. Beccaria
S. Miller
List II: (Key Idea)
1. Social Disorganization
2. Focal Concerns
3. Differential Opportunity
4. Certainty and Swiftness of Punishment
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

95. The theory that crime patterns can be understood by examining the spatial distribution of offenses and their relationship to features of the built environment is known as:
(A) Subculture Theory
(B) Environmental Criminology
(C) Psycho-analytical Theory
(D) Economic Determinism

96. A key difference between Sutherland's Differential Association and Glaser's Differential Identification is that Glaser's theory:
(A) Rejects the idea that crime is learned.

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of their subculture, such as 'trouble' and 'toughness', was proposed by:
(A) Albert Cohen
(B) Robert Merton
(C) Walter Miller
(D) Cloward and Ohlin

116. "Delinquent boys form subcultures to resolve the problem of status frustration experienced in a middle-class dominated society." This is the central argument of:
(A) Cloward and Ohlin's Differential Opportunity Theory
(B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
(C) Cohen's Subculture Theory
(D) Miller's Lower Class Culture Theory

117. Which of the following is an example of a biological, as opposed to sociological, explanation for crime?
(A) Crime rates are higher in areas with weak social ties.
(B) Individuals learn to commit crime from their peers.
(C) Criminal behavior is linked to high testosterone levels.
(D) Crime results from a disjunction between goals and means.

118. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Social learning theories posit that people are born criminal.
Statement II : Theories like Differential Association argue that criminality is a behavior learned through social interaction.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

119. Cloward and Ohlin's theory suggests that the type of delinquent subculture that develops depends on the:
(A) Dominant focal concerns of the neighborhood.
(B) Degree of social disorganization in the community.
(C) Availability of legitimate and illegitimate opportunities.
(D) Predominant body type of the residents.

120. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The Classical School advocated for a penal system where the punishment fits the crime.
Reason (R) : It operated on the assumption that all individuals are rational and will be deterred by a known, certain, and proportionate penalty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. What is the fundamental difference between social strain and social learning theories?
(A) Strain focuses on pressure; learning focuses on process.
(B) Strain theories are biological; learning theories are psychological.
(C) Strain theories apply only to property crime; learning theories to violent crime.
(D) Strain theories see criminals as rational; learning theories see them as determined.

122. A young individual who identifies strongly with a charismatic, anti-social movie character and begins to emulate their behavior would be an example best explained by:
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Differential Identification Theory
(C) Concentric Zone Theory
(D) Hereditary Trait Theory

123. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Focus on the criminal act, not the actor.
2. Belief in free will and rational choice.
3. Emphasis on social contract and utilitarianism.
4. Punishment as a primary tool for deterrence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct as defining features of the Classical School?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 4

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statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.

Assertion (A) : The Neo-Classical School is considered a compromise between the Classical and Positivist schools.

Reason (R) : It retains the Classical school's concept of free will but accepts the Positivist view that behavior is fully determined by external factors.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. "The poor commit more crime because they have less to lose and more to gain from illegal activity." This statement reflects the logic of which type of theory?
(A) Psycho-analytical
(B) Biological
(C) Economic
(D) Social Ecology

108. The concept of 'definitions favorable to violation of law' is central to:
(A) Merton's Anomie Theory
(B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
(C) Miller's Lower Class Culture Theory
(D) Lombroso's Biological Theory

109. Consider the following statements about the major schools of criminology:
1. The Classical School emphasizes deterrence through punishment.
2. The Positivist School seeks to identify causes of crime through scientific inquiry.
3. The Neo-Classical School introduced exceptions to the doctrine of free will.
4. Social Strain theories locate the cause of crime in individual pathology.
5. Social Learning theories suggest crime is a product of social interaction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

110. Which of the following is NOT a social ecology theory?
(A) Concentric Zone theory
(B) Social disorganization theory
(C) Environmental Criminology
(D) Differential Identification theory

111. The idea that crime results from a clash between the norms of different cultural groups is known as:
(A) Social disorganization
(B) Anomie
(C) Culture conflict
(D) Differential opportunity

112. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I: (School)
P. Demonological
Q. Classical
R. Positivist (Biological)
S. Sociological (Strain)

List II: (View on Criminals)
1. Rational actors choosing to commit crime
2. Victims of social structural pressure
3. Possessed by evil forces
4. Biologically inferior or different

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

113. The zone of transition in Concentric Zone theory is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) High rates of poverty
(B) High degree of residential stability
(C) Deteriorating housing
(D) A transient population

114. A key contribution of the Neo-Classical school was the introduction of the legal concepts of:
(A) Mens rea and actus reus.
(B) Premeditation and malice aforethought.
(C) Insanity defense and diminished responsibility.
(D) Deterrence and proportionality.

115. A theory that explains street crime as an attempt by young men to achieve the 'focal concerns'

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133. According to social disorganization theory, factors like high population turnover, ethnic heterogeneity, and concentrated poverty lead to crime by:
(A) Creating a state of anomie.
(B) Weakening collective efficacy and informal control.
(C) Encouraging the development of psychopathic personalities.
(D) Increasing the opportunities for rational criminal choices.

134. Which theory posits that individuals choose to commit crimes after weighing the potential benefits against the potential costs?
(A) Positivist School
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Classical School
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theory

135. Arrange the following criminological ideas in the order they gained prominence:
1. Crime as a product of social disorganization in urban areas.
2. Crime as a rational choice based on a pleasure/pain calculation.
3. Crime as a symptom of biological inferiority or atavism.
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

136. The term 'psychopathy' is most closely associated with which theoretical approach to crime?
(A) Economic Theories
(B) Social Ecology Theories
(C) Psycho-Analytical and Psychological Theories
(D) Cartographic School

137. Which of the following is a key difference between the Classical and Positivist schools of criminology?
(A) Classical school focuses on the criminal; Positivist school focuses on the crime.
(B) Classical school emphasizes free will; Positivist school emphasizes determinism.
(C) Classical school uses scientific methods; Positivist school relies on philosophy.
(D) Classical school advocates for treatment; Positivist school advocates for punishment.

138. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : In Sutherland's theory of differential association, the learning of criminal behavior is not restricted to the mechanics of the act itself.
Reason (R) : The learning process also includes the acquisition of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes that justify the criminal behavior.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

139. A criminologist studying the link between lead exposure in childhood and later violent offending is working within the framework of:
(A) Social Strain Theory
(B) Biological/Constitutional Theory
(C) Differential Opportunity Theory
(D) Classical School

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140. Which of the following is a core assumption of all Social Learning Theories?
(A) Crime is a result of a rational cost-benefit analysis.
(B) Crime is an innate human tendency.
(C) Crime is a behavior acquired through social interaction.
(D) Crime is a product of social and economic inequality.

141. Consider the following statements about Merton's Strain Theory:
1. It assumes that all members of society share the same cultural goals.
2. It posits that crime is a result of a disjunction between goals and legitimate means.
3. 'Ritualism' is a form of deviance where one rejects goals but accepts means.
4. The theory is primarily focused on explaining lower-class delinquency.

(D) All of the above

124. The study of the XYY chromosome pattern as a possible genetic marker for criminality falls under which broad theoretical category?
(A) Social Strain Theories
(B) Economic Theories of Crime
(C) Psycho-Analytical Theories
(D) Biological and Constitutional Theories

125. The transition from the Classical to the Neo-Classical school was driven by the need to:
(A) Account for individual differences and circumstances.
(B) Incorporate scientific evidence into the study of crime.
(C) Return to spiritual explanations for criminal behavior.
(D) Focus solely on the economic causes of crime.

126. Which of the following is NOT a Social Learning Theory?
(A) Theory of Imitation
(B) Differential Association
(C) Social Disorganization
(D) Differential Opportunity

127. Which of the following theories would most likely explain a corporate executive's embezzlement as a result of a societal overemphasis on wealth without a corresponding emphasis on legitimate ways to achieve it?
(A) Social Disorganization Theory
(B) Anomie/Strain Theory
(C) Lower Class Culture Theory
(D) Biological Trait Theory

128. "The organization of a city into a series of distinct circles, each with different social characteristics and crime rates," is the core idea of:
(A) Environmental Criminology
(B) Concentric Zone Theory
(C) Culture Conflict Theory
(D) The Multiple Factor Approach

129. Consider the following statements about Cloward and Ohlin's Differential Opportunity Theory:
1. It is a pure strain theory, ignoring learning processes.
2. It argues that access to illegitimate opportunities is variable, just like access to legitimate ones.
3. It identifies three types of delinquent subcultures: criminal, conflict, and retreatist.
4. It suggests that all lower-class youth have equal access to criminal careers.
5. It integrates concepts from both anomie and differential association theories.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 3, and 4

130. The "Positive School" is so-named because it:
(A) Had a positive outlook on the potential for offender rehabilitation.
(B) Posited a positive relationship between poverty and crime.
(C) Emphasized knowledge based on positive scientific facts.
(D) Was a positive development compared to the harshness of the Classical School.

131. The psycho-analytical perspective attributes crime to the failure of which psychic entity to properly develop and internalize social norms?
(A) The Id
(B) The Ego
(C) The Animus
(D) The Superego

132. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Book/Work)
P. On Crimes and Punishments
Q. L'Uomo Delinquente (The Criminal Man)
R. "Social Structure and Anomie" (essay)
S. Principles of Criminology
List II: (Author)
1. Robert K. Merton
2. Edwin Sutherland
3. Cesare Beccaria
4. Cesare Lombroso
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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(B) Includes identification with distant or fictional characters.
(C) Focuses only on the economic motivations for crime.
(D) Argues that crime is biologically determined.

97. The concept that crime can be explained by a variety of interacting causes, rather than a single factor, is the central idea of:
(A) The Classical School
(B) The Multiple Factor Theory
(C) The Demonological School
(D) The Anomie Theory

98. Which of the following is a criticism often leveled against early biological theories of crime, such as Lombroso's?
(A) They overemphasized the role of free will.
(B) Their methodologies were unscientific and controls inadequate.
(C) They failed to consider any factors other than economic status.
(D) They focused too much on the criminal justice system.

99. "The legal and justice system should be designed to be predictable and rational, with punishments prescribed by law to deter crime." This statement best reflects the philosophy of the:
(A) Positivist School
(B) Classical School
(C) Social Ecology School
(D) Psycho-analytical School

100. Consider the following theoretical perspectives:
1. Concentric Zones (Social Ecology)
2. Unconscious Conflict (Psycho-analytical)
3. Anomie (Strain Theory)

Arrange these concepts from the Micro (individual) to Macro (societal) level of analysis.
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

101. Which of the following adaptations in Merton's strain theory involves rejecting cultural goals but continuing to adhere to legitimate means?
(A) Innovation
(B) Ritualism
(C) Retreatism
(D) Rebellion

102. Consider the following statements about Subculture Theories:
1. They argue that groups can develop values that justify criminal behavior.
2. Albert Cohen linked subcultures to "status frustration."
3. Walter Miller described subcultures through "focal concerns."
4. Cloward and Ohlin focused on the structure of "differential opportunities."

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

103. The term 'mesomorph' in Sheldon's body type theory refers to an individual who is:
(A) Thin and fragile
(B) Soft and round
(C) Muscular and athletic
(D) Intellectually gifted

104. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Cartographic school used geographical data to challenge the notion of free will in crime.
Statement II : By showing that crime rates were stable in certain areas over time, they suggested that social forces, not individual choice alone, were at play.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. According to Tarde's Theory of Imitation, people are more likely to imitate:
(A) Their social inferiors.
(B) The socially superior and those they are in close contact with.
(C) Individuals in rural settings over those in urban settings.
(D) Behaviors that are ancient and traditional.

106. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2 and 4
(D) All of the above

142. The work of Adolphe Quetelet and André-Michel Guerry, who used crime statistics to challenge the idea of free will, is foundational to the:
(A) Demonological School
(B) Cartographic School
(C) Psycho-analytical School
(D) Neo-Classical School

143. A judge sentences two individuals who committed the exact same robbery to very different prison terms, based on their age, prior record, and mental state. This judicial discretion is a hallmark of principles first introduced by the:
(A) Classical School
(B) Neo-Classical School
(C) Demonological School
(D) Cartographic School

144. Which social structure theory argues that crime emerges when the social fabric of a community, including its institutions and relationships, becomes weak?
(A) Anomie Theory
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Culture Conflict Theory
(D) Lower Class Culture Theory

145. The 'endomorph' body type in Sheldon's typology was associated with which temperament?
(A) Cerebrotonic (restrained and introverted)
(B) Somatotonic (aggressive and active)
(C) Viscerotonic (sociable and relaxed)
(D) Psychotonic (erratic and psychopathic)

146. 'Rebellion' in Merton's typology of modes of adaptation is distinct from other forms because it involves:
(A) Rejecting both goals and means.
(B) Accepting goals but rejecting means.
(C) Rejecting both goals and means for new ones.
(D) Accepting means but rejecting goals.

147. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Multiple Factor Theory was developed in opposition to single-cause explanations of crime.
Statement II : It suggests that criminality is a complex phenomenon resulting from a confluence of psychological, biological, and social influences.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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148. Which concept is most central to the theories of the Chicago School of Criminology?
(A) Atavism
(B) Social Ecology
(C) Hedonistic Calculus
(D) Psychopathy

149. The theory that crime is caused by a conflict between the conduct norms of a subordinate group and the crime norms of a dominant group was formally articulated by:
(A) Edwin Sutherland
(B) Thorsten Sellin
(C) Robert Merton
(D) Cesare Lombroso

150. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : From a psychoanalytic perspective, a healthy ego is crucial for preventing deviant behavior.
Reason (R) : The ego's function is to mediate the demands of the primitive id, the moralistic superego, and the constraints of reality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which of the following is NOT a sociological theory of crime?
(A) Anomie Theory

the consequences could be described by psycho-analytical theorists as being dominated by the:
(A) Ego
(B) Superego
(C) Id
(D) Libido

190. The study of crime by focusing on the geographic layout of cities and the social characteristics of neighborhoods is the domain of:
(A) Psycho-analytical theory
(B) Social ecology
(C) Biological positivism
(D) Classical school

191. Consider the following statements about the Neo-Classical School:
1. It maintained the Classical School's belief in free will as a general principle.
2. It rejected the idea of punishment as a deterrent.
3. It introduced the idea that factors like age and mental state can diminish criminal responsibility.
4. It formed the basis for legal concepts like the insanity plea.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) All of the above

192. Which criminological perspective would be most interested in the crime rate differences between the "zone in transition" and the "commuter zone"?
(A) Social Learning
(B) Psycho-Analytical
(C) Social Ecology
(D) Economic

193. The idea that all social behavior, including crime, is a process of imitation was central to the work of:
(A) Edwin Sutherland
(B) Gabriel Tarde
(C) Robert Merton
(D) Albert Cohen

194. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Main Idea)
P. Crime results from a disjunction of goals and means.
Q. Crime is learned through communication in intimate groups.
R. Crime stems from adherence to lower-class cultural values.
S. Crime is highest in neighborhoods with weak social institutions.
List II: (Associated Theory)
1. Social Disorganization Theory
2. Anomie Theory
3. Differential Association Theory
4. Lower Class Culture Theory
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

195. Which of the following is NOT one of the three body types identified by William Sheldon?
(A) Ectomorph
(B) Mesomorph
(C) Endomorph
(D) Asthenic

196. The theory that focuses on a discrepancy between the cultural goal of economic success and the structural availability of means to achieve it is:
(A) Social Disorganization Theory
(B) Differential Association Theory
(C) Anomie Theory
(D) Culture Conflict Theory

197. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between the theories of Merton and Cloward & Ohlin?
(A) Cloward & Ohlin extended Merton's theory by incorporating the concept of illegitimate opportunity structures.
(B) Cloward & Ohlin rejected Merton's theory entirely.
(C) Merton's theory is a subculture theory, while Cloward & Ohlin's is a pure strain theory.
(D) Merton focused on learning, while Cloward & Ohlin focused on social control.

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161. An economic theory of crime would most likely focus on the relationship between crime rates and:
(A) The structure of the id, ego, and superego.
(B) The Gini coefficient and income inequality.
(C) The body types of the criminal population.
(D) The norms of a delinquent subculture.

162. Arrange the following historical phases of criminological thought in the correct order.
1. The Enlightenment and the focus on rational man (Classical).
2. The rise of science and the focus on the observable criminal (Positivist).
3. Sociological explanations focusing on urban life and social structure (Chicago School).
4. Pre-scientific explanations based on spirituality (Demonology).

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

163. A key postulate of Differential Opportunity theory is that:
(A) All individuals have equal access to illegitimate means.
(B) The desire to commit crime is biological.
(C) Opportunity structure shapes delinquent behavior.
(D) Crime is a result of a psychopathic personality.

164. In contrast to Albert Cohen, Walter Miller argued that the "focal concerns" of lower-class culture:
(A) Are a direct reaction against middle-class values.
(B) Are a long-established and independent tradition.
(C) Do not exist and are a sociological invention.
(D) Are identical to the values of the middle class.

165. Which of the following statements about the 'psychopathic personality' is most accurate?
(A) It is a form of neurosis characterized by anxiety.
(B) It refers to an individual who has lost touch with reality.
(C) It describes a lack of empathy and remorse.
(D) It is easily treatable with short-term therapy.

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166. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Environmental Criminology is primarily concerned with the motivations and deep-seated reasons why a person becomes an offender.
Statement II : Environmental Criminology focuses on the near-causes of crime events, such as opportunity and the immediate environment where crime occurs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

167. Which theorist is credited with popularizing the concept of anomie as a sociological explanation for deviance?
(A) Edwin Sutherland
(B) Cesare Lombroso
(C) Robert K. Merton
(D) Sigmund Freud

168. Consider the following statements about Positivist Criminology:
1. It is based on the assumption of determinism.
2. Cesare Lombroso is considered a key figure.
3. It advocates for treatment of offenders rather than just punishment.
4. It rejects philosophical speculation in favor of the scientific method.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

169. 'Somatotyping' is a methodology associated with which specific branch of criminology?
(A) Cartographic School
(B) Social Learning School
(C) Biological and Constitutional School
(D) Economic School

170. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.

226. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Neo-classical school rejected the concept of free will entirely.
Statement II : It modified the strict doctrines of the Classical School to allow for consideration of factors like mental illness.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

227. The research of the Cartographic school in the 19th century was a precursor to which modern theoretical perspective?
(A) Psycho-analytical theories
(B) Social ecology and environmental criminology
(C) Social learning theories
(D) Biological theories

228. In contrast to Merton's Anomie theory, Cloward and Ohlin's Differential Opportunity theory adds the crucial idea that:
(A) Not everyone experiences strain.
(B) Not everyone has access to illegitimate opportunities.
(C) Strain only applies to the upper classes.
(D) Learning is not a factor in crime.

229. The idea that behavior is determined by factors outside of an individual's conscious control is known as:
(A) Hedonism
(B) Rationality
(C) Determinism
(D) Utilitarianism

230. Which of the following is NOT a social strain theory?
(A) Anomie theory
(B) Differential opportunity theory
(C) Lower class culture theory
(D) General Strain Theory

231. The focus on the scientific measurement of the body, skull, and other physical characteristics in relation to criminality was central to:
(A) The Cartographic School
(B) Early Biological Positivism
(C) The Chicago School
(D) Psycho-analytical theory

232. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The Classical School's main objective was to make the justice system more rational and predictable.
Reason (R) : It proposed that crimes and punishments should be codified in law to prevent arbitrary and cruel judgments by monarchs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. Which concept would a social learning theorist be most interested in?
(A) Anomie
(B) Atavism
(C) Definitions favorable to law violation
(D) The zone in transition

234. The 'Multiple Factor' approach in criminology is best understood as:
(A) A specific, unified theory of crime.
(B) A methodological approach considering many variables.
(C) A theory that focuses only on economic factors.
(D) Another name for the Classical School.

235. Which school of thought first challenged the Classical School's assumption of free will by pointing to social statistics?
(A) The Positivist School
(B) The Cartographic School
(C) The Neo-Classical School
(D) The Demonological School

236. A psychologist who argues that a criminal's actions stem from an overbearing superego that leads to a subconscious desire for punishment is applying:
(A) Social learning theory
(B) Social strain theory
(C) Psycho-analytical theory

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violation.
5. While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by them.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct as part of Sutherland's Differential Association Theory?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) All of the above
(D) 2, 3, 4, and 5

180. The primary distinction between primary and secondary culture conflict is that primary conflict occurs:
(A) Within a single culture over competing values.
(B) When the norms of two different cultures clash.
(C) Between an individual and the norms of their own subculture.
(D) As a result of social disorganization.

181. A core idea of the Cartographic school was that:
(A) Crime is a product of individual free will.
(B) Crime is not randomly distributed, but follows patterns.
(C) Criminals have distinct physical features.
(D) Crime is caused by a weak superego.

182. According to social disorganization theory, which of the following acts as an insulator against crime?
(A) High population mobility
(B) Ethnic and cultural diversity
(C) Collective efficacy and strong neighborhood institutions
(D) Anonymity among residents

183. Which theory can be classified as both a strain theory and a subculture theory?
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Differential Opportunity Theory
(D) Theory of Imitation

184. The 'multiple factor' approach is eclectic because it:
(A) Focuses on only one variable.
(B) Rejects all previous theories.
(C) Borrows concepts from various theoretical perspectives.
(D) Uses only qualitative research methods.

185. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Positivist School sought to apply the methods of the natural sciences to the study of society and crime.
Statement II : The Classical School relied on philosophical reasoning about human nature rather than empirical data collection.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

186. The concept of the 'born criminal' or 'atavistic man' is most famously associated with:
(A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) Cesare Beccaria
(C) Cesare Lombroso
(D) Emile Durkheim

187. "Toughness," "smartness," "excitement," and "fatalism" are all examples of Walter Miller's:
(A) Modes of adaptation
(B) Zones of transition
(C) Atavistic stigmata
(D) Focal concerns

188. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Cloward and Ohlin's Differential Opportunity Theory builds upon Merton's strain theory.
Reason (R) : It argues that just as there is unequal access to legitimate means for success, there is also unequal access to illegitimate means, which shapes the nature of delinquency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A criminal who commits a crime due to a sudden, overpowering urge with little thought to

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(B) Psycho-Analytical Theory
(C) Social Disorganization Theory
(D) Differential Association Theory

152. According to Classical School thinkers like Beccaria, the purpose of punishment is primarily:
(A) Retribution
(B) Rehabilitation
(C) Deterrence
(D) Incapacitation

153. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Theory Type)
P. Social Strain
Q. Social Learning
R. Social Ecology
S. Biological
List II: (Example Theory)
1. Differential Association Theory
2. Concentric Zone Theory
3. Hereditary Traits Theory
4. Anomie Theory
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

154. The concept of "focal concerns" is used to explain crime within which theoretical framework?
(A) Anomie Theory
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Lower Class Culture Theory
(D) Differential Opportunity Theory

155. A researcher who believes that criminality can be passed down through generations is adhering to which concept?
(A) Social disorganization
(B) Differential association
(C) Hereditary traits
(D) Anomie

156. Consider the following statements related to criminological theories:
1. Demonology attributed crime to worldly temptations.
2. The Classical school advocated for individualised punishment.
3. The Positivist school rejected the concept of free will.
4. Neo-classical thought allowed for exceptions like insanity.
5. Social Ecology theories focus on individual personality defects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 4, and 5

157. The work of the Chicago School in the early 20th century gave rise to which two major theories?
(A) Anomie and Subculture Theory
(B) Social Disorganization and Differential Association Theory
(C) Classical and Positivist Theory
(D) Psycho-Analytical and Biological Theory

158. The idea that youths who are blocked from achieving success legitimately may form gangs and engage in violence for status is a core tenet of which subculture type?
(A) Criminal Subculture
(B) Retreatist Subculture
(C) Conflict Subculture
(D) Ritualist Subculture

159. Which of the following is an example of a 'Multiple Factor' explanation for crime?
(A) John shoplifts because he is poor.
(B) Jane commits assault because of unresolved childhood trauma.
(C) Mark's behavior results from low IQ and poor neighborhood.
(D) David engages in fraud because he rationally calculated that the rewards outweigh the risks.

160. "An excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law" leads to delinquency. This is the ninth and final proposition of which theory?
(A) Theory of Imitation
(B) Anomie Theory
(C) Differential Association Theory
(D) Social Disorganization Theory

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198. The focus on 'hereditary traits' within the Biological School of criminology led to which type of controversial public policy in the early 20th century?
(A) Urban renewal programs
(B) The creation of a professional police force
(C) Eugenics movements and forced sterilization
(D) The establishment of the juvenile court system

199. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The concentric zone model is a dynamic model, suggesting that cities grow and change over time.
Statement II : The model posits that as a city expands, each inner zone tends to invade and succeed the next outer zone.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

200. "Routine activity theory," a branch of environmental criminology, is a 'victimization' theory because it explains crime events by:
(A) The characteristics of offenders.
(B) The convergence of elements creating victimization opportunities.
(C) The psychological trauma experienced by victims.
(D) The social strain that leads people to victimize others.

201. The transition from the Demonological School to the Classical School was part of a broader intellectual movement known as:
(A) The Reformation
(B) The Renaissance
(C) The Enlightenment
(D) The Industrial Revolution

202. Which school of criminology is most likely to use twin studies and adoption studies as a research method?
(A) Social Learning School
(B) Biological and Constitutional School
(C) Social Ecology School
(D) Classical School

203. Consider the following statements about Social Learning theories of crime:
1. They propose that criminal behavior is an inherent trait.
2. Gabriel Tarde's Theory of Imitation is an early example.
3. Sutherland's Differential Association is a key theory in this tradition.
4. They emphasize how individuals acquire criminal skills and justifications.
5. They are considered macro-level theories focusing on social structure.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

204. Which of these is a central component of a psycho-analytical explanation of crime?
(A) The role of social disorganization
(B) The rational calculation of costs and benefits
(C) The influence of unconscious childhood mental processes.
(D) The geographic distribution of crime

205. The argument that crime is a result of poverty, resource deprivation, and class struggle is representative of:
(A) Economic theories of crime
(B) Social disorganization theory
(C) Psycho-analytical theories
(D) Biological theories

206. A person who gives up on achieving wealth but obsessively follows the rules of their job would be a(n) _____ according to Merton's typology.
(A) Innovator
(B) Ritualist
(C) Retreatist
(D) Rebel

207. According to social disorganization theorists Shaw and McKay, delinquency rates were a reflection of:
(A) The racial or ethnic character of the residents.
(B) The nature of the neighborhood, not the people.
(C) The effectiveness of the police force in an area.

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(D) The biological inferiority of the inhabitants.

208. The concept of 'diminished responsibility' is a direct contribution of the:
(A) Demonological School
(B) Classical School
(C) Positivist School
(D) Neo-Classical School

209. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Social ecology theories, like the Concentric Zone model, are often criticized for their inability to explain why most people in high-crime areas do not commit crime.
Reason (R) : These theories focus on the characteristics of the place (macro-level) rather than the individual decision-making processes (micro-level).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. The 'hedonistic calculus' is a concept developed by Jeremy Bentham, which is central to the:
(A) Positivist School
(B) Classical School
(C) Social Strain School
(D) Psycho-analytical School

211. Which theory emphasizes that crime occurs when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian converge in time and space?
(A) Anomie Theory
(B) Routine Activity Theory
(C) Differential Association Theory
(D) Subculture Theory

212. Consider the following propositions:
1. Criminal behavior is learned.
2. Criminal behavior is learned as a by-product of interacting with others.
3. Criminal behavior is not inherited.
4. Learning criminal behavior involves assimilating techniques.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct as part of Social Learning Theory?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) All of the above

213. The focus on body types (somatotyping) by William Sheldon is a specific example of which broader school?
(A) Cartographic School
(B) Psycho-analytical School
(C) Economic School
(D) Biological and Constitutional School

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214. The idea that norms lose their power to regulate behavior during times of rapid social change is central to the concept of:
(A) Atavism
(B) Anomie
(C) Imitation
(D) Hedonism

215. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Albert Cohen's theory of delinquent subcultures focuses on the utilitarian nature of delinquency.
Statement II : Cohen argued that much delinquency is non-utilitarian, malicious, and negativistic, committed for status and excitement rather than for monetary gain.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

216. "Crime is not an inherent property of certain behaviors; rather, it is a definition applied by those with power." This view is most consistent with the underlying logic of which theory?
(A) Biological Positivism
(B) Culture Conflict Theory
(C) Concentric Zone Theory
(D) Psycho-analytical Theory

217. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Theorist)

P. Cesare Beccaria
Q. Cesare Lombroso
R. Clifford Shaw & Henry McKay
S. Robert Merton

List II: (School of Thought)
1. Positivist School
2. Social Ecology School
3. Social Strain School
4. Classical School

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

218. The "retreatist subculture" described by Cloward and Ohlin is composed of individuals who:
(A) Use violence to gain status and respect.
(B) Are successful in both legitimate and illegitimate worlds.
(C) Fail in both legitimate and illegitimate endeavors.
(D) Are highly organized professional criminals.

219. The concept of a 'psychopathic personality' is often used to explain crime that is characterized by:
(A) Careful planning and sophisticated economic motivation.
(B) Impulsivity, lack of remorse, and callous victimization.
(C) Persistent social strain and absolute lack of opportunity.
(D) Strict adherence to the values of a delinquent subculture.

220. Which of the following is the most significant contribution of the Positivist School to criminology?
(A) The concept of the social contract.
(B) The idea that punishment should be a deterrent.
(C) Applying scientific methods to study the criminal.
(D) The recognition of mitigating circumstances in court.

221. Consider the following statements regarding theories of crime:
1. The Classical School assumes rationality and free will.
2. The Positivist School emphasizes biological and other forms of determinism.
3. Anomie theory locates the cause of crime in social structure.
4. Differential Association theory posits that crime is a learned behavior.
5. Concentric Zone theory attributes crime to unconscious psychological conflicts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) All of the above

222. The term 'anomie', as used by Robert Merton, refers to:
(A) A personality disorder characterized by a lack of empathy.
(B) A societal condition of normlessness resulting from a goal-means disjunction.
(C) The process of learning criminal attitudes from peers.
(D) The physical deterioration of inner-city neighborhoods.

223. What is the main argument of culture conflict theory?
(A) Clashing norms when individuals move between cultures.
(B) Crime is caused by a conflict between the id and the superego.
(C) Crime is a result of economic conflict between social classes.
(D) Crime is a conflict between human nature and the desire for social order.

224. Which theory would suggest that placing more streetlights and security cameras in a high-crime area could reduce crime?
(A) Anomie Theory
(B) Psycho-analytical Theory
(C) Environmental Criminology
(D) Differential Association Theory

225. "Status frustration," "reaction formation," and "malicious, non-utilitarian" delinquency are key concepts in the subculture theory of:
(A) Walter Miller
(B) Robert Merton
(C) Edwin Sutherland
(D) Albert Cohen

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Assertion (A) : The 'Multiple Factor' approach was a reaction against unicausal theories of crime.
Reason (R) : It proposed that crime could only be explained by a single, all-encompassing biological factor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. The idea that individuals who fail in both legitimate and illegitimate endeavors may drop out and form a subculture based on drug use is characteristic of which concept?
(A) Conflict Subculture
(B) Retreatist Subculture
(C) Criminal Subculture
(D) Anomic Subculture

172. The central focus of social ecology theories is the:
(A) Individual's psychological state.
(B) Influence of geography on neighborhood crime rates.
(C) Process of learning criminal behavior from peers.
(D) Economic structure of society as a whole.

173. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Concentric Zones
Q. Status Frustration
R. Laws of Imitation
S. Differential Identification
List II: (Proponent)
1. Daniel Glaser
2. Gabriel Tarde
3. Albert Cohen
4. Ernest Burgess
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

174. Which of these theories falls under the umbrella of Social Strain Theories?
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Anomie Theory
(C) Social Disorganization Theory
(D) Theory of Imitation

175. The principle of utility, which suggests that laws should be designed to produce the greatest good for the greatest number, is most associated with:
(A) The Positivist School
(B) The Classical School
(C) The Cartographic School
(D) Psycho-analytical theories

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176. Which school would most likely recommend a fixed, determinate sentence for a specific crime, with little to no regard for the offender's background?
(A) Positivist School
(B) Classical School
(C) Social Learning School
(D) Psycho-analytical School

177. Research on the functioning of the endocrine system, such as the thyroid and pituitary glands, and its relationship to aggression is part of which approach to criminology?
(A) Social Ecology
(B) Biological and Constitutional
(C) Social Strain
(D) Social Learning

178. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes a criminological concept?
(A) Differential Association posits that crime is learned in intimate groups.
(B) Concentric Zone Theory links crime rates to specific urban areas.
(C) Psycho-analytical theory attributes crime to free will and rational choice.
(D) The Classical School believes punishment should be a deterrent.

179. Consider the following theoretical propositions:
1. Criminal behavior is learned through communication.
2. This learning occurs primarily in intimate personal groups.
3. The learning includes criminal techniques and specific motives.
4. A person becomes delinquent due to an excess of definitions favorable to law

(D) Social ecology theory

237. The 'retreatist' adaptation in Merton's anomie theory is characterized by the _____ of cultural goals and the _____ of institutionalized means.
(A) acceptance; rejection
(B) rejection; acceptance
(C) rejection; rejection
(D) acceptance; acceptance

238. Consider the following statements about Social Disorganization theory:
1. It originated with the work of scholars at the University of Chicago.
2. It links high crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics.
3. It argues that crime is transmitted across generations in disorganized areas.
4. It is considered a micro-level theory of individual choice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

239. The idea that laws are made by the powerful to protect their own interests and are used to label the behavior of less powerful groups as criminal is a central theme in:
(A) Culture Conflict Theory
(B) Social Disorganization Theory
(C) Biological Theory
(D) Anomie Theory

240. The study of families like the Kallikaks was used by early criminologists to support the idea of:
(A) Differential association
(B) Social disorganization
(C) Hereditary criminal traits
(D) Anomie

241. "People become criminals when they are isolated from non-criminal groups and are in frequent contact with criminal groups." This statement best summarizes:
(A) Merton's Strain Theory
(B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
(C) Lombroso's Biological Theory
(D) Shaw and McKay's Social Disorganization Theory

242. The main difference between Cohen's and Miller's subculture theories is that:
(A) Cohen focused on status frustration, while Miller focused on focal concerns.
(B) Cohen focused on economic gain, while Miller focused on psychological trauma.
(C) Cohen's theory is a learning theory, while Miller's is a strain theory.
(D) Cohen studied adults, while Miller studied juveniles.

243. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The term "psychopathic personality" is a legal, not a psychological, concept.
Statement II : It is used in psycho-analytical and psychological theories to describe a person with specific antisocial traits, like a lack of empathy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

244. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (School)
P. Classical
Q. Cartographic
R. Psycho-analytical
S. Biological Positivist
List II: (Method of Study)
1. Geographical mapping of crime statistics
2. Clinical case studies and dream analysis
3. Measurement of physical features (anthropometry)
4. Logical/philosophical argument
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

245. Anomie is best described as a _____ level concept, while differential association is best described as a _____ level concept.
(A) micro; macro
(B) macro; micro

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270. How do Economic Theories of Crime bridge the gap between Classical and Positivist perspectives?
(A) By rejecting both free will and determinism entirely.
(B) By focusing solely on supernatural explanations for poverty.
(C) By arguing that all economic activity is biologically determined.
(D) By applying the idea of rational choice to a context of structural economic constraints.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Shifting the focus from biological or social structures to the inner world of the individual, Psycho-Analytical Theories offer a distinct explanation for criminal behavior. Rooted in the work of Freudian psychology, these theories contend that criminality stems from unresolved psychological conflicts, often originating in early childhood experiences. The personality is seen as a battleground between instinctual drives (the id), the rational self (the ego), and the moral conscience (the superego). A weak or underdeveloped superego, for instance, may fail to restrain the antisocial and aggressive impulses of the id, leading to an inability to feel guilt and a propensity for criminal acts. Similarly, a poorly developed ego may be unable to mediate effectively between these forces, resulting in poor impulse control. Within this framework, the concept of the "Psychopathic Personality" emerges as a specific diagnostic category. This refers to an individual characterized by a profound lack of empathy, an absence of guilt, egocentricity, and an inability to form meaningful emotional attachments. Psycho-analytical theorists would argue that such a personality structure is not a rational choice but the pathological outcome of dysfunctional early psychosexual development and emotional deprivation, rendering the individual incapable of adhering to social norms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the central premise of Psycho-Analytical Theories regarding the cause of crime?
(A) Crime is a rational calculation of risks and rewards.
(B) Crime is learned through differential association with deviant peers.
(C) Criminality results from unresolved conflicts within the individual's psyche.
(D) Criminality is determined by an individual's body type and genetic traits.

272. According to the psycho-analytical perspective described, an individual with a weak superego would likely exhibit which of the following?
(A) A strong moral compass and an overabundance of guilt.
(B) An inability to control instinctual drives and a lack of remorse.
(C) A well-balanced personality that conforms to social norms.
(D) A tendency to learn criminal behavior through imitation.

273. The concept of the "Psychopathic Personality," from a psycho-analytical viewpoint, is understood as:
(A) A type of demonic possession affecting behavior.
(B) A conscious and rational choice to reject societal rules.
(C) A product of living in a socially disorganized neighborhood.
(D) A pathological personality structure resulting from early developmental issues.

274. A criminologist analyzing a case by focusing on the offender's childhood trauma and relationship with their parents is most likely employing which theoretical framework?
(A) Psycho-Analytical Theories
(B) Economic Theories of Crime
(C) Cartographic School
(D) Classical School

275. In the psycho-analytical model, what is the role of the "ego"?
(A) To generate primitive, instinctual desires for immediate gratification.
(B) To act as the moral conscience and internalize societal rules.
(C) To mediate between instinctual drives and the demands of reality and morality.
(D) To directly cause criminal behavior through its inherent weakness.

Direction : Please read the following source

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253. Based on the source, a judge who reduces a sentence for a young offender, considering their immaturity and inability to fully comprehend their actions, is operating under the principles of which school?
(A) The Demonological School
(B) The Classical School
(C) The Neo-Classical School
(D) The Positivist School

254. What fundamental assumption about human nature underpins the Classical School's theory of crime?
(A) Humans are inherently driven by supernatural forces.
(B) Human behavior is determined by biological and social factors.
(C) Humans are irrational beings incapable of making their own decisions.
(D) Humans are rational actors who calculate the consequences of their actions.

255. How did the Demonological school's explanation of crime influence the societal response to offenders?
(A) It led to the development of a rational and predictable legal code.
(B) It prompted scientific studies into the causes of crime.
(C) It justified harsh and ritualistic punishments to combat supernatural evil.
(D) It resulted in individualized treatment plans for offenders.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The advent of the Positivist or Positive School of Criminology marked a significant paradigm shift, moving the focus from the legal and philosophical analysis of crime to a scientific inquiry into the offender. Rejecting the Classical School's emphasis on free will and rational choice, positivists operated on the principle of determinism, asserting that criminal behavior is caused by factors beyond the individual's control. This school championed the use of the scientific method to identify these determining factors, which could be biological, psychological, or social in nature. The core mission of the Positivist School was not to philosophize about justice but to study the criminal, viewing them as fundamentally different from non-criminals. This approach implied that punishment should not be based on a cold calculation of deterrence but should be tailored to the individual offender's circumstances, with the goal of treatment and rehabilitation. The positivists sought to understand the "why" of criminal behavior through empirical observation and data analysis, thereby transforming criminology into a scientific discipline. The concept of "Multiple Factors" is central to this perspective, suggesting that crime is rarely the result of a single cause but rather a complex interplay of various predisposing and situational influences that compel an individual towards deviance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary methodological difference between the Positivist School and the Classical School?
(A) The Positivist School relies on philosophical reasoning, while the Classical School uses empirical data.
(B) The Positivist School employs the scientific method to study offenders, while the Classical School focuses on legal principles.
(C) The Positivist School emphasizes free will, while the Classical School emphasizes determinism.
(D) The Positivist School focuses on the crime itself, while the Classical School focuses on the criminal.

257. According to the Positivist School as described in the passage, what is the most appropriate response to criminal behavior?
(A) A swift, certain, and severe punishment to deter rational actors.
(B) Ritualistic practices to cleanse the offender of evil influences.
(C) Identical sentences for all individuals who commit the same criminal act.
(D) Individualized treatment and rehabilitation based on the offender's specific condition.

258. The concept of "determinism" within the Positivist School implies that criminal behavior is:
(A) The result of factors that the individual does not consciously control.

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(B) A product of a rational calculation of pleasure versus pain.
(C) A universal trait that all humans possess to some degree.
(D) An inherited characteristic passed down through demonic lineage.

259. Which of the following questions would a criminologist from the Positivist School be most likely to ask?
(A) What is the most just and equitable punishment for robbery?
(B) How can we make the consequences of crime more severe to ensure deterrence?
(C) Does this individual possess specific biological or psychological traits that predisposed them to crime?
(D) Does the law clearly define the act of robbery as a violation of the social contract?

260. The idea of "Multiple Factors" in positivist criminology suggests that:
(A) Criminality stems from a complex combination of various influences.
(B) Crime is a simple matter of making a wrong choice.
(C) A single, identifiable factor is always the root cause of all crime.
(D) Every criminal act is a unique event with no preceding causes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

As a prominent branch of the Positivist School, the Biological and Constitutional School sought to locate the causes of crime within the physical makeup of the individual. This perspective moved away from social or environmental explanations to focus on innate, physiological characteristics that were presumed to predispose certain individuals to criminality. Proponents of this school conducted studies to identify specific markers of deviance. One major area of focus was on "Body Types," suggesting that a person's physical build or somatotype was correlated with their temperament and, consequently, their likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. Another line of inquiry centered on "Hereditary Traits," proposing that criminality could be passed down through generations, much like other genetic characteristics. This view was supported by studies of family trees and twins, which attempted to demonstrate a genetic link to anti-social conduct. A third area of investigation involved the role of "Endocrine Glands." Theorists explored how hormonal imbalances, such as those produced by the thyroid or pituitary glands, could affect an individual's emotional state, impulse control, and personality, potentially leading to aggression and criminal acts. In essence, the Biological and Constitutional School viewed the criminal as a physically distinct and often-defective type of human.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the central argument of the Biological and Constitutional School of Criminology?
(A) Criminal behavior is a rational choice made by individuals with free will.
(B) Crime is primarily caused by social disorganization and economic inequality.
(C) Crime is learned through association with other criminals in a social context.
(D) The origins of criminality can be found in an individual's physiological and genetic makeup.

262. A criminological study that attempts to link specific somatotypes (e.g., mesomorphic, ectomorphic) to rates of delinquency is operating under which theoretical concept mentioned in the passage?
(A) Hereditary Traits
(B) Body Types
(C) Endocrine Glands
(D) Psycho-Analytical Theory

263. According to the passage, the investigation of "Endocrine Glands" as a cause of crime focuses on the influence of:
(A) Inherited genetic mutations from criminal ancestors.
(B) The geographical distribution of different body types.
(C) Hormonal imbalances on behavior and impulse control.
(D) Learned behaviors acquired through social imitation.

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264. The Biological and Constitutional School is described as a branch of the Positivist School because it:
(A) Emphasizes free will and rational decision-making in offenders.
(B) Focuses exclusively on the philosophical and legal definitions of crime.
(C) Advocates for identical punishments for all offenders of a specific crime.
(D) Seeks to find determined, scientifically measurable causes of crime.

265. An analysis of a family's history to demonstrate a pattern of criminality across several generations would be an example of research into which area?
(A) Hereditary Traits
(B) Body Types
(C) Endocrine Glands
(D) The Cartographic School

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Early positivist theories also explored macro-level factors, examining patterns of crime across different social and geographical landscapes. The Cartographic School, a precursor to modern social ecology, was among the first to use maps and statistical data to analyze the spatial distribution of crime. These theorists discovered that crime was not randomly distributed but tended to cluster in specific areas, particularly in rapidly urbanizing and impoverished neighborhoods. This geographical approach suggested that the causes of crime might lie not within the individual, but in the social conditions of the environment itself. Complementing this perspective, Economic Theories of Crime posit a direct link between criminal behavior and economic conditions. These theories argue that crime can be a rational response to poverty, inequality, and lack of legitimate economic opportunities. From this viewpoint, individuals may turn to illegal activities to acquire resources, status, or to simply survive when legitimate avenues are blocked. While some economic theories retain a classical flavor by emphasizing rational choice under conditions of scarcity, their focus on structural factors like unemployment and wealth disparity firmly aligns them with a deterministic or positivist outlook. Both the Cartographic and Economic perspectives shifted the criminological gaze from individual pathology to broader social and structural forces that shape behavior.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary contribution of the Cartographic School to criminology?
(A) It proved that crime is a hereditary trait passed down through families.
(B) It demonstrated that crime rates are not random but geographically concentrated.
(C) It established the link between hormonal imbalances and criminal aggression.
(D) It argued that crime is a product of an individual's unconscious mind.

267. Economic Theories of Crime, as described in the passage, suggest that criminal behavior can be a response to:
(A) Demonic possession and supernatural influences.
(B) Poverty, inequality, and lack of legitimate opportunity.
(C) The physical and constitutional makeup of the offender.
(D) Unconscious psychological conflicts from early childhood.

268. A key similarity between the Cartographic School and Economic Theories of Crime is their shared focus on:
(A) Broader social, environmental, and structural factors.
(B) Individual biological and psychological defects.
(C) The role of free will and rational choice in a vacuum.
(D) The process of learning criminal behavior through imitation.

269. A study that maps crime incidents in a city and finds they are highest in areas with high unemployment and dilapidated housing aligns with the principles of which two perspectives?
(A) Demonological and Psycho-Analytical Theories
(B) Biological School and Classical School
(C) Cartographic School and Economic Theories
(D) Social Learning and Neo-Classical Theories

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(C) biological; sociological
(D) psychological; economic

246. The theory that views crime not as a result of individual pathology, but as a feature of specific locations and the social conditions therein, is:
(A) Psycho-analytical theory
(B) Social ecology theory
(C) Biological theory
(D) Classical theory

247. The 'positivist' approach to criminology is characterized by its emphasis on:
(A) Free will and rational choice.
(B) Spiritual and demonic influences.
(C) Empiricism, observation, and measurement.
(D) Social contracts and utilitarian philosophy.

248. Which of the following is NOT a social learning theory of crime?
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Theory of Imitation
(C) Differential Identification Theory
(D) Anomie Theory

249. The notion that individuals engage in a 'hedonistic calculus' before committing a crime is a foundational principle of the:
(A) Positivist School
(B) Classical School
(C) Social Ecology School
(D) Psycho-analytical School

250. "The closer the contacts, the more likely imitation will occur." This is a law of imitation proposed by:
(A) Gabriel Tarde
(B) Cesare Lombroso
(C) Edwin Sutherland
(D) Robert Merton

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution of criminological thought presents a progression from supernatural explanations to more rational and scientific frameworks. The earliest of these, the Demonological school, attributed criminal behavior to demonic possession or the influence of evil spirits, viewing the offender as a victim of supernatural forces. Consequently, responses to crime were often brutal and ritualistic, aimed at exorcising the evil entity. In stark contrast, the Classical School of Criminology, emerging during the Enlightenment, posited that individuals possess free will and are rational actors who weigh the potential pleasure of a crime against its possible pain. Crime, therefore, was a product of rational choice. This school advocated for a system of punishment that was certain, swift, and severe enough to deter the rational individual. However, the rigidity of this approach, which treated all offenders committing the same crime identically, led to the development of the Neo-Classical School. This revised perspective maintained the core tenets of free will and rational choice but introduced the idea of mitigating circumstances. The Neo-Classical school acknowledged that factors such as age, mental condition, and duress could impair an individual's rational capacity, thus warranting a degree of discretion and individualization in punishment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following statements best distinguishes the Neo-Classical School from the Classical School of Criminology?
(A) The Neo-Classical School completely rejected the concept of free will in favor of determinism.
(B) The Neo-Classical School introduced the consideration of mitigating factors affecting rational choice.
(C) The Neo-Classical School attributed criminal behavior primarily to demonic possession.
(D) The Neo-Classical School advocated for the complete abolition of punishment.

252. According to the principles of the Classical School described in the passage, what is the primary purpose of punishment?
(A) To deter the individual and others by making the cost of crime outweigh its benefit.
(B) To exorcise evil spirits from the offender.
(C) To rehabilitate the offender through psychological treatment.
(D) To account for the unique social and psychological background of the offender.

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carefully.

Social Strain Theories propose that crime is a product of social pressures and structures that create a "strain" on individuals. Central to this perspective is Anomie Theory, which posits that a state of anomie, or normlessness, arises from a sharp disjuncture between culturally defined goals and the socially structured, legitimate means available to achieve them. In many societies, for example, accumulating wealth is a primary cultural goal, but access to legitimate means like education and good jobs is unequally distributed. This gap creates immense pressure on those who internalize the goal but are denied the means. Anomie theory suggests that individuals adapt to this strain in several ways, one of which is "innovation"—accepting the cultural goal but rejecting the legitimate means and instead turning to illegitimate ones, such as crime, to achieve success. The theory thus reframes criminal behavior not as a product of individual pathology or inherent wickedness, but as a normal, albeit deviant, adaptation to a dysfunctional social structure. The source of the crime problem, therefore, lies not with the individual but with a society that promises success to all while restricting the avenues for achieving it for a significant portion of its population.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the core concept of "anomie" as described in the passage?
(A) A state of social normlessness caused by a goals-means discrepancy.
(B) A personality trait characterized by a lack of empathy.
(C) The process of learning criminal behavior from one's peers.
(D) A biological predisposition towards aggressive behavior.

277. According to Anomie Theory, why do individuals engage in criminal behavior?
(A) They are possessed by evil spirits that compel them to do wrong.
(B) They have made a free and rational choice to maximize pleasure.
(C) They have inherited criminal traits from their parents.
(D) They are adapting to the strain of being unable to achieve societal goals through legitimate means.

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278. The mode of adaptation referred to as "innovation" in Anomie Theory involves:
(A) Rejecting both the cultural goals and the legitimate means to achieve them.
(B) Accepting the cultural goals but using illegitimate means to achieve them.
(C) Abandoning the cultural goals and abiding strictly by the legitimate means.
(D) Creating new cultural goals and new legitimate means for society.

279. From the perspective of Anomie Theory, where does the primary cause of crime reside?
(A) Within the individual's psychological or biological makeup.
(B) Within the free will and choices of the offender.
(C) Within the structure of society itself.
(D) Within the ritualistic practices of a given culture.

280. A person who desires wealth (a cultural goal) but, lacking access to a good job, decides to engage in stock market fraud (an illegitimate means) is an example of which concept from Anomie Theory?
(A) Ritualism
(B) Retreatism
(C) Conformity
(D) Innovation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Expanding on the theme of social strain, other theories focus on the friction generated by competing normative systems. Culture Conflict theory argues that crime can be a natural outcome of clashes between the conduct norms of different cultural groups. When one group has the power to codify its values into law, the traditional behaviors of a minority or immigrant group may be criminalized. An individual from the latter group, by conforming to their own cultural expectations, may thus inadvertently violate the laws of the dominant society. This is primary culture conflict. Secondary conflict arises within a single, complex society as it evolves, creating specialized subcultures whose norms deviate from the

mainstream. Building on this, Subculture Theory posits that groups, particularly lower-class youth, who are unable to achieve status and success by the standards of the dominant middle-class culture may collectively develop an alternative set of values and norms. This "subculture" provides a new framework for achieving status, but its values—such as toughness, defiance of authority, and immediate gratification—often directly contradict mainstream norms and lead to behavior that is defined as delinquent or criminal. The delinquent act, in this context, is not a rejection of all values, but a conformity to the values of a specific subcultural group.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to Culture Conflict theory, how does crime occur?
(A) Due to a clash between the conduct norms of different cultural groups.
(B) As a result of an individual's inability to achieve economic goals.
(C) Stemming from a biological predisposition to violence.
(D) Through a rational calculation of the pleasure versus the pain of an act.

282. What is the central argument of Subculture Theory as presented in the passage?
(A) All individuals in a society share an identical set of values and norms.
(B) Groups may develop alternative value systems that lead to behavior defined as criminal by the dominant culture.
(C) Crime is a universal constant unrelated to cultural values.
(D) Criminal behavior is always an individual act of rebellion against all forms of group conformity.

283. An immigrant who continues a traditional practice from their home country that is illegal in their new country of residence would be an example of:
(A) Anomie
(B) Primary culture conflict
(C) Psychopathic personality
(D) Secondary culture conflict

284. How does Subculture Theory explain delinquent acts among lower-class youth?
(A) As conformity to a specific set of subcultural values that oppose mainstream norms.
(B) As a result of a defective superego and poor impulse control.
(C) As a random and unpredictable biological abnormality.
(D) As a rational choice made in the absence of any social influence.

285. A key difference between Culture Conflict theory and Subculture Theory is that:
(A) Subculture Theory completely rejects the idea of norms, while Culture Conflict theory is based on them.
(B) Culture Conflict theory is a biological theory, whereas Subculture Theory is a psychological one.
(C) Culture Conflict theory focuses on clashes between distinct, large-scale cultures, while Subculture Theory focuses on groups within a single society.
(D) Subculture Theory sees crime as individual pathology, while Culture Conflict theory sees it as a social phenomenon.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social Ecology Theories shift the criminological focus to the community or neighborhood level, viewing crime as a product of the spatial environment. A foundational theory in this area is the Concentric Zone theory, which models cities as a series of five concentric rings, each with distinct social characteristics. This model posited that the "zone in transition," the area immediately surrounding the central business district, suffered from the most social disorganization and consequently had the highest crime rates, regardless of which ethnic group lived there. This observation led directly to Social Disorganization theory, which provides the mechanism for why such zones are crime-prone. This theory argues that factors like high residential mobility, ethnic heterogeneity, and poverty prevent the formation of stable social bonds and effective social institutions. In such disorganized communities, residents are unable to achieve common values or solve collective problems, leading to a breakdown in informal social control. As a result,

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a neighborhood loses its ability to regulate the behavior of its residents, particularly the youth, creating a fertile ground for the development of criminal traditions that can be passed on to subsequent generations. Crime is thus seen not as a property of the people, but as a property of the place.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the main proposition of the Concentric Zone theory?
(A) Crime is evenly distributed throughout all areas of a city.
(B) An individual's body type determines which urban zone they will inhabit.
(C) Criminal behavior is primarily inherited through genetic traits.
(D) Urban areas can be mapped into distinct zones, with crime rates being highest in the "zone in transition."

287. According to Social Disorganization theory, what is the direct cause of high crime rates in certain neighborhoods?
(A) The superior genetic makeup of its residents.
(B) The rational choice of every resident to commit crime for personal gain.
(C) A breakdown in informal social control due to unstable community conditions.
(D) An overabundance of strong community bonds and shared values.

288. Social Ecology theories, such as Concentric Zone and Social Disorganization, fundamentally view crime as a:
(A) Property of the individual's psychological state.
(B) Property of the physical and social environment of a neighborhood.
(C) Consequence of a weak national economy.
(D) Result of a conflict between cultural groups.

289. According to Social Disorganization theory, which of the following is a key factor contributing to a neighborhood's inability to regulate itself?
(A) Strong and stable family structures.
(B) Homogeneous and long-standing population.
(C) Abundant economic opportunities for all residents.
(D) High residential mobility.

290. An important implication of the Concentric Zone theory's findings is that:
(A) High crime rates remained in a zone even when the ethnic composition of its residents changed.
(B) Crime rates are tied to specific ethnic or racial groups.
(C) The central business district is always the safest area of a city.
(D) Crime is a matter of individual free will, independent of location.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Further developing the ecological perspective, Environmental Criminology narrows the focus to the micro-level, examining the immediate situational factors of a crime event. This approach analyzes the spatial and temporal patterns of crime, seeking to understand how the physical environment—such as street layouts, building designs, and the placement of potential targets—creates or limits opportunities for crime. It is less concerned with why an individual becomes an offender and more with why a crime happens in a specific time and place. In contrast, but still within a broader ecological framework, is the Lower Class Culture theory. This perspective argues that a distinct cultural system develops in lower-class neighborhoods, characterized by a unique set of values or "focal concerns." These concerns, which may include trouble, toughness, smartness (street smarts), excitement, fate, and autonomy, are not inherently criminal. However, the pursuit and expression of these focal concerns can lead individuals into conflict with the law and middle-class values. For example, the emphasis on "toughness" might lead to assaults, and the search for "excitement" might result in joyriding or vandalism. The theory suggests that crime in these areas is not a rejection of societal norms, but rather a conformity to the specific cultural norms of the lower-class environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary focus of Environmental Criminology?
(A) The long-term motivations and childhood

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of offenders.
(B) The cultural values passed down through generations in a family.
(C) The immediate spatial and temporal context that creates opportunities for crime.
(D) The economic disparities that exist between different social classes.

292. Lower Class Culture theory suggests that criminal behavior in these communities is often:
(A) An unintended consequence of conforming to the "focal concerns" of the local culture.
(B) A deliberate and conscious rebellion against all forms of cultural norms.
(C) The result of a pathological and defective personality structure.
(D) A random event with no connection to cultural values or the environment.

293. Which of the following questions would an environmental criminologist be most interested in answering?
(A) Why are some individuals more predisposed to aggression than others?
(B) How does a weak superego contribute to criminal behavior?
(C) What is the relationship between capitalism and crime?
(D) Why do more burglaries occur on this street corner than the next one over?

294. According to Lower Class Culture theory, a young person getting into a fight to maintain a reputation for "toughness" is an example of:
(A) Experiencing a state of anomie due to a lack of goals.
(B) Acting in accordance with a "focal concern" of their culture.
(C) A rational calculation based on Classical school principles.
(D) A manifestation of a hereditary criminal trait.

295. A key difference between Environmental Criminology and Lower Class Culture theory is that:
(A) Environmental Criminology is a biological theory, whereas Lower Class Culture theory is psychological.
(B) Environmental Criminology deals with macro-level urban zones, while Lower Class Culture theory deals with individual offenders.
(C) Environmental Criminology focuses on opportunity, while Lower Class Culture theory focuses on learned cultural values.
(D) Environmental Criminology rejects the role of place, while Lower Class Culture theory emphasizes it.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social Learning Theories propose that criminal behavior, like any other behavior, is learned through social processes. The early Theory of Imitation suggested that people copy the behaviors of others, with crime being one such imitated action. Building significantly on this, Differential Association Theory asserts that criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication, primarily within intimate personal groups. This learning includes both the techniques for committing the crime and the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law. Expanding this idea, Differential Identification theory suggests that learning can also occur through identification with reference groups, which may not require direct personal contact; individuals might identify with and model the behavior of characters in media, for example. Finally, Differential Opportunity theory integrates learning and strain perspectives. It argues that for crime to occur, an individual must not only experience strain and learn deviant values but must also have access to illegitimate opportunities to enact those values. Just as legitimate opportunities are socially structured and unequally distributed, so too are illegitimate opportunities, such as access to criminal subcultures and the skills they provide.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental principle shared by all Social Learning Theories mentioned in the passage?
(A) Criminal behavior is an innate, biological trait.
(B) Criminal behavior is the result of a rational

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cost-benefit analysis.
(C) Criminal behavior stems from unresolved psychological conflicts.
(D) Criminal behavior is acquired through social interaction and observation.

297. According to Differential Association Theory, what is the crucial factor that leads to a person becoming a criminal?
(A) An excess of definitions favorable to law violation over unfavorable ones.
(B) A lack of legitimate opportunities in their neighborhood.
(C) A "psychopathic personality" developed in childhood.
(D) A physical body type that predisposes them to aggression.

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298. How does Differential Identification theory expand upon Differential Association theory?
(A) It argues that learning only occurs within intimate, face-to-face groups.
(B) It introduces the idea that learning can occur by identifying with distant reference groups.
(C) It rejects the notion that criminal techniques can be learned.
(D) It focuses exclusively on the economic motivations for crime.

299. Differential Opportunity theory integrates strain theory with learning theory by arguing that:
(A) All individuals who experience strain will automatically become criminals.
(B) Criminal behavior requires both the motivation (strain) and access to learned illegitimate means.
(C) Learning criminal behavior is impossible in socially organized neighborhoods.
(D) Illegitimate opportunities are equally available to everyone in society.

300. A teenager who learns how to shoplift and the justifications for it from their close circle of friends is a classic example of which theory?
(A) Differential Association Theory
(B) Anomie Theory
(C) Body Type Theory
(D) Concentric Zone Theory

32. (B) High population turnover and ethnic heterogeneity.
Social disorganization theory posits that certain neighborhood characteristics inhibit the community's ability to regulate the behavior of its residents. When an area experiences constant migration and cultural diversity, it becomes difficult for neighbors to establish shared norms or strong local institutions. This breakdown in informal social control creates an environment where delinquency can flourish. This perspective suggests that crime is a property of the location rather than the specific individuals living there.

33. (A) 1, 2, 3
The development of social learning perspectives moved from simple imitation to more complex theories of association and identification. Early scholars focused on how individuals copy the behavior of others through direct contact. Later, researchers elaborated on how specific techniques and motives are learned within personal groups. Finally, the concept was expanded to include the role of identification with both real and fictional role models. This progression reflects a growing understanding of human cognition.

34. (C) Adherence to 'focal concerns' like toughness and excitement.
Walter Miller argued that delinquency in certain communities is not a rebellion against middle-class values but an attempt to live up to the standards of their own subculture. He identified specific values, such as toughness, smartness, and excitement, that dominate the lives of individuals in these areas. By pursuing these cultural goals, individuals may naturally engage in behaviors that violate the legal standards of the broader society, as defined by the dominant class.

35. (C) Merton's Anomie/Strain Theory
Differential opportunity theory builds upon previous sociological models by examining how the structure of a community influences the type of delinquency that emerges. It suggests that individuals face strain when legitimate paths to success are blocked, but their response depends on the availability of illegitimate paths. By integrating concepts of strain and social learning, this framework explains why different neighborhoods produce distinct types of criminal subcultures based on the available opportunity structures.

36. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sutherland proposed that criminal behavior is acquired through a process of social interaction rather than being an innate characteristic. This learning occurs primarily within intimate personal groups where individuals are exposed to various attitudes toward the law. It involves not only the technical skills required to commit a crime but also the psychological justifications and motives for doing so. This framework demonstrates how frequent exposure to pro-criminal definitions leads to the adoption of deviance.

37. (B) Conflict Subculture
According to the theory of differential opportunity, the nature of delinquent behavior is determined by the specific opportunities available in a neighborhood. In areas where both legal and illegal paths to success are scarce, youth often experience intense frustration. This lack of structure leads to the emergence of subcultures characterized by violence and territorial behavior as a means of achieving status. These groups use aggression to gain the respect that is otherwise unavailable through established channels.

38. (B) Differential Association Theory
The core principle of differential association is that criminal behavior is learned through an excess of definitions favorable to violating the law. When an individual is more frequently exposed to attitudes that justify deviance than to those that support legal conformity, they are likely to engage in crime. This learning process encompasses the techniques, motives, and rationalizations necessary for illegal acts. It emphasizes the social environment as the primary driver of an individual's path toward delinquency.

39. (B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Social ecology focuses on how the physical and social organization of urban environments impacts crime rates. It views delinquency as a product of community dynamics, such as residential instability and the breakdown of informal controls, rather than individual psychological issues. By utilizing mapping and

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is often constrained. Because factors like age or mental state influence an individual's decision-making process, the legal system must allow judges to adjust sentences accordingly. This recognition of extenuating circumstances justifies the use of judicial discretion, ensuring that punishment is applied more fairly based on capacity.

9. (C) Mapping crime rates relative to geographical areas.
The cartographic perspective focuses on the spatial distribution of criminal activity rather than the characteristics of individual offenders. By analyzing social statistics and geographical data, researchers in this school identified consistent patterns in where crimes occur. They discovered that certain locations maintain high crime rates regardless of population changes. This approach provides a foundation for understanding how environmental and social factors influence community safety.

10. (A) Focus on the punishment fitting the crime, not the criminal.
Positivist criminology emphasizes that human behavior is determined by biological, psychological, and social factors rather than simple rational choice. This school advocates for a system where the response to crime is tailored to the specific needs and conditions of the individual offender. Instead of uniform punishments, positivists promote scientific study and treatment programs. Their goal is to address the underlying causes of deviance.

11. (C) 1, 2, and 4
Constitutional perspectives in criminology investigate the physical and biological foundations of human behavior. These theories suggest that certain traits, such as body type or glandular imbalances, are linked to an increased likelihood of delinquency. While they emphasize inherited tendencies and physiological functioning, they do not necessarily ignore the environment entirely. Instead, they focus on how biological predispositions interact with various stimuli to produce specific criminal outcomes.

12. (B) Biological and Constitutional School
The study of somatotypes explores the relationship between an individual's physical build and their behavioral tendencies. Theorists in this tradition categorized people into distinct groups, such as muscular or thin types, and linked these physiques to specific personality traits. This approach assumes that an individual's constitutional makeup is a primary driver of their temperament. Such biological explanations seek to find the roots of criminality.

13. (C) Anomie Theory
Robert Merton expanded the concept of normlessness to explain how social structures exert pressure on individuals. He argued that society establishes certain success goals but does not provide equal access to the legitimate means required to achieve them. This discrepancy creates a state of strain or anomie, which can drive individuals toward deviant behaviors as they attempt to reconcile the pressure for success with limited opportunities.

14. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The history of criminological thought moved from supernatural explanations to rationalism and eventually toward scientific determinism. Early societies attributed deviance to spiritual forces before the enlightenment introduced the classical focus on free will. The neo-classical school later modified these views to account for individual differences. Finally, the positivist school emerged, utilizing the scientific method to study the biological and social causes of crime in a systematic way.

15. (A) The Id
In psychoanalytic theory, the human personality is composed of three distinct components that interact to influence behavior. The primitive part of the mind is driven by instinctual urges and operates according to the pleasure principle. It seeks immediate satisfaction of all needs and desires without regard for social consequences or logic. When these impulses are not properly regulated by other personality structures, they can lead to deviance.

16. (B) Edwin H. Sutherland
Edwin Sutherland introduced a sociological perspective that views illegal behavior as a learned process rather than a biological trait. He proposed that individuals acquire criminal techniques, motives, and rationalizations through

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Social learning theories focus on the processes through which individuals acquire criminal values, attitudes, and techniques from others. These models emphasize the importance of imitation, direct association, and identification with role models in the development of deviant behavior. In contrast, ecological theories investigate the physical and social organization of the environment itself. While environment provides the context for learning, the study of spatial zones is primarily concerned with neighborhood characteristics rather than the specific psychological mechanics of social interaction.

62. (C) Retreatism
Retreatism is a mode of adaptation where an individual essentially drops out of the competitive social system. This occurs when a person rejects both the commonly accepted cultural goals, such as wealth and status, and the institutionalized means of achieving them. Instead of trying to innovate or rebel, the retreatist abandons the struggle entirely, often turning to drug use or a vagrant lifestyle. This behavior represents a significant withdrawal from society's expectations and the pressures of the standard success model.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concentric zone model predicts that crime rates will vary based on the distance from the center of the city. Inner zones, which are often characterized by deterioration and a transient population, experience high levels of social disorganization. As one moves toward the outer residential areas, the community becomes more stable and established. This increased social cohesion and the presence of stronger informal controls, such as family and neighborhood ties, lead to a significant decrease in delinquent behavior in these zones.

64. (B) William Sheldon
William Sheldon developed a theory that linked an individual's physical build to their temperament and likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. He identified three primary body types and argued that those with a muscular, athletic physique were the most predisposed to delinquency due to their aggressive and assertive nature. This constitutional approach suggests that biological makeup is a fundamental determinant of personality. His work sought to find scientific evidence for the relationship between physical form and antisocial conduct.

65. (B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
Differential identification theory modifies the traditional social learning perspective by emphasizing the role of individual choice and cognitive identification. While previous models focused on direct personal contact, this theory suggests that people can also learn values from distant or fictional characters they admire. If an individual identifies with a person who holds pro-criminal attitudes, they may adopt those behaviors themselves. This expansion allows for a broader understanding of how media and social perception influence the acquisition of deviant values in modern society.

66. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Sociological theories of crime focus on how social structures, institutions, and interactions shape human behavior. These perspectives investigate the pressure caused by the gap between societal goals and means, the impact of weakened community bonds, and the process of learning deviant attitudes from others. By looking at the broader environmental and cultural context, these models move beyond individual biological or psychological traits. They highlight how the organization of society and the nature of social relationships influence the prevalence of delinquency.

67. (D) Hereditary Traits
Early biological research in criminology often utilized family studies to investigate the potential for criminality to be passed down through generations. By tracking the lives of specific families over several decades, researchers sought to demonstrate that certain lineages produced a disproportionate number of deviants and dependents. These studies aimed to provide evidence for the role of inherited traits in determining behavior. This hereditary perspective laid the groundwork for later investigations into the genetic and biological foundations of antisocial conduct in individuals.

68. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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Robert Merton identified several ways individuals adapt to the pressure caused by a gap between cultural goals and legitimate opportunities. Innovation occurs when an individual accepts the socially approved goal of financial success but lacks the institutionalized means to reach it legally. Consequently, they turn to illegitimate methods, such as theft or fraud, to achieve their objectives. This adaptation explains much of the property crime observed in stratified societies.

25. (C) Crime occurs when minority norms clash with dominant culture norms.
Culture conflict theory suggests that criminal behavior arises when the conduct norms of different groups are in opposition. In diverse societies, the laws often reflect the values of the dominant group, which may clash with the traditional norms of immigrant or minority populations. When individuals follow the expectations of their own subculture, they may inadvertently violate the legal standards of the broader society, leading to official delinquency labels.

26. (B) Zone of Economic Opportunity
The concentric zone model describes urban growth through a series of expanding circles, each with unique social and economic functions. These areas include the central business district, a transition zone with high crime, a working-class residential area, and outer commuter zones. This spatial organization helps explain why certain neighborhoods consistently experience higher rates of social problems. The model focuses on how physical location and social stability impact the prevalence of crime.

27. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Social strain theories operate on the assumption that crime is a natural response to the pressures created by the social structure. These models focus on the frustration that arises when there is a disconnect between culturally valued goals and the legitimate means available to achieve them. By highlighting systemic obstacles, strain theory provides a sociological explanation for deviance that moves beyond individual biological or psychological traits to examine broader societal influences.

28. (A) Gabriel Tarde
Gabriel Tarde proposed that criminal behavior is not an inherent biological trait but a social process acquired through interaction. He argued that individuals learn to commit crimes by imitating the actions of those around them, particularly those they perceive as socially superior. This imitation follows specific laws and patterns based on the proximity and frequency of contact. His work laid the groundwork for future theories that emphasize the importance of social learning.

29. (C) Crime results from identifying with acceptable criminal perspectives.
Differential identification theory suggests that an individual's behavior is influenced by the people or characters they choose to identify with. This process moves beyond direct personal contact to include the influence of media and fictional roles. If a person identifies strongly with individuals who hold pro-criminal attitudes, they are more likely to adopt those values themselves. This theory highlights the cognitive and psychological aspects of learning criminal behavior through social identification.

30. (A) Impact of physical environment and opportunity on crime.
Environmental criminology focuses on the external factors that facilitate or prevent the occurrence of criminal acts. Instead of investigating the deep-seated motivations of offenders, this perspective examines how the physical layout of a space and the presence of opportunities influence crime patterns. By analyzing the interaction between people and their surroundings, researchers seek to develop practical strategies, such as better urban design, to reduce the likelihood of victimization.

31. (C) Anomie Theory - Endocrine Glands
Criminological theories are categorized by the primary causes they identify for deviant behavior. Classical models emphasize human agency and choice, while positivist schools look toward deterministic factors like biology or social structure. Strain theories specifically investigate the pressure caused by the gap between societal goals and available means. Incorrectly linking these sociological concepts to biological factors like glandular functions misrepresents the fundamental assumptions of each distinct theoretical framework used in the field.

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communication within intimate personal groups. The frequency, duration, and intensity of these associations determine whether a person adopts a pro-criminal mindset. This framework emphasizes the influence of social environment and interaction in shaping delinquency.

17. (C) 1, 3, and 5
Psychological research describes specific personality types that are characterized by a profound lack of empathy and chronic antisocial conduct. These individuals often display superficial charm and manipulative behavior to achieve their goals without feeling guilt or remorse. While they may appear socially competent, they struggle to maintain stable, meaningful relationships. Understanding these traits is essential for identifying patterns of recidivism and developing effective strategies for behavioral intervention.

18. (C) The link between poverty, unemployment, and crime.
Economic perspectives on criminality suggest that material conditions and financial stability are the primary drivers of illegal activity. These theories argue that when individuals face poverty or lack access to stable employment, they may resort to crime as a rational survival strategy or a response to deprivation. By focusing on resource distribution and market forces, this approach highlights how systemic inequality influences the frequency of property-related offenses.

19. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The multiple factor approach rejects the idea that a single, isolated cause can explain the complexity of criminal behavior. Instead, it suggests that criminality results from a dynamic interplay of biological, psychological, and sociological influences. By integrating diverse perspectives, this approach acknowledges that different individuals may be driven to crime by different combinations of factors. It provides a more comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the multifaceted nature of deviance.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Positivist criminology operates on the principle of determinism, suggesting that behavior is shaped by factors beyond simple free will. Because every offender has a unique background and biological makeup, uniform punishments are seen as ineffective. Instead, this school advocates for individualized treatment plans designed to address the specific causes of an individual's criminality. The focus shifts from punishing the act to rehabilitating the person based on scientific diagnosis.

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21. (C) Social Ecology Theories
Social ecology explores how the physical and social environment of a city influences patterns of criminal behavior. The concentric zone model is a foundational concept within this framework, describing how different urban areas possess distinct social characteristics. Areas with high population turnover and physical deterioration often experience higher rates of delinquency. This perspective emphasizes that crime is a product of environmental factors rather than just individual pathology.

22. (A) The internalized moral conscience of an individual.
Within the framework of psychoanalysis, the personality is governed by competing internal forces. The moral component develops as an individual internalizes the values, ethics, and standards of their parents and society. This structure acts as a conscience, producing feelings of guilt when social norms are violated. If this part of the personality is overdeveloped or underdeveloped, it can lead to psychological conflict and potentially manifest as criminal behavior.

23. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Modern criminology is built upon diverse theories that emphasize different causes of deviant behavior. Biological perspectives look at physical traits, while sociological models focus on how urban structures and social interactions shape conduct. Theories of strain highlight the pressure to achieve success, while social learning models describe how individuals acquire criminal values from others. These various frameworks provide a multi-dimensional understanding of why individuals violate the law in different social contexts.

24. (D) Innovator

spatial analysis, researchers can identify patterns that link crime to specific environmental characteristics. This perspective highlights the importance of neighborhood stability and collective efficacy in maintaining social order and preventing deviance.

40. (C) Deferred Gratification
Walter Miller identified specific values, or focal concerns, that characterize lower-class culture and contribute to delinquent behavior. These include an emphasis on toughness, excitement, and a sense of fate, as well as a desire for autonomy from authority. These values often stand in contrast to middle-class norms, which prioritize long-term planning and the delay of rewards. When individuals adhere to these lower-class focal concerns, they may engage in activities that the legal system defines as criminal.

41. (A) Environmental Criminology
Environmental criminology examines the immediate circumstances that allow a crime to take place. The routine activity perspective suggests that three specific elements must coincide in time and space for an offense to occur. When a motivated individual encounters a suitable target without adequate protection, the likelihood of a crime increases significantly. By understanding these spatial and temporal patterns, law enforcement and urban planners can implement strategies to reduce opportunities for criminal activity and improve safety.

42. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Criminological theories can be grouped by their fundamental explanations for human behavior and deviance. Some schools emphasize biological traits and physical anomalies, while others focus on rational choice and the balance of pleasure and pain. Sociological perspectives look at the influence of cultural values and the availability of opportunities within the social structure. By matching these key concepts to their respective theories, one can understand the diverse ways in which scholars have historically analyzed the causes of crime.

43. (B) Groups develop distinct norms often in opposition to dominant ones.
Subculture theory posits that certain groups within a society develop their own unique sets of values and behavioral expectations. These norms are often created in response to shared problems, such as a lack of social status or economic opportunity. In many cases, these subcultural values directly contradict the laws and standards of the dominant culture. When members of these groups act in accordance with their own internal norms, their behavior is frequently categorized as delinquent or criminal by society.

44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Different subculture theories emphasize various motivations for delinquent behavior among youth. Some focus on the psychological frustration that occurs when lower-class individuals fail to achieve status within middle-class institutions. Others investigate how the specific type of delinquency is shaped by the availability of both legitimate and illegitimate paths to success in a neighborhood. Both perspectives highlight the role of social structure and community environment in determining the development of deviant attitudes and group behaviors among the young.

45. (B) Weighing potential pleasure of an act against possible pain.
The classical school of criminology operates on the assumption that individuals are rational beings who seek to maximize their own well-being. This concept suggests that before committing any act, a person mentally calculates the likely pleasure they will receive against the potential pain of punishment. If the anticipated benefit outweighs the expected cost, they will choose to engage in the behavior. This principle forms the basis for legal systems that rely on certain and proportionate penalties for deterrence.

46. (B) The Positivist School
The positivist school marked a revolutionary change in criminology by applying scientific methods to the study of deviance. Unlike earlier perspectives that focused solely on the legal definition of the act, positivists were interested in understanding the internal and external characteristics of the person committing the crime. This shift led to the investigation of biological, psychological, and social factors that might drive an individual toward illegal behavior. It laid the foundation for modern rehabilitation and treatment programs.

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1. (B) The Demonological School
The demonological perspective represents the earliest stage of criminological thought where antisocial behavior was interpreted through a spiritual lens. This school of thought posits that individuals commit crimes because they are possessed by demons or influenced by supernatural entities beyond their control. Consequently, punishments often involved ritualistic practices aimed at exorcising these evil spirits to restore social and spiritual order within the ancient community.

2. (A) Human behavior is based on free will and rational choice.
The classical perspective fundamentally changed how human conduct is understood within the legal system by emphasizing individual agency. It assumes that all people possess the cognitive capacity to weigh potential consequences before acting. Crime is viewed as a deliberate decision made to maximize personal pleasure while minimizing pain. This framework suggests that the legal system should focus on deterrence by ensuring that punishments are predictable.

3. (C) Punishment should focus on the rehabilitation of the actor.
Traditional classical theory prioritizes the act committed over the characteristics of the individual actor. Its core objective is to prevent future offenses through a system of deterrence that is swift and certain for everyone. While modern systems incorporate treatment, the original framework rejected the idea of focusing on the actor's personal reform. Instead, it demanded that penalties remain strictly proportionate to the severity of the crime.

4. (D) Insanity or incompetence
While maintaining the core belief in human agency, the neo-classical approach introduced necessary flexibility into the rigid classical legal framework. It acknowledges that certain conditions, such as mental illness or extreme youth, can significantly impair an individual's ability to make truly rational choices. By recognizing these mitigating factors, the school allows for judicial discretion, ensuring that the legal system accounts for individual capacity.

5. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different criminological schools are defined by their unique interpretations of why individuals engage in illegal acts. Spiritual perspectives link deviance to possession, whereas the classical framework emphasizes rational decision-making and human agency. The neo-classical approach introduces flexibility by considering mitigating circumstances and partial responsibility. Finally, the positivist tradition applies scientific inquiry to identify various biological or environmental factors that determine an individual's likelihood of committing crime.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The positivist school transformed criminology by shifting the focus from philosophical speculation to empirical research and scientific observation. This approach explicitly rejects the classical notion of free will, arguing instead that various internal and external factors determine human behavior. By advocating for the use of the scientific method, positivists sought to identify the root causes of crime through systematic data collection and objective analysis.

7. (D) Cesare Lombroso
Cesare Lombroso is widely regarded as the father of modern criminology due to his emphasis on scientific observation. He proposed that some individuals are born with physical anomalies that signify a reversion to a primitive stage of human evolution. These atavistic features were thought to indicate a biological predisposition toward criminality. His work marked a significant shift from focusing on the crime to studying the criminal.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The neo-classical perspective bridges the gap between absolute free will and environmental determinism by acknowledging that rationality

Psychoanalytic perspectives suggest that criminal behavior often stems from unresolved internal conflicts and deep-seated psychological imbalances. One theory proposes that an individual with an excessively rigid moral conscience may experience overwhelming feelings of guilt. In some cases, this person may subconsciously commit a crime as a way to provoke punishment and alleviate their internal distress. This approach highlights the complex and often unconscious motivations that drive human conduct beyond simple rational choice or external environmental pressures.

55. (B) Lower-class boys failing to meet middle-class standards.
Status frustration is a psychological state that occurs when individuals are unable to achieve success within the dominant social system. In many cases, lower-class youth struggle to live up to the middle-class expectations emphasized in schools and other institutions. This failure can lead to a sense of inadequacy and resentment toward society. To resolve this frustration, these individuals may join delinquent subcultures where they can achieve status by excelling in behaviors that reject and invert middle-class values.

56. (C) A stockbroker who engages in insider trading to become wealthy.
Innovation is a form of adaptation that occurs when an individual accepts the cultural goal of financial success but rejects or lacks access to the legitimate means of achieving it. This person remains committed to the societal ideal of wealth but turns to illegal or socially unapproved methods to reach their objective. This type of deviance is frequently observed in individuals who use their professional positions to engage in white-collar crime, demonstrating how the pressure for success can bypass ethical constraints.

57. (B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
Sutherland's theory of differential association posits that criminal behavior is acquired through a social process rather than being an innate biological trait. This learning involves acquiring the specific techniques, motives, and attitudes that support violating the law. Most of this interaction occurs within intimate personal groups where definitions favorable to crime outweigh those that support conformity. By treating criminal learning like any other type of social education, this framework explains how environmental influences and peer associations shape an individual's path.

58. (B) The Cartographic School
Modern techniques for analyzing the spatial distribution of crime have their roots in the work of early 19th-century researchers who used geographical data. These scholars were among the first to systematically map where offenses occurred and identify areas with consistently high crime rates. By focusing on the location rather than just the individual, they provided a foundation for understanding how environmental factors and community characteristics influence safety. This spatial perspective continues to inform contemporary law enforcement strategies and urban planning efforts.

59. (B) Culture Conflict Theory
Culture conflict theory suggests that crime is often the result of differing norms between diverse social groups. In a pluralistic society, the legal system usually reflects the values and conduct norms of the dominant cultural group. Minority groups or immigrant populations may follow their own traditional expectations, which can lead to actions that the broader society defines as criminal. This perspective highlights how the power to define what is legal can create deviance when different cultural standards clash in the same space.

60. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Criminology uses a variety of specialized terms to describe different aspects of human behavior and social conditions. Some concepts focus on the internal structures of the personality, while others describe a reversion to primitive physical states. Sociological terms may refer to the breakdown of norms within a community or the fundamental human desire to pursue pleasure. By understanding these definitions, researchers can apply various theoretical frameworks to explain the complex biological, psychological, and social roots of criminal activity in society.

61. (C) Concentric Zone Theory

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47. (A) 1 and 3
Positivist criminology is built on the belief that human behavior is shaped by factors that are often beyond an individual's conscious control. This deterministic view rejects the idea that crime is simply a matter of free choice. Instead, positivists advocate for the use of empirical research and the scientific method to identify the root causes of deviance. By systematically studying the biological and environmental influences on individuals, they aim to develop objective knowledge that can inform effective social policies.

48. (C) Cartographic School
The cartographic perspective represents one of the earliest sociological approaches to understanding crime through the analysis of data. Researchers in this school utilized geographical maps and government statistics to identify spatial patterns of criminal activity across different regions. They observed that crime rates remained remarkably stable in certain areas over time, suggesting that social and environmental conditions play a significant role in delinquency. This methodology moved the field away from purely individualistic explanations toward a broader social context.

49. (A) Endocrine Glands research in criminology.
Biological research in criminology investigates how physiological processes and internal chemical balances influence human behavior. Some studies focus on the functioning of various glands and the hormones they produce, suggesting that imbalances can lead to increased aggression or impulsivity. By examining the link between physical health and conduct, researchers aim to identify biological markers that may predispose an individual to deviance. This approach highlights the complex interaction between our bodies and our actions in different environments.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Merton's theory of anomie explains how the organization of society can lead to widespread deviance. When a culture places heavy emphasis on achieving success but restricts access to the legitimate means for doing so, individuals experience intense pressure. This state of normlessness, or anomie, occurs as the social rules lose their power to regulate behavior. In response to this strain, some individuals turn to illegal methods to reach their goals, demonstrating how social structures can encourage criminal outcomes.

51. (D) The Zone in Transition
Research on urban social disorganization identified specific geographical areas where delinquency was consistently high, regardless of the ethnic background of the inhabitants. This zone, typically located just outside the central business district, was characterized by physical deterioration and high population turnover. The lack of community stability and the breakdown of informal social controls in these areas created an environment where criminal behavior became entrenched. This finding emphasizes that neighborhood characteristics are primary drivers of crime rates over time.

52. (B) Single-cause or monocausal explanations.
The multiple factor approach represents a transition toward a more complex understanding of criminality. It rejects the idea that any single variable, such as poverty or biology, can fully explain why individuals violate the law. Instead, this perspective acknowledges that crime is a multifaceted phenomenon resulting from the interaction of various biological, psychological, and sociological influences. This integrative method allows researchers to consider a wider range of data and develop more nuanced explanations for deviant behavior in different contexts.

53. (C) 1, 2, 4, 3
The history of criminological theory follows a path from philosophical reasoning to biological determinism and eventually toward sociological models. Early classical thinkers emphasized rational choice and deterrence. Later, the positivist school introduced the scientific study of the criminal's physical traits. This was followed by the development of theories that explained crime as a learned social behavior. Finally, structural models emerged that focused on the pressure exerted by societal goals and the gap between expectations and reality in modern life.

54. (A) An overdeveloped superego leading to guilt and punishment desires.

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Social disorganization theory rejects the idea that crime is solely a product of individual pathology or choice. Instead, it argues that delinquency is a natural outcome of neighborhood environments that lack the capacity for collective action. Factors such as high poverty, frequent population changes, and a mix of different cultures prevent residents from establishing shared norms and strong local institutions. This breakdown in community structure creates a vacuum where social control is weak, allowing criminal activity to become more common.

69. (C) Urban behaviors are imitated by rural dwellers.
Gabriel Tarde's work emphasizes that human behavior is largely a product of social imitation. He proposed several laws, including the idea that individuals are more likely to copy the actions of those they perceive as socially superior or more modern. This often means that fashions, values, and even criminal techniques tend to move from urban centers toward rural areas. By understanding these patterns of social diffusion, researchers can analyze how new behaviors spread through different populations and across various geographic regions over time.

70. (A) Were motivated by opportunity but had a predisposition to crime.
Lombroso's classification of offenders included several categories beyond the born criminal. The criminaloid was described as an individual who does not possess the extreme physical anomalies of an atavistic throwback but still has an underlying tendency toward deviance. These individuals are often pushed into crime by specific environmental circumstances or opportunities rather than internal biology alone. This category acknowledged that while some are biologically predisposed, external factors and situational variables also play a significant role in the development of criminal behavior.

71. (D) Differential Opportunity Theory
Differential opportunity theory integrates two major sociological perspectives to explain the formation of delinquent groups. It suggests that individuals experience strain when they cannot reach societal goals legitimately, but their specific response is determined by the learning environment of their neighborhood. Depending on whether organized criminal networks or violent street gangs are present, youth will adopt different subcultural values. This framework highlights how the interaction between social pressure and the availability of illegitimate paths shapes the nature of delinquency.

72. (C) Strong feelings of empathy and remorse
Psychological research into antisocial personality types identifies a specific cluster of traits associated with chronic deviance. These individuals often display a grandiose sense of self-worth and use their superficial charm to manipulate others for personal gain. A defining characteristic of this personality is a profound lack of emotional depth, particularly a failure to feel empathy or remorse for the harm they cause. These traits make it difficult for such individuals to conform to social norms or develop healthy, reciprocal relationships with others.

73. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The concentric zone model organizes urban space into a series of distinct circles, each with a primary social and economic role. The center is dominated by commerce, while the areas immediately surrounding it often face deterioration and higher crime due to a transient population. Moving outward, neighborhoods become more stable, featuring working-class homes and eventually affluent suburbs. This spatial framework helps explain why different parts of a city consistently experience different levels of social order and varied rates of delinquent activity.

74. (B) Reversion to a primitive human form.
The concept of atavism was central to early biological theories that sought to explain criminality as a physical phenomenon. It suggested that some individuals are born as evolutionary throwbacks, possessing traits that were characteristic of earlier stages of human development. These individuals were believed to be biologically predisposed to behavior that is inappropriate in modern society. This perspective moved the focus of the field away from the moral choice of the actor toward an investigation of their innate biological makeup.

75. (C) Positivist

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Positivist criminology is built on the fundamental principle of determinism, which argues that human actions are shaped by forces beyond simple free will. This school of thought seeks to identify the biological, psychological, and social causes that drive individuals toward deviant behavior. By emphasizing empirical observation and the scientific method, positivists aim to discover the predictable laws that govern human conduct. This shift toward scientific inquiry transformed the field into a rigorous academic discipline focused on objective data and evidence.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Psychoanalytic theory posits that an individual's behavior is influenced by the interaction of different personality structures. The part of the mind that internalizes social norms and acts as a conscience is responsible for regulating primitive impulses. If this structure is weak or poorly developed, it fails to provide the necessary internal constraints against antisocial conduct. Consequently, the individual may engage in deviant acts without experiencing the feelings of guilt that normally act as a deterrent, leading to chronic patterns of criminality.

77. (B) Demonology to Classical school
The transition from spiritual explanations to a focus on human agency marked a major turning point in the history of criminological thought. Earlier perspectives attributed deviance to possession by evil forces or supernatural influence, leading to harsh and arbitrary punishments. The enlightenment introduced the classical school, which emphasized that individuals are rational beings who make conscious choices based on their own interests. This shift established the foundation for modern legal systems that prioritize individual responsibility and the use of predictable, proportionate deterrence.

78. (A) Interplay of background, intelligence, and environment.
The multiple factor approach is characterized by its rejection of single-cause explanations for criminal behavior. Instead, researchers using this method investigate how a variety of different influences, such as an individual's psychological traits and their social environment, interact to produce deviance. By examining the confluence of biological, economic, and cultural factors, this approach provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of criminality. It allows for the development of multifaceted intervention strategies that address the diverse roots of antisocial conduct.

79. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The development of criminological thought progressed through distinct historical stages characterized by different methods of inquiry. The field began with the enlightenment's focus on rational man and the social contract. Later, the rise of science led to the investigation of biological traits and atavism. This was followed by the emergence of ecological models that analyzed the spatial organization of cities. Finally, sociological theories were developed to explain how individuals acquire criminal values through social interaction and systemic pressure.

80. (D) Criminal subculture
According to the theory of differential opportunity, the type of delinquent group that emerges depends on the specific opportunities present in a community. In neighborhoods where professional criminal networks are well-established, youth are often socialized into these organizations. They learn the necessary skills and values to succeed in illegal careers, viewing crime as a rational path to financial gain. This environment provides a structured way for individuals to achieve status through illegitimate means when legitimate opportunities are perceived as being unavailable.

81. (D) Shaw and McKay
Shaw and McKay's research identified social disorganization as a primary cause of delinquency in urban environments. They argued that when community institutions like families and schools are weakened by poverty and high turnover, they lose their ability to effectively monitor and guide the behavior of young people. In such areas, criminal values can be passed down from one generation to the next through social interaction. This perspective highlights the importance of neighborhood stability and informal social control in preventing the development of delinquent patterns.

82. (B) 1, 2, and 4

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The classical school emerged as a reaction to the arbitrary and cruel justice systems of the pre-enlightenment era. It operates on the assumption that humans are rational, hedonistic beings who choose their actions to maximize pleasure and avoid pain. Based on this view, the primary goal of the legal system should be to deter crime through the use of certain and predictable punishments. This framework advocates for a consistent legal code that emphasizes the act itself rather than individual differences.

83. (A) Social Learning Theory
Social learning theory posits that criminal behavior is not an innate trait but a process acquired through social interaction. Individuals learn both the techniques of committing crimes and the attitudes that justify them by associating with others who hold pro-criminal views. This acquisition happens primarily within intimate personal groups where individuals are exposed to various definitions of legal norms. By emphasizing the role of peer influence and environment, this perspective explains how delinquency can be transmitted within a community.

84. (A) A body type characterized by a thin, fragile, and linear physique.
Within the framework of somatotyping, researchers categorized human builds into distinct types to study their relationship with temperament and behavior. One specific type is defined by a slender, fragile, and linear physique. Individuals with this body type were traditionally thought to be more introverted, restrained, and sensitive. This constitutional approach suggests that an individual's physical form is a primary indicator of their psychological tendencies. By analyzing these traits, early biological theorists sought to find the physiological roots of human conduct and deviance.

85. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Economic theories of criminality focus on how material conditions and the availability of resources influence human behavior. These models suggest that when individuals face financial hardship or limited access to stable jobs, they may turn to illegal activities as a means of survival or to achieve wealth. High unemployment rates are often correlated with an increase in property-related offenses as people seek alternative ways to acquire resources. This perspective highlights how systemic economic factors and inequality can drive individuals toward deviance.

86. (B) Thorsten Sellin
Thorsten Sellin introduced the concept of culture conflict to explain how differing norms lead to criminal behavior in diverse societies. He identified two types of conflict: primary conflict, which occurs when two distinct cultures clash, and secondary conflict, which arises from the development of subcultures within a single society. This perspective suggests that individuals may be labeled as delinquent when they follow the expectations of their own group while violating the legal standards set by the dominant culture.

87. (D) Mitigating Circumstances - Neo-Classical School
The development of different criminological schools introduced various concepts that continue to influence modern legal systems. While some perspectives emphasized absolute free will or biological determinism, others recognized the complexity of human decision-making. The neo-classical school provided a critical modification to earlier theories by acknowledging that factors like age or mental state can reduce individual responsibility. This recognition of mitigating circumstances allows for a more flexible and individualized application of justice, ensuring that the legal system accounts for human capacity.

88. (D) A is false but R is true.
Walter Miller argued that delinquency in certain communities is a product of its own unique cultural tradition rather than a direct rebellion against mainstream values. He identified several focal concerns, such as toughness and excitement, that are deeply embedded in the lives of residents in these areas. By pursuing these goals, individuals may engage in behaviors that violate middle-class legal standards. This perspective emphasizes that delinquent conduct is an attempt to achieve status within an independent and established subcultural framework.

89. (D) A state of social anomie

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social environments influence the development of norms that often contradict the standards of the dominant society.

103. (C) Muscular and athletic
Within the framework of somatotyping, one specific body type is defined by a muscular, athletic, and robust physique. Early biological theorists associated this physical build with a temperament characterized by assertiveness, aggression, and a high level of physical activity. It was believed that individuals with this constitutional makeup were more likely to engage in delinquent behavior due to their natural predisposition toward assertive conduct. This approach seeks to find scientific connections between an individual's physical form and their psychological tendencies and behavioral outcomes.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The cartographic school utilized spatial data to challenge the traditional idea that crime is solely a product of individual free choice. By showing that crime rates remained stable in specific geographic areas despite changes in the population, researchers suggested that external social forces were at play. These findings highlighted the influence of environmental factors, such as urban structure and community stability, on patterns of delinquency. This shift toward analyzing statistical regularities moved the field toward a more sociological understanding of deviant behavior.

105. (B) The socially superior and those they are in close contact with.
Gabriel Tarde's laws of imitation suggest that social behavior is acquired through a process of observation and copying. He proposed that individuals are most likely to emulate those they perceive as having higher status or those with whom they have regular interaction. This means that trends, values, and criminal techniques often diffuse through society based on social hierarchy and physical proximity. By understanding these patterns of imitation, researchers can analyze how specific behaviors spread through different groups and across various social environments over time.

106. (C) A is true but R is false.
The neo-classical school represents an important transition in legal thought by introducing flexibility into the rigid principles of the classical school. While it maintains a general belief in human agency and free will, it rejects the idea that behavior is always fully determined or completely rational. Instead, it acknowledges that certain factors can impair an individual's capacity to choose. This perspective allows the legal system to consider individual differences without abandoning the core concepts of responsibility and deterrence that define modern justice.

107. (C) Economic
Economic perspectives on criminality focus on how financial incentives and material conditions influence decision-making. These theories argue that when individuals face poverty, the potential rewards of illegal activity may outweigh the perceived risks. In such cases, crime is seen as a rational response to economic deprivation. By analyzing the relationship between resource distribution and delinquency, this approach highlights how systemic inequality and the lack of legitimate financial opportunities can drive people toward deviant acts as a means of improving their situation.

108. (B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
Sutherland's theory posits that criminal behavior is learned through social interaction rather than being an inherent trait. A central concept in this model is that individuals acquire specific definitions, or attitudes, that either support or oppose violating the law. When a person is more frequently exposed to values that justify deviance, they are more likely to engage in crime themselves. This learning process occurs within personal groups and emphasizes the importance of the social environment in shaping an individual's path toward delinquent behavior.

109. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Criminological schools provide diverse frameworks for understanding the causes of deviance and the appropriate response to it. Some emphasize the importance of deterrence through predictable punishment, while others seek to identify root causes through scientific research. Legal philosophy has also evolved to include recognition of individual capacity and

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96. (B) Includes identification with distant or fictional characters.
Differential identification theory expands the traditional social learning perspective by including the influence of mass media and social perception. While earlier models focused on direct interaction with peers, this theory suggests that individuals can also adopt values from characters or public figures they admire. If a person identifies with someone who portrays pro-criminal attitudes, they are more likely to emulate those behaviors themselves. This framework provides a more comprehensive understanding of how cultural influences and cognitive identification shape the development of deviant values.

97. (B) The Multiple Factor Theory
The multiple factor approach represents a shift toward an integrative understanding of criminality by rejecting single-cause explanations. It suggests that criminal behavior is the result of a complex interplay between an individual's biological traits, psychological state, and social environment. By considering various influences simultaneously, researchers can develop a more accurate and nuanced picture of why deviance occurs. This multifaceted method allows for the creation of more effective interventions that address the diverse and interconnected roots of antisocial behavior in different individuals.

98. (B) Their methodologies were unscientific and controls inadequate.
Early biological theories of criminality faced significant criticism due to their reliance on anecdotal evidence and lack of rigorous scientific controls. While they were revolutionary in their attempt to use observation, their methods often failed to meet modern academic standards. Critics argued that these theories overemphasized physical traits while ignoring the role of social and environmental factors in shaping behavior. This initial focus on physical anomalies eventually gave way to more sophisticated biological and sociological research that considered the complexity of human conduct.

99. (B) Classical School
The classical school of criminology promotes a legal philosophy based on the ideas of rationality and deterrence. It argues that the justice system should be governed by a clear and predictable legal code where punishments are prescribed for specific acts rather than individual actors. This approach assumes that knowing the consequences of a crime will deter rational individuals from committing it. By emphasizing the social contract and the principle of utility, this framework seeks to create a fair and effective system of social control.

100. (A) 2, 3, 1
Criminological analysis can occur at different levels, moving from the internal characteristics of the individual to the broader organization of society. Some perspectives investigate the influence of unconscious psychological processes on personal behavior. Others examine how the structure of social goals and institutional means exerts pressure on entire groups. Finally, ecological models analyze the spatial distribution of crime within urban zones. This progression from micro-level personality traits to macro-level social structures provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse causes of deviance.

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101. (B) Ritualism
Ritualism is a mode of adaptation where an individual abandons the cultural pursuit of success but remains committed to following society's rules. This person rejects the goal of achieving wealth or status, perhaps because they perceive it as unattainable, but they continue to work and adhere to legitimate procedures. Their behavior is characterized by a rigid conformity to institutionalized means without any expectation of reaching the ultimate reward. This type of deviance represents a withdrawal from the competitive pressures of the success-oriented culture.

102. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Subculture theories provide diverse explanations for how groups develop values that support delinquent behavior. Some models focus on the psychological frustration that arises from a lack of status, while others identify independent cultural traditions within specific communities. Researchers also investigate how the availability of different opportunities in a neighborhood shapes the nature of these groups. Together, these theories highlight how shared experiences and

subcultures, individuals gain status by excelling in behaviors that are often non-utilitarian and malicious, representing a direct inversion of the values of the dominant culture that rejected them.

117. (C) Criminal behavior is linked to high testosterone levels.
Biological explanations for deviance focus on the physiological and genetic traits that may influence an individual's behavior. These perspectives investigate internal factors, such as chemical balances and hormonal levels, to find the roots of aggression or impulsivity. By looking at the biological foundations of human conduct, researchers aim to identify markers that predispose certain individuals to antisocial behavior. This approach stands in contrast to sociological models that emphasize the role of environmental factors and social interaction in the development of criminal patterns.

118. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social learning theories reject the idea that criminality is an innate biological trait. Instead, they argue that individuals acquire criminal values, attitudes, and techniques through social interaction with others. This process involves the same mechanisms as any other type of learning, where people are influenced by the definitions of behavior they encounter in their environment. By emphasizing the importance of communication and personal groups, these theories explain how delinquency is transmitted within a community and shaped by social experience.

119. (C) Availability of legitimate and illegitimate opportunities.
According to the theory of differential opportunity, the specific type of delinquency that emerges in a neighborhood is determined by the local structure of chances. Individuals face strain when they cannot reach goals legally, but their response depends on whether they have access to organized criminal networks or violent street gangs. This framework highlights how the environment provides different paths for achieving status or wealth. By integrating strain and social learning, the theory explains the development of distinct subcultures based on community opportunity.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The classical school advocated for a rational and predictable legal system where the punishment for a crime is clearly defined by law. This approach is based on the assumption that humans are rational beings who will be deterred if they know that an illegal act will result in certain and proportionate pain. By focusing on the act rather than individual differences, this framework aims to create a consistent social contract that discourages crime through the threat of predictable consequences.

121. (A) Strain focuses on pressure; learning focuses on process.
Criminological theories differ in how they identify the primary cause of deviant behavior. Strain models emphasize the psychological pressure that arises when individuals cannot achieve societal goals through legitimate means. In contrast, social learning perspectives investigate the process by which individuals acquire the techniques and motives for crime through interaction with others. While one focuses on the motivations driven by structural obstacles, the other looks at the social mechanisms through which criminal values are transmitted and adopted within a community.

122. (B) Differential Identification Theory
Differential identification theory highlights the role of cognitive choice and mass media in the development of deviant behavior. It suggests that individuals are influenced not only by their direct peers but also by the characters or public figures they admire and choose to emulate. If a young person identifies strongly with a role model who portrays antisocial values, they may adopt those behaviors as part of their own identity. This expansion of social learning theory accounts for the broader cultural influences on human conduct.

123. (D) All of the above
The classical school of criminology is defined by its emphasis on human rationality and the importance of a predictable legal system. It views the law as a social contract designed to provide the greatest good for society. Based on the assumption of free will, it advocates for the use of deterrent punishments that are proportionate to

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mitigating factors. Sociological models further explain how social interaction and the acquisition of values influence behavior. Collectively, these perspectives offer a comprehensive view of the complex legal, biological, and social dimensions of crime.

110. (D) Differential Identification theory
Social ecology focuses on how the physical and social organization of the environment influences patterns of criminal behavior. Theories in this tradition investigate the impact of urban zones, neighborhood deterioration, and the breakdown of community controls on delinquency. While some perspectives explore the spatial distribution of crime, others look at the psychological mechanics of how individuals identify with role models. This distinction is important because ecological models prioritize the influence of the location and community structure over the specific cognitive processes of social interaction.

111. (C) Culture conflict
Culture conflict occurs when the expectations and behavioral standards of different social groups are in opposition. In a diverse society, the legal code typically reflects the values of the dominant culture, which may clash with the traditional norms of immigrant or minority groups. Individuals who follow their own subcultural expectations may find themselves in violation of the broader legal system. This perspective highlights how the definition of what is criminal is often tied to social power and the interaction between diverse cultural standards.

112. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Criminological perspectives have evolved significantly in how they interpret the nature of individuals who violate the law. Early spiritual views saw offenders as being possessed by evil forces, while the enlightenment introduced the concept of the rational actor. Later scientific schools investigated biological traits and physical inferiority. Sociological models then began to view criminals as products of social structural pressure and the gap between goals and means. These diverse frameworks reflect the changing ways in which society understands and addresses deviance over time.

113. (B) High degree of residential stability
The zone in transition is a specific geographical area in the concentric zone model characterized by physical deterioration and significant social problems. It typically features low-income housing and a highly transient population, which makes it difficult for residents to establish lasting social ties or shared norms. This lack of stability leads to a breakdown in informal social control, creating an environment where delinquency can easily flourish. This ecological perspective highlights how neighborhood instability is a primary factor in maintaining consistently high rates of criminal activity.

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114. (C) Insanity defense and diminished responsibility.
The neo-classical school introduced critical modifications to the legal system by acknowledging that human agency is often limited. It established the legal foundations for considering an individual's mental state and capacity when determining guilt and punishment. By recognizing concepts such as insanity and diminished responsibility, the school allowed the justice system to move beyond a rigid focus on the act itself. This shift ensured that the law could account for individual differences and provide a more nuanced and fair application of justice.

115. (C) Walter Miller
Walter Miller argued that delinquency in certain communities is an attempt to achieve status within an independent subcultural tradition. He identified specific focal concerns, such as toughness and excitement, that are valued by residents in these areas. By adhering to these standards, individuals may engage in behaviors that are defined as criminal by the dominant society. This perspective emphasizes that delinquent conduct is a way of fulfilling local expectations and achieving respect within a peer group that has its own established set of values.

116. (C) Cohen's Subculture Theory
Albert Cohen proposed that delinquent subcultures emerge as a collective solution to the problem of status frustration. Many lower-class youth struggle to achieve success when measured by the middle-class standards emphasized in schools. This failure leads to a sense of inadequacy and the formation of groups that reject mainstream values. Within these

Routine activity theory focuses on the immediate circumstances and environmental conditions that facilitate the occurrence of a crime. It suggests that three specific elements must coincide in time and space: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian. When these factors converge, the opportunity for a criminal act is created. Unlike broader sociological models that look at social breakdown or anomie, this perspective provides a practical framework for analyzing how everyday situations influence the likelihood of victimization.

90. (B) Fails to mediate between id desires and superego constraints.
In psychoanalytic theory, the ego is the rational component of the personality that manages the demands of internal drives and social reality. If this structure is weak, it cannot effectively balance the primitive urges of the id with the moral constraints of the superego. This failure of mediation can lead to impulsive behavior and a lack of self-control, potentially resulting in deviant acts. This psychological perspective highlights the importance of early personality development in establishing the internal regulation necessary for social conformity.

91. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Criminological theories provide diverse explanations for why people violate social norms. Some focus on the legal system as a social contract based on rational choice, while others use scientific methods to identify deterministic causes. Structural models investigate how community organization and the gap between goals and means influence behavior. These frameworks collectively show that crime can be understood through legal philosophy, biological traits, and environmental factors. By analyzing these different perspectives, researchers gain a multifaceted view of the complex roots of deviance.

92. (B) Twin and adoption studies
Biological research in criminology frequently investigates the influence of genetics on behavioral tendencies through specialized study designs. By comparing the behavior of identical twins, who share all their genes, with fraternal twins, researchers can estimate the role of inheritance. Adoption studies further help to separate the effects of genetic factors from the environment by comparing children to both their biological and adoptive parents. These methods aim to identify the biological foundations that may predispose an individual toward antisocial or criminal conduct.

93. (C) The Positivist School
The positivist school transformed the approach to criminal justice by prioritizing the rehabilitation of the individual over uniform punishment for the act. Based on the belief that behavior is determined by various factors, this perspective advocates for indeterminate sentences that allow for release once an offender is successfully treated. This approach emphasizes the use of scientific diagnosis and individualized programs designed to address the root causes of criminality. The goal is to return the person to society as a functioning member.

94. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Criminology is characterized by various theories that emphasize different causes of deviant behavior. Some models focus on the influence of social organization and the availability of opportunities, while others highlight the importance of certain and swift punishment for deterrence. Cultural perspectives explore the values that drive behavior in specific communities, such as an emphasis on toughness. By matching these key ideas to their respective theorists, one can understand the historical development of the diverse frameworks used to analyze the roots of crime.

95. (B) Environmental Criminology
Environmental criminology focuses on the spatial distribution of criminal acts and how the physical environment influences where they occur. This perspective examines the interaction between individuals and their surroundings, looking at factors like urban design and the presence of opportunities for crime. By analyzing these patterns, researchers aim to develop practical strategies for making spaces safer and reducing victimization. This approach highlights the importance of the built environment and everyday routines in shaping the frequency and location of deviant behavior in modern society.

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the severity of the act. This philosophy prioritizes the legal definition of the crime over the individual characteristics of the offender, aiming for consistency in justice.

124. (D) Biological and Constitutional Theories
Biological and constitutional perspectives investigate the internal and physiological traits that may be linked to criminal behavior. These theories examine factors such as genetic markers, chromosomal patterns, and body types to identify biological predispositions toward antisocial conduct. By focusing on the physical foundations of human behavior, researchers aim to discover scientific evidence for why certain individuals may be more prone to delinquency. This approach highlights the interaction between our biological makeup and the way we respond to various environmental stimuli in society.

125. (A) Account for individual differences and circumstances.
The transition from classical to neo-classical thought was driven by a need for a more flexible justice system. While maintaining a general belief in human agency, this school recognized that not all individuals possess the same capacity for rational choice. Factors such as age, mental health, and external pressures can significantly impair an individual's decision-making process. By incorporating these considerations, the legal system moved toward a more individualized application of justice, allowing for the use of discretion and the recognition of mitigating factors.

126. (C) Social Disorganization
Social learning theories focus on the social and psychological mechanisms through which individuals acquire criminal skills, motives, and justifications from others. These models emphasize the role of interaction, imitation, and identification in the development of deviant behavior. In contrast, ecological theories investigate the impact of neighborhood characteristics and community structure on crime rates. While environment provides the setting for interaction, the study of social disorganization is primarily concerned with the breakdown of institutional controls rather than the specific process of learning values.

127. (B) Anomie/Strain Theory
Anomie theory explains deviance as a result of a disconnect between cultural values and social structure. When a society places high importance on material success but restricts the legitimate means available to achieve it, individuals experience intense strain. This pressure can drive people toward illegal methods, such as fraud or embezzlement, as they attempt to reach culturally approved goals. This perspective highlights how the organization of society and the emphasis on wealth can encourage criminal behavior among individuals in various social positions.

128. (B) Concentric Zone Theory
The concentric zone model describes urban development as a series of expanding circles, each with its own social and economic characteristics. This spatial organization helps explain why different parts of a city consistently experience varied levels of social stability and crime. Areas facing physical deterioration and high population turnover often have the highest rates of delinquency. By analyzing the relationship between location and community dynamics, this ecological perspective provides a framework for understanding how the physical structure of a city influences human behavior.

129. (B) 2, 3, and 5
Differential opportunity theory provides a complex explanation for delinquency by integrating concepts of strain and social learning. It suggests that while individuals experience pressure when legitimate paths are blocked, their specific response is determined by the availability of illegitimate paths in their neighborhood. This means that access to criminal careers is not equal and varies across different environments. By identifying distinct subcultures based on community structure, this framework explains why different neighborhoods produce different types of delinquent behavior among their youth.

130. (C) Emphasized knowledge based on positive scientific facts.
The positivist school transformed criminology by applying the methods of the natural sciences to the study of human behavior. This approach prioritizes the use of empirical observation, systematic measurement, and scientific inquiry over philosophical speculation. Based on the

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belief that human conduct is determined by internal and external factors, positivists aim to discover the objective laws that govern deviance. The term reflects this commitment to positive knowledge derived from verified data, marking the emergence of criminology as a rigorous scientific discipline.

131. (D) The Superego
Within psychoanalytic theory, the personality is composed of different structures that must work together for healthy social functioning. The moral component represents the internalization of societal values and acts as a conscience that regulates primitive impulses. If this part of the personality fails to develop properly or internalize these norms, the individual lacks the internal constraints necessary to prevent deviant behavior. This perspective highlights the importance of early socialization and psychological development in establishing the internal mechanisms required for social conformity.

132. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The history of criminology is defined by foundational works that introduced various theories and methods for studying deviance. Early philosophical writings emphasized rational choice and legal reform, while later scientific research investigated biological traits and physical anomalies. Sociological models also emerged to explain how social structure and group interaction influence behavior. By linking these key texts to their authors, one can understand the development of the diverse frameworks, from classical to structural, that shape our understanding of the causes of criminal activity.

133. (B) Weakening collective efficacy and informal control.
Social disorganization theory posits that neighborhood conditions such as high turnover and poverty prevent a community from effectively regulating its residents. When people do not have lasting ties or shared values, they cannot work together to maintain order or supervise young people. This breakdown in collective efficacy allows delinquent values to become entrenched and deviant behavior to flourish. This perspective emphasizes that crime is a product of the social organization of a place rather than the individual traits of the people living there.

134. (C) Classical School
The classical school of criminology is built on the philosophy of human rationality and free will. It assumes that before committing any act, individuals weigh the potential benefits against the likely costs, such as the pain of punishment. If the anticipated reward is greater than the risk, they will choose to violate the law. This perspective forms the basis for legal systems that use certain and predictable penalties to deter individuals from making the choice to engage in criminal behavior.

135. (B) 2, 3, 1
Criminological thought progressed from early philosophical reasoning to biological determinism and eventually toward sociological models. The field began with the classical emphasis on rational choice and deterrence. This was followed by the rise of scientific positivism, which investigated biological traits and atavism. Later, structural perspectives emerged to analyze how the social organization of urban areas and community deterioration influence delinquency. This historical development reflects the changing methods and assumptions used to identify the root causes of deviant behavior in individuals and society.

136. (C) Psycho-Analytical and Psychological Theories
Psychological perspectives on deviance often investigate specific personality types characterized by a chronic lack of empathy and remorse. These theories describe individuals who display antisocial traits and use manipulation for personal gain without feeling guilt. By focusing on internal psychological development and personality structures, researchers aim to identify the roots of this behavior. This approach highlights how deep-seated psychological traits can predispose certain individuals to persistent patterns of criminal conduct, moving beyond environmental or biological explanations for their actions.

137. (B) Classical school emphasizes free will; Positivist school emphasizes determinism.
The primary difference between classical and positivist criminology lies in their fundamental

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assumptions about human behavior. Classical models are built on the idea that people are rational beings who make conscious choices based on free will. In contrast, positivist perspectives argue that behavior is determined by various internal and external forces beyond an individual's control. This distinction leads to different approaches to justice, with one focusing on deterrence through punishment and the other prioritizing scientific study and the rehabilitation of the offender.

138. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sutherland's theory of differential association posits that acquiring criminal behavior involves more than just learning the technical skills required for an act. It also includes the internal process of adopting the motives, attitudes, and rationalizations that justify violating the law. This comprehensive learning occurs through interaction within personal groups where individuals are exposed to various definitions of legal norms. By emphasizing the acquisition of pro-criminal values, this framework explains how social experience and association shape an individual's path toward deviance.

139. (B) Biological/Constitutional Theory
Biological research in criminology investigates how internal physiological factors and external toxins can influence behavioral outcomes. Studies on the link between environmental exposure to substances like lead and later aggression highlight the impact of biological damage on impulse control. By examining the physical foundations of human conduct, researchers aim to identify markers that predispose certain individuals to antisocial behavior. This approach emphasizes that while environmental factors are important, their effect is often mediated through the biological functioning and health of the individual.

140. (C) Crime is a behavior acquired through social interaction.
Social learning theories are built on the core assumption that criminal behavior is not an innate trait but a process learned from others. This acquisition occurs through the same mechanisms as any other social education, involving interaction, imitation, and the internalizing of values. Individuals learn the techniques, motives, and attitudes necessary for deviance by associating with those who hold pro-criminal views. By prioritizing the social environment, these theories explain how delinquency is transmitted within a community and shaped by an individual's relationships.

141. (D) All of the above
Merton's strain theory provides a sociological explanation for deviance by examining the Organization of society. It assumes that most people share cultural goals but do not have equal access to the legitimate means for achieving them. This gap creates intense pressure, or strain, leading to various modes of adaptation. Some individuals may continue to follow rules without hope for success, while others may turn to illegal methods. This framework highlights how social structures can encourage criminal behavior among individuals in different positions.

142. (B) Cartographic School
The cartographic school utilized early social statistics to challenge the idea that crime is solely a product of individual choice. By analyzing geographical data, researchers showed that crime rates remained remarkably stable in specific areas over time, regardless of population changes. This finding suggested that external social and environmental factors were the primary drivers of delinquency. This systematic use of data provided a foundation for the scientific study of crime and shifted the focus of the field toward a broader social context.

143. (B) Neo-Classical School
The neo-classical school introduced critical flexibility into the legal system by recognizing that not all individuals possess the same capacity for rational choice. It established the foundations for judicial discretion, allowing courts to consider factors like age, prior record, and mental state when determining sentences. This recognition of individual differences moved the justice system away from a rigid focus on the act itself toward a more fair and individualized application of the law. This approach ensures that punishment accounts for human capacity and circumstances.

144. (B) Social Disorganization Theory

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The multiple factor approach is defined by its integrative and eclectic nature, rejecting the idea that a single cause can explain criminality. Instead, it draws on biological, psychological, and sociological concepts to provide a more comprehensive understanding of deviant behavior. By considering a wide range of variables simultaneously, researchers can account for the diverse and interconnected roots of antisocial conduct across different individuals and contexts. This multifaceted method allows for the development of more nuanced explanations and multifaceted intervention strategies that address the complex reality of crime.

185. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Criminological thought underwent a major transformation as it moved from philosophical speculation toward scientific inquiry. The classical school relied on logical reasoning about human nature and the social contract to develop its principles. In contrast, the positivist school sought to apply the empirical methods used in the natural sciences to the systematic study of society and deviance. This shift prioritized observation and data collection, transforming the field into a rigorous academic discipline focused on identifying the predictable causes of human behavior and social conduct.

186. (C) Cesare Lombroso
Cesare Lombroso is famous for his theory that some individuals are born with a biological predisposition toward criminality. He introduced the concept of atavism, suggesting that offenders possess physical anomalies that represent a reversion to a more primitive stage of human evolution. By focusing on scientific observation and the physical traits of the criminal, his work marked a significant shift away from logical legal philosophy toward biological determinism. His efforts to apply scientific methods to deviance earned him recognition as a founding figure of modern criminology.

187. (D) Focal concerns
Walter Miller identified a specific set of values, known as focal concerns, that define the culture of certain communities and contribute to delinquent behavior. These include an emphasis on toughness, smartness, and excitement, as well as a preoccupation with fate and autonomy from authority. Adherence to these standards provides status and respect within the local subculture but often leads to actions that violate the broader legal system. This perspective highlights that deviance can be a way of fulfilling established cultural expectations within an independent and long-standing social tradition.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Differential opportunity theory builds on the structural concepts of strain by emphasizing the role of illegitimate paths. While Merton identified the pressure that arises when goals are blocked, Cloward and Ohlin argued that the response depends on the specific opportunities available in a neighborhood. This means that access to criminal careers is not equal and is shaped by community organization. By integrating strain with social learning, this framework explains why different environments produce distinct types of delinquent behavior based on the available structural and learning opportunities.

189. (C) Id
In psychoanalytic theory, the personality is composed of different structures that influence human conduct. The primitive component is driven by instinctual urges and operates according to the pleasure principle, seeking immediate gratification of all needs and desires. If this structure dominates the personality, it can lead to impulsive behavior and a total lack of concern for social consequences or logic. This perspective highlights how unresolved internal drives and a failure of regulation by other personality components can result in sudden and aggressive acts of deviance and antisocial behavior.

190. (B) Social ecology
Social ecology investigates the relationship between the physical organization of the urban environment and patterns of criminal behavior. This perspective focuses on how neighborhood characteristics, such as social disorganization and deterioration, influence the frequency of delinquency. By analyzing geographical zones and the stability of community institutions, researchers identify environmental factors that inhibit informal social control. This framework provides a sociological explanation for deviance that prioritizes the impact of the place and

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151. (B) Psycho-Analytical Theory
Sociological theories of deviance investigate how social structures, institutions, and interactions shape human behavior. These perspectives look at the impact of community organization, group learning processes, and the pressure exerted by cultural goals and means. In contrast, psychological models focus on the internal personality structures and unconscious conflicts within an individual. While sociological frameworks analyze the broader environmental and social context, other approaches prioritize internal mental processes as the primary driver of conduct, providing a different level of analysis for understanding crime.

152. (C) Deterrence
The classical school of criminology argues that the primary objective of punishment is to prevent future crime by deterring both the individual and society. Based on the assumption that humans are rational beings, this philosophy suggests that knowing a predictable and proportionate penalty will follow an illegal act will discourage people from committing it. By focusing on creating a certain and swift legal response, this framework seeks to maintain social order through the threat of consequences, prioritizing the act over the person.

153. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Criminological theories can be categorized by the primary causes they identify for deviant behavior, ranging from social structural pressure to biological traits. Some frameworks investigate how individuals acquire criminal values through association, while others look at the impact of urban organization on community stability. Genetic and physiological research also explores the inherited foundations of antisocial conduct. By matching these diverse perspectives to their respective theories, one can understand the multifaceted ways in which scholars have historically analyzed the roots of criminal activity.

154. (C) Lower Class Culture Theory
Walter Miller's theory suggests that delinquency in certain communities is an attempt to live up to the specific standards of an independent subculture. He identified focal concerns, such as toughness and excitement, that are valued by residents in these areas. By pursuing these goals, individuals may naturally engage in behaviors that violate the legal standards of the broader society. This perspective highlights that delinquent conduct is not necessarily a rebellion but a way of achieving status and respect within a peer group with its own values.

155. (C) Hereditary traits
Biological research in criminology has historically investigated the idea that certain behavioral tendencies can be passed down through generations. This perspective suggests that an individual's predisposition toward antisocial conduct may be linked to inherited physiological or genetic factors. By examining lineages and family patterns, researchers sought to find evidence for the role of biology in determining behavior. This focus on inherited traits provides an internal explanation for deviance, contrasting with models that emphasize the role of environmental influences and social learning.

156. (B) 3 and 4
Criminological thought has evolved significantly, moving from spiritual explanations toward more complex biological and social models. The positivist school transformed the field by applying scientific methods and rejecting the absolute focus on free will. Later developments in neo-classical thought introduced critical flexibility, allowing for the consideration of individual capacity and mitigating factors like insanity. These shifts highlight the ongoing efforts to balance the belief in human agency with an understanding of the various deterministic forces that influence an individual's behavior and social conduct.

157. (B) Social Disorganization and Differential Association Theory
The Chicago school of criminology produced two foundational theories that emphasize the importance of social environment in shaping behavior. One perspective focuses on how neighborhood deterioration and weakened institutions inhibit a community's ability to regulate its residents. The other investigates the social process by which individuals acquire criminal values and techniques through interaction with peers. Together, these frameworks show how the physical organization of a city and the nature of social relationships collectively

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Social disorganization theory argues that crime is a product of neighborhood environments where community institutions are weakened. When factors like high poverty and frequent population changes prevent residents from establishing shared norms and strong local ties, the community loses its ability to regulate behavior. This breakdown in informal social control creates a vacuum where delinquency can easily take root and become entrenched. This perspective highlights the importance of social organization and collective efficacy in maintaining order and preventing the development of criminal patterns.

145. (C) Viscerotonic (sociable and relaxed)
Within the framework of somatotyping, researchers linked specific physical builds to distinct temperament types. One specific body type, characterized by a soft and round physique, was traditionally associated with a relaxed, sociable, and comfort-seeking personality. This constitutional approach suggests that an individual's physical form is a primary indicator of their psychological tendencies. By analyzing these traits, early biological theorists sought to find scientific connections between our bodies and our social behavior, aiming to understand the physiological roots of varied human conduct and deviance.

146. (C) Rejecting both goals and means for new ones.
Rebellion is a mode of adaptation where individuals not only reject society's established goals and means but also seek to replace them with a new social order. This differs from other forms of deviance because it involves an active attempt to change the organization of society. Rebels are driven by a belief that the existing structure is unjust or ineffective, and they work to implement alternative values and institutionalized methods. This behavior represents a fundamental challenge to the prevailing cultural and social standards of the time.

147. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The multiple factor approach represents a transition toward a more complex understanding of criminality by rejecting single-cause explanations. It suggests that deviance is a multifaceted phenomenon resulting from the interaction of various biological, psychological, and social influences. By integrating different perspectives, this method acknowledges that different individuals may be driven to crime by different combinations of factors. It provides a more comprehensive framework for research and the development of multifaceted intervention strategies that address the diverse roots of antisocial conduct.

148. (B) Social Ecology
The Chicago school of criminology pioneered the use of social ecology to study the relationship between human behavior and the urban environment. This perspective investigates how the physical and social organization of a city influences crime patterns, focusing on areas with high social disorganization. By analyzing neighborhood characteristics like population turnover and poverty, researchers identify environmental factors that inhibit collective action and informal control. This ecological framework shifted the focus of the field away from individual traits toward a broader understanding of social context.

149. (B) Thorsten Sellin
Thorsten Sellin's theory of culture conflict suggests that crime arises when the conduct norms of different groups are in opposition. In a diverse society, the legal system usually reflects the values of the dominant group, which can clash with the expectations of minority or subordinate populations. When individuals act in accordance with their own cultural norms, they may find themselves in violation of the broader legal code. This perspective highlights how social power and cultural interaction determine what behaviors are defined as delinquent or criminal.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In psychoanalytic theory, the ego is the rational component of the personality responsible for managing internal drives and external reality. A healthy ego effectively balances the primitive urges of the id with the moral constraints of the superego and the practical demands of society. If this mediation fails, an individual may engage in deviant behavior. This psychological perspective highlights the importance of internal personality development and regulation in maintaining social conformity and preventing the development of antisocial or criminal conduct.

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against mainstream values, this perspective suggests that antisocial conduct is a way of living up to the standards of an independent subculture. This highlights the role of autonomous group norms in shaping behavior.

165. (C) It describes a lack of empathy and remorse.
Psychological perspectives on deviance identify specific personality profiles characterized by chronic antisocial conduct and a profound lack of emotional depth. Individuals with these traits often use their charm and manipulative skills for personal gain without feeling guilt for the harm they cause others. While they appear socially competent, they struggle to form meaningful relationships or conform to ethical standards. Understanding these personality traits is essential for identifying patterns of persistent criminality and developing strategies for behavioral intervention that address these deep-seated psychological characteristics.

166. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Environmental criminology focuses on the immediate circumstances and situational factors that allow a crime to take place. Instead of investigating deep-seated psychological motivations, this perspective examines how opportunities and the physical layout of a space influence criminal acts. By analyzing the interaction between people and their surroundings, researchers aim to develop practical strategies, such as improved urban design, to reduce victimization. This approach highlights the importance of environmental context and situational variables in shaping the frequency and location of deviant behavior.

167. (C) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton expanded the concept of anomie to provide a sociological explanation for why certain social structures encourage deviance. He argued that when a society places high importance on material success but restricts access to the legitimate means for achieving it, individuals experience intense pressure. This state of normlessness occurs as the social rules lose their power to regulate behavior. This perspective highlights how the organization of society and the emphasis on wealth can drive individuals toward illegal methods to reach culturally approved goals.

168. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Positivist criminology transformed the field by applying the scientific method to the study of human behavior and rejecting philosophical speculation. Based on the assumption of determinism, this school seeks to identify the root causes of deviance through systematic research. It prioritizes the rehabilitation and treatment of the individual over uniform punishment for the act. Cesare Lombroso is a key figure in this tradition, which shifted the focus of criminology toward scientific observation and the objective analysis of biological, psychological, and social influences.

169. (C) Biological and Constitutional School
The biological and constitutional perspective investigates the internal and physiological traits that may be linked to behavioral tendencies. One specific methodology involves categorized human builds into distinct types to study their relationship with temperament and delinquency. Early researchers in this tradition argued that physical build was a primary indicator of psychological makeup. This approach seeks to find scientific evidence for the relationship between an individual's physical form and their social conduct, aiming to discover the physiological roots of antisocial behavior and human deviance.

170. (C) A is true but R is false.
The multiple factor approach represents a transition toward a more complex understanding of criminality by rejecting single-cause explanations. It suggests that deviance is a multifaceted phenomenon resulting from the interaction of various biological, psychological, and social influences. By integrating different perspectives, this method acknowledges that different individuals may be driven to crime by different combinations of factors. It provides a comprehensive framework for research and the development of multifaceted intervention strategies that address the diverse and interconnected roots of antisocial conduct across different social contexts.

171. (B) Retreatist Subculture
According to the theory of differential opportunity, individuals who fail in both legitimate and illegitimate endeavors may drop

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197. (A) Cloward & Ohlin extended Merton's theory by incorporating the concept of illegitimate opportunity structures.
Differential opportunity theory builds upon the structural foundation of strain theory by adding the role of illegitimate paths. While Merton identified the pressure that arises when goals are unattainable, Cloward and Ohlin argued that the specific response depends on the opportunities available in a neighborhood. This means that access to criminal learning and networks is not equally distributed. By integrating these concepts, the theory provides a more comprehensive explanation for why different communities produce different types of delinquent subcultures based on the available social and structural structure.

198. (C) Eugenics movements and forced sterilization
The focus on inherited traits within early biological criminology led to controversial public policies aimed at controlling the reproduction of those deemed undesirable. Based on the belief that criminality was a hereditary defect, some proponents advocated for eugenics as a way to improve society. This resulted in the implementation of forced sterilization programs in several regions during the early 20th century. These actions highlight the potential for scientific theories about biology and behavior to be used as a justification for ethical violations and the systematic infringement on individual rights.

199. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The concentric zone model is a dynamic framework that describes urban growth through a process of expansion and succession. It posits that as a city develops, each inner zone tends to invade and eventually replace the next outer zone, leading to constant changes in the social and economic landscape. This movement impacts the stability of neighborhoods and the effectiveness of local institutions in regulating behavior. By analyzing these shifts, the model provides a framework for understanding how the evolution of urban space influences community organization and the prevalence of delinquency.

200. (B) The convergence of elements creating victimization opportunities.
Routine activity theory is classified as a victimization perspective because it focuses on the circumstances that allow a crime event to occur. It suggests that deviance happens when a motivated offender encounters a suitable target without a capable guardian. Instead of looking at the internal motivations of the individual, this theory investigates how everyday activities and environmental conditions create opportunities for victimization. By understanding these patterns, researchers and policymakers can develop strategies to reduce the likelihood of criminal acts by addressing the situational factors that facilitate them in society.

201. (C) The Enlightenment
The transition from spiritual explanations of deviance toward the principles of the classical school was part of a broader intellectual movement known as the enlightenment. This period emphasized the importance of reason, logic, and individual agency over supernatural beliefs. Criminological thought shifted to view humans as rational beings who make conscious choices and are subject to the social contract. This focus on rationality established the foundation for modern legal systems that prioritize individual responsibility and the use of predictable, proportionate punishment to maintain social order through deterrence.

202. (B) Biological and Constitutional School
Biological and constitutional perspectives investigate the internal and physiological foundations of behavioral tendencies. To separate the influence of genetics from the environment, researchers in this tradition frequently utilize specialized study designs involving twins and adopted individuals. By comparing the behavior of identical twins, who share all their genes, with fraternal twins, they can estimate the role of inheritance. Adoption studies further help to identify biological predispositions toward antisocial conduct. These methods aim to discover the scientific roots of how our biological makeup influences our social behavior and deviance.

203. (B) 2, 3, and 4
Social learning theories identify criminal behavior as a process acquired through social interaction rather than being an innate biological trait. These perspectives, including early work on imitation and later models of differential association, emphasize how individuals acquire the

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178. (C) Psycho-analytical theory attributes crime to free will and rational choice.
Criminological theories provide diverse explanations for deviance, ranging from rational choice to deterministic biological and social models. While some perspectives emphasize human agency and deterrence, others investigate the influence of neighborhood characteristics and social interaction. Psychoanalytic models, however, focus on internal personality structures and unconscious conflicts rather than rational decision-making. Correctly identifying these fundamental assumptions is essential for understanding how various frameworks analyze the roots of crime through different lenses, including environmental, psychological, and sociological influences on human behavior and social order.

179. (C) All of the above
Sutherland's theory of differential association identifies criminal behavior as a process learned through interaction within intimate personal groups. This acquisition involves more than just techniques; it also includes the internalizing of motives, attitudes, and rationalizations that favor violating the law. Individuals become delinquent when they are exposed to an excess of these pro-criminal definitions. While general needs and values are important, they do not fully explain deviance. This framework highlights the role of social experience and environment in shaping an individual's path toward antisocial conduct.

180. (B) When the norms of two different cultures clash.
Primary culture conflict occurs when the behavioral standards and values of two distinct cultural groups come into direct opposition. This is frequently observed in pluralistic societies where the legal system reflects the norms of the dominant group, which may clash with the traditional expectations of immigrant or minority populations. When individuals follow the standards of their own culture, they may inadvertently violate the laws of the broader society. This perspective highlights how social power and cultural diversity influence the definition of what is considered criminal behavior.

181. (B) Crime is not randomly distributed, but follows patterns.
The cartographic school utilized early social statistics to demonstrate that criminal activity is not accidental or purely a matter of individual choice. By analyzing geographical data, researchers showed that crime rates follow predictable patterns across different regions and urban areas. These findings suggested that external social and environmental conditions are primary drivers of delinquency. This systematic use of data provided a scientific foundation for the field and shifted the focus toward a broader understanding of how the organization of society influences human behavior and social order.

182. (C) Collective efficacy and strong neighborhood institutions
Social disorganization theory posits that certain community characteristics act as a safeguard against delinquent behavior. When residents have strong social ties and active local institutions, they can work together to maintain order and monitor the actions of young people. This collective efficacy establishes shared norms and provides the informal social control necessary to prevent crime from becoming entrenched. This perspective highlights the importance of neighborhood stability and social organization in creating a safe environment and inhibiting the development of persistent criminal patterns in a community.

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183. (C) Differential Opportunity Theory
Differential opportunity theory provides a complex explanation for deviance by integrating concepts of strain and subculture. It suggests that individuals experience pressure when legitimate goals are unattainable, but their specific response is determined by the learning environment of their neighborhood. Depending on the availability of organized criminal networks or violent street gangs, youth will adopt different delinquent values. This framework highlights how the interaction between social structural pressure and the available illegitimate paths shapes the development and nature of various criminal subcultures within a community.

184. (C) Borrows concepts from various theoretical perspectives.

out and form a retreatist subculture. These individuals abandon the pursuit of mainstream success goals and the use of organized criminal methods, often turning to drug use or a vagrant lifestyle. This behavior represents a withdrawal from society's competitive pressures and expectations. This mode of adaptation occurs when all paths to achieving status are perceived as being closed, leading to a significant rejection of common norms.

172. (B) Influence of geography on neighborhood crime rates.
Social ecology investigates how the physical and social organization of an environment impacts patterns of human behavior. This perspective focuses on the relationship between geography and community stability, identifying specific urban zones where crime is consistently high. By analyzing factors like neighborhood deterioration and population turnover, researchers highlight how environmental conditions inhibit collective action and informal social control. This ecological framework provides a sociological explanation for deviance that moves beyond individual traits to look at the broader organization of space and community life.

173. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The history of criminology is defined by key concepts and the theorists who proposed them to explain deviant behavior. Some models focus on urban zones and the spatial distribution of crime, while others investigate the psychological frustration that arises from a lack of status. Research has also explored the roles of social imitation and cognitive identification in the development of criminal values. By linking these proponents to their ideas, one can understand the diverse frameworks used to analyze the biological, psychological, and social roots of crime.

174. (B) Anomie Theory
Social strain theories investigate how the organization of society exerts pressure on individuals to violate social norms. These perspectives look at the gap between culturally valued goals and the institutionalized means available to reach them. Anomie theory is a prominent example of this tradition, focusing on the state of normlessness that occurs when this discrepancy is widespread. By highlighting systemic obstacles, these models provide a sociological explanation for deviance that emphasizes the influence of social structure and cultural expectations over purely individual traits.

175. (B) The Classical School
The classical school of criminology is built on the philosophical principles of the enlightenment, including the idea of utility. This concept suggests that laws and social policies should be designed to provide the greatest benefit for the largest number of people. Based on the assumption of rationality, the school advocates for a legal system that uses predictable and proportionate punishment to maintain social order and deter crime. This approach prioritizes a fair and consistent application of justice based on the social contract and human agency.

176. (B) Classical School
The classical school argues for a justice system where the law is clearly defined and punishments are consistently applied to the act itself. Based on the belief in rationality and free will, this philosophy assumes that a fixed and certain penalty will deter individuals from committing crimes. This approach seeks to maintain predictability and fairness by minimizing judicial discretion and prioritizing the legal definition of the offense over individual characteristics. The goal is to discourage illegal conduct through the threat of known and proportionate consequences.

177. (B) Biological and Constitutional
Biological research in criminology investigates how physiological processes and chemical balances influence behavioral outcomes. Some studies focus on the functioning of the endocrine system, suggesting that imbalances in hormones produced by various glands can lead to increased aggression or impulsivity. By examining the link between physical health and social conduct, researchers aim to identify markers that predispose certain individuals to deviance. This approach highlights the complex interaction between internal biological functioning and the way we respond to stimuli in our social and environmental contexts.

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its social structure over individual biological or psychological traits, looking at the broader context of urban life.

191. (C) 1, 3, and 4
The neo-classical school introduced critical flexibility into modern legal thought by acknowledging that human agency is often limited by individual circumstances. While it maintains a general belief in free will and deterrence, it recognizes that factors like age and mental state can reduce criminal responsibility. These principles formed the basis for legal concepts such as the insanity plea and diminished responsibility. By incorporating these considerations, the justice system moved toward a more fair and individualized application of the law, ensuring that punishment accounts for an individual's capacity and conditions.

192. (C) Social Ecology
Social ecology focuses on how the spatial and social organization of the environment impacts crime rates across different urban zones. Researchers in this tradition are specifically interested in why areas with high population turnover and deterioration experience significantly more delinquency than stable residential neighborhoods. By analyzing these geographical differences, they highlight the role of community stability and informal social control in maintaining social order. This ecological perspective provides a framework for understanding how the physical and social structure of a city influences the prevalence and distribution of deviant behavior.

193. (B) Gabriel Tarde
Gabriel Tarde proposed that social behavior, including criminal activity, is acquired through a process of imitation rather than being an inherent trait. He argued that individuals copy the actions and values of those around them, particularly those they perceive as socially superior or more modern. This process follows specific laws based on proximity and frequency of contact. His work emphasized the importance of social interaction and diffusion in the development of deviance, providing an early foundation for later learning theories that highlight the role of environment and peer influence.

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194. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Criminological theories provide diverse explanations for the causes of deviance, ranging from structural pressure to group learning and neighborhood characteristics. Some frameworks investigate the gap between goals and means, while others focus on how individuals acquire criminal values through association. Cultural perspectives explore the focal concerns that drive behavior in certain communities, and ecological models analyze the impact of social disorganization on order. By matching these key ideas to their respective theories, one can understand the multifaceted ways in which scholars have historically analyzed the roots of crime.

195. (D) Asthenic
Within the framework of somatotyping, researchers categorized human physiques into three primary types to study their relationship with temperament and behavior. These types include the thin and fragile build, the soft and round build, and the muscular and athletic build. Early constitutional theorists argued that an individual's physical form was a primary indicator of their psychological tendencies and likelihood of engaging in delinquency. This approach sought scientific evidence for biological determinism, aiming to discover the physiological foundations that predispose certain individuals toward antisocial conduct and varied social behavior.

196. (C) Anomie Theory
Anomie theory provides a sociological explanation for deviance by examining the disconnect between culturally emphasized goals and the structural means to achieve them. When a society places high value on success, such as wealth, but restricts legitimate paths for reaching it, individuals experience intense strain. This state of normlessness occurs as social rules lose their power to regulate conduct. This perspective highlights how the organization of society and the pressure for success can drive individuals toward illegal methods, demonstrating how structural obstacles and cultural expectations collectively encourage criminal outcomes.

influence the development and transmission of delinquent behavior in communities.

158. (C) Conflict Subculture
According to the theory of differential opportunity, the nature of delinquent behavior is shaped by the structure of chances in a neighborhood. In areas where neither legitimate nor illegitimate paths to success are available, youth often experience intense frustration. This leads to the emergence of subcultures characterized by violence and territorial conduct as a means of achieving status and respect. These groups use aggression to gain the social recognition that is otherwise unavailable through established institutional or criminal channels in their community.

159. (C) Mark's behavior results from low IQ and poor neighborhood.
The multiple factor approach emphasizes that criminal behavior results from a confluence of various biological, psychological, and sociological influences. Instead of relying on a single cause, this method investigates how an individual's personal traits, such as intelligence, interact with their external environment, like neighborhood conditions, to produce deviance. This multifaceted perspective acknowledges the complexity of human conduct and allows for more comprehensive explanations that account for the diverse and interconnected roots of antisocial behavior across different social contexts and individuals.

160. (C) Differential Association Theory
Sutherland's theory of differential association identifies the acquisition of criminal behavior as a learned social process. Its core principle is that individuals become delinquent when they are exposed to an excess of definitions that favor violating the law over those that support conformity. This learning includes the technical skills for the act as well as the motives and rationalizations for it. By focusing on the balance of attitudes encountered in personal groups, this framework explains how social association and environment drive the development of deviance.

161. (B) The Gini coefficient and income inequality.
Economic perspectives on criminality focus on how material conditions and the distribution of resources within a society influence behavioral outcomes. These theories argue that high levels of income inequality and limited economic opportunities can drive individuals toward deviant acts as a means of survival or to achieve wealth. By analyzing metrics like the Gini coefficient, researchers investigate the link between financial stability and crime rates. This approach highlights how systemic economic factors and social stratification contribute to the prevalence of property-related offenses.

162. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The history of criminological thought progressed through distinct stages characterized by different methods and assumptions. The field began with early spiritual explanations, followed by the enlightenment's focus on rational choice and the social contract. Later, scientific positivism introduced the systematic study of biological and psychological traits. Finally, sociological models emerged to analyze how urban structure and social interaction influence behavior. This chronological development reflects a growing complexity in how society understands and addresses the various root causes of criminal conduct and deviance.

163. (C) Opportunity structure shapes delinquent behavior.
Differential opportunity theory suggests that the organization of a community determines the specific type of delinquency that emerges among its youth. While individuals face strain when goals are unattainable, their response is shaped by whether they have access to organized criminal networks or violent street gangs. This framework highlights that illegitimate opportunities are not equally distributed, just like legitimate ones. By integrating strain and social learning, this theory explains how neighborhood structure influences the development of distinct subcultures based on available paths to status.

164. (B) Are a long-established and independent tradition.
Walter Miller argued that delinquency in certain communities is a product of its own unique and long-established cultural framework. He identified focal concerns, such as toughness and excitement, that are deeply embedded in the lives of residents and provide a source of status. Unlike theories that view delinquency as a reaction

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techniques and motives for deviance from others. This acquisition occurs through communication and the internalizing of pro-criminal attitudes. By focusing on the social environment and the acquisition of values, these theories explain how delinquency is transmitted within a community and shaped by an individual's associations and peer influences over time.

204. (C) The influence of unconscious childhood mental processes.
Psychoanalytic perspectives on deviance focus on how internal personality structures and early experiences shape behavioral outcomes. These theories investigate the role of unconscious conflicts and the development of psychological structures like the id, ego, and superego in regulating impulses. They suggest that criminal behavior can stem from unresolved childhood traumas or an imbalance in these internal mental components. This approach highlights the importance of deep-seated psychological processes in determining conduct, providing an internal explanation for deviance that moves beyond environmental influences or rational choice models of human behavior.

205. (A) Economic theories of crime
Economic perspectives on criminality suggest that material conditions and financial stability are the primary drivers of illegal behavior. These theories argue that when individuals face poverty or limited access to resources, they may turn to crime as a rational survival strategy or a response to deprivation. By focusing on the relationship between wealth distribution and delinquency, this approach highlights how systemic inequality and class struggle can influence the frequency of offenses. This highlights the role of material incentives and social stratification in shaping patterns of criminal activity in society.

206. (B) Ritualist
Ritualism is a mode of adaptation where an individual abandons the cultural pursuit of success but remains committed to following society's rules. This person rejects the goal of achieving wealth or status, perhaps because they perceive it as unattainable, but they continue to adhere rigidly to institutionalized means and procedures. Their behavior is characterized by a mechanical conformity to the rules of their job without any expectation of reaching the ultimate reward. This type of deviance represents a withdrawal from the competitive pressures of the success-oriented cultural success model.

207. (B) The nature of the neighborhood, not the people.
Shaw and McKay's research identified social disorganization as the primary cause of delinquency in urban environments. They argued that consistently high crime rates in certain zones were a reflection of neighborhood characteristics, such as physical deterioration and population turnover, rather than the specific individuals living there. These environmental factors prevent a community from establishing strong local institutions and shared norms, inhibiting its ability to effectively regulate behavior. This perspective highlights that crime is a product of the social organization of a place and its ecological structure over time.

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208. (D) Neo-Classical School
The neo-classical school introduced critical flexibility into modern legal systems by recognizing that factors beyond an individual's control can limit their agency. It established the foundations for the concept of diminished responsibility, allowing the law to account for an individual's mental state and capacity. This shift moved the justice system away from a rigid focus on the act itself toward a more nuanced application of the law that considers individual circumstances. By incorporating these principles, the legal system ensures a more fair and individualized application of justice for all.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social ecology theories focus on how the physical and social organization of an environment influences patterns of behavior across entire neighborhoods. By analyzing macro-level factors like social disorganization and community deterioration, they explain why certain areas have consistently high crime rates. However, because they prioritize structural influences over individual decision-making, they often struggle to explain why many residents in these areas do not engage in deviance. This highlights the importance of integrating both environmental and individual perspectives to fully understand

Social learning theories focus on the social and psychological mechanisms through which individuals acquire criminal values and techniques from others. These models investigate the importance of interaction, imitation, and identification in the development of deviant behavior. In contrast, strain theories explore the pressure caused by a disjunction between societal goals and institutionalized means. While social learning prioritize the acquisition of values through relationships, structural models focus on the organization of society and the pressure it exerts on entire groups. Distinguishing these frameworks is essential for understanding the diverse roots of criminality.

249. (B) Classical School
The classical school of criminology is built on the philosophy of human rationality and the belief in free will. A central principle in this tradition is the idea that individuals engage in a mental calculation of potential pleasure against likely pain before committing any act. This hedonistic calculus assumes that rational beings will choose to avoid deviance if they know a predictable and proportionate punishment will follow. This philosophy forms the basis for modern legal systems that use certain and swift consequences to maintain social order and deter crime through the threat of consequences.

250. (A) Gabriel Tarde
Gabriel Tarde proposed several laws of imitation to explain how social behavior, including criminal activity, is acquired through observation. He argued that individuals are more likely to copy the actions of those they perceive as being socially superior or those with whom they have close and frequent contact. This means that fashions, values, and techniques tend to diffuse through society based on social hierarchy and physical proximity. By understanding these patterns of imitation, researchers can analyze how specific behaviors spread through different groups and across various social and environmental contexts over time.

251. (B) The Neo-Classical School introduced the consideration of mitigating factors affecting rational choice.
The Neo-Classical approach represents a refinement of earlier philosophies by acknowledging that certain conditions can impair human rationality. While maintaining the belief that individuals generally choose to commit crimes, this perspective introduces flexibility. It allows for judicial discretion when considering factors like age or mental capacity, which were previously ignored in the pursuit of rigid uniformity.

252. (A) To deter the individual and others by making the cost of crime outweigh its benefit.
In this philosophical framework, the primary objective is to prevent future offenses through effective deterrence. It operates on the assumption that individuals are rational calculators who weigh pleasure against pain. Therefore, a legal system must ensure that the negative consequences of a criminal act are consistently applied and severe enough to outweigh any potential gain.

253. (C) The Neo-Classical School
This specific approach recognizes that not all individuals possess the same level of rational capacity at all times. By considering a person's developmental stage and maturity, the framework allows for more individualized justice. It modifies the rigid application of law to account for mitigating circumstances, such as youth, which might hinder a person's ability to fully grasp their actions.

254. (D) Humans are rational actors who calculate the consequences of their actions.
The core belief here is that individuals are autonomous agents endowed with the ability to make logical choices. Every action is seen as the result of a deliberate calculation where the person evaluates potential benefits and drawbacks. This perspective excludes the influence of supernatural forces or biological defects, focusing instead on the exercise of conscious and independent decision-making.

255. (C) It justified harsh and ritualistic punishments to combat supernatural evil.
When deviant behavior is attributed to supernatural forces or possession, the societal reaction focuses on eliminating the perceived evil. This logic historically justified the use of extremely harsh, often ritualized methods intended to cleanse or exorcise the spiritual threat. Because the offender was seen as a vessel

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can clash with these standards. This perspective highlights that deviance is not an inherent quality of an act but a label applied when clashing norms occur in the same space. This emphasizes the role of social interaction and power in defining crime.

217. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The history of criminology is defined by foundational schools and theorists who proposed different explanations for deviant behavior. Early perspectives emphasized human agency and rational choice, while later scientific research investigated biological traits and atavism. Sociological models also emerged to analyze how urban structure and neighborhood organization influence crime. Strain theories further explore the impact of the gap between societal goals and means on behavior. By linking these proponents to their respective frameworks, one can understand the multifaceted ways in which scholars have historically analyzed the roots of crime.

218. (C) Fail in both legitimate and illegitimate endeavors.
According to the theory of differential opportunity, individuals who cannot find success through either legitimate or illegitimate paths may form a retreatist subculture. These individuals abandon both the commonly accepted goals of wealth and status and the use of organized criminal methods. Instead of trying to innovate or fight for status, they withdraw from society's competitive pressures, often turning to drug use or a vagrant lifestyle. This mode of adaptation occurs when all perceived avenues for achieving social recognition and success are seen as being completely closed to them.

219. (B) Impulsivity, lack of remorse, and callous victimization.
Psychological perspectives on deviance describe a specific personality profile characterized by chronic antisocial conduct and a profound lack of emotional depth. Individuals with these traits often display impulsive behavior and use manipulation to achieve their goals without feeling guilt for the harm they cause. While they appear socially competent, they fail to form meaningful relationships or internalize social norms. Understanding these traits is essential for identifying patterns of persistent criminality and callous victimization, providing an internal explanation for antisocial behavior that moves beyond environmental or structural influences on human conduct.

220. (C) Applying scientific methods to study the criminal.
The most significant contribution of the positivist school was the transformation of criminology into a scientific discipline. By prioritizing empirical observation and systematic measurement, this school moved the field away from purely philosophical speculation about human nature. It introduced the use of scientific methods to study the internal and external characteristics of the individual, seeking to identify the biological, psychological, and social causes of deviance. This shift toward evidence-based research provided the foundation for modern academic criminology and the development of targeted intervention and rehabilitation programs for offenders.

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221. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Criminological theories provide diverse frameworks for understanding the complex roots of deviant behavior. Some perspectives emphasize the role of human agency and rational choice, while others use scientific methods to identify biological and social determinants. Structural models investigate how community organization and the gap between cultural goals and means influence behavior. Research also explores how individuals acquire criminal values through social interaction. Collectively, these frameworks highlight that crime can be understood through legal philosophy, biological traits, and environmental factors, providing a multifaceted view of the causes of antisocial conduct.

222. (B) A societal condition of normlessness resulting from a goal-means disjunction.
Robert Merton adapted the concept of anomie to explain how social structures encourage deviance. He argued that when a society emphasizes success, such as wealth, but restricts legitimate access to the means for reaching it, individuals experience intense strain. This societal condition of normlessness occurs as social rules lose their power to effectively regulate behavior. This perspective highlights how the organization of society and the pressure for success can drive individuals toward illegal methods, demonstrating how structural obstacles

264. (D) Seeks to find determined, scientifically measurable causes of crime.
This specific branch aligns with broader scientific perspectives because it utilizes empirical methods to identify measurable causes of behavior. It rejects the idea of unconstrained free will, instead looking for biological factors that determine human actions. The use of observation and data to study physical traits ensures that the focus remains on finding scientific explanations for criminality.

265. (A) Hereditary Traits
Investigating lineage and generational patterns allows researchers to identify potential genetic influences on behavior. This approach looks for evidence that certain tendencies are passed down through biological inheritance rather than being purely environmental. By tracing family trees and studying related individuals, proponents seek to demonstrate that criminality has a significant hereditary component that persists across multiple generations.

266. (B) It demonstrated that crime rates are not random but geographically concentrated.
This perspective revolutionized the field by showing that criminal activity is not spread evenly across a territory. Through the use of mapping and statistical analysis, researchers demonstrated that offenses tend to cluster in specific locations. This discovery shifted attention toward the characteristics of the environment itself, suggesting that spatial factors play a crucial role in the occurrence of crime.

267. (B) Poverty, inequality, and lack of legitimate opportunity.
These theories argue that behavior is significantly influenced by the material conditions of a person's life. When legitimate ways to acquire resources are blocked by systemic issues like poverty or unemployment, individuals may turn to illegal means. This perspective views crime as a practical response to economic hardship and the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunity within society.

268. (A) Broader social, environmental, and structural factors.
Both frameworks move away from analyzing individual pathology and instead examine the broader contexts that shape human behavior. They focus on the social, structural, and environmental conditions that create high-risk areas or push individuals toward deviance. By emphasizing external forces rather than internal defects, they seek to explain patterns of crime through the lens of societal organization.

269. (C) Cartographic School and Economic Theories
Utilizing spatial data to analyze how crime correlates with specific social conditions involves combining different structural perspectives. Mapping incidents identifies where activity is concentrated, while linking these patterns to economic factors like unemployment provides a reason for the clustering. This combined approach highlights how the physical environment and financial stability together influence the prevalence of criminal acts in urban areas.

270. (D) By applying the idea of rational choice to a context of structural economic constraints.
This perspective reconciles two major schools of thought by acknowledging that while individuals make choices, those choices are restricted by social conditions. It suggests that a person may rationally decide to commit a crime, but that decision is driven by external pressures like poverty. By combining individual agency with environmental determinism, it provides a nuanced view of behavioral motivation.

271. (C) Criminality results from unresolved conflicts within the individual's psyche.
This framework suggests that criminal acts are the outward manifestation of deep-seated internal disturbances. These issues often stem from early childhood experiences that were never properly addressed or resolved. The focus is on the intricate dynamics between different parts of the human mind, viewing deviance as a result of psychological dysfunction rather than rational choice or biological defects.

272. (B) An inability to control instinctual drives and a lack of remorse.
Within this model, the part of the personality responsible for morality and social norms plays a vital role in regulating behavior. If this internal conscience is underdeveloped, an individual may lack the ability to feel guilt or restrain their aggressive impulses. This leads to a higher

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conscious control. This perspective argues that actions are the result of biological, psychological, and social factors rather than simple rational choice or free will. By scientific observation and research, proponents of this view aim to identify the predictable causes of deviance. This shift away from logical legal philosophy toward scientific inquiry transformed the field, prioritizing the discovery of the underlying forces that govern human conduct and social behavior.

230. (C) Lower class culture theory
Social strain theories investigate how the organization of society and the gap between cultural goals and means exerts pressure on individuals to violate norms. While many perspectives focus on the frustration caused by structural obstacles, some theories identify independent cultural traditions within specific communities that have their own set of values. Distinguishing between these structural pressures and autonomous subcultural norms is essential for understanding how various frameworks analyze the roots of crime. This highlights the different ways in which society and culture can influence the development of deviant behavior and social order.

231. (B) Early Biological Positivism
Early biological positivism transformed criminology by applying scientific measurement and observation to the study of the individual criminal. Researchers in this tradition utilized anthropometry to measure various physical traits, such as skull size and body shape, seeking to identify physical anomalies that indicated a predisposition toward deviance. Based on the belief that behavior is biologically determined, they aimed to find objective evidence for criminality. This shift moved the focus of the field away from purely legal philosophy toward an investigation of the physiological and constitutional foundations of human conduct and antisocial behavior.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The classical school emerged as a reaction to the arbitrary and cruel justice systems of the pre-enlightenment era. Its primary objective was to create a more rational and predictable legal system by codifying crimes and punishments in law. Based on the assumption that humans are rational beings, this philosophy suggests that clear consequences will deter individuals from committing crimes. By emphasizing the social contract and the principle of utility, this framework sought to ensure consistency and fairness in the application of justice through certain and swift consequences.

233. (C) Definitions favorable to law violation
Social learning theorists focus on the social and psychological mechanisms through which individuals acquire criminal values and techniques. A central concept in this tradition is the internalizing of definitions, or attitudes, that either support or oppose violating the law. By associating with others who hold pro-criminal views, people learn the motives and rationalizations for deviance. This acquisition occurs through communication within intimate personal groups, emphasizing that delinquency is a learned process. This highlights the role of social environment and group relationships in shaping an individual's path toward antisocial conduct.

234. (B) A methodological approach considering many variables.
The multiple factor approach is characterized by its integrative and multifaceted method of studying criminality. Instead of relying on a single all-encompassing theory, researchers using this perspective investigate how a wide variety of biological, psychological, and social variables interact to influence behavior. By considering numerous influences simultaneously, this methodology acknowledges the complexity of human conduct and allows for more comprehensive and nuanced explanations of deviance. This approach provides a framework for analyzing the diverse and interconnected roots of antisocial behavior across different individuals and social contexts.

235. (B) The Cartographic School
The cartographic school was the first to challenge the traditional focus on individual free choice by pointing to social and geographical statistics. By analyzing data on the spatial distribution of crime, researchers demonstrated that rates of delinquency remained remarkably stable in specific areas over time. These findings suggested

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and cultural expectations collectively encourage criminal outcomes in various social positions.

223. (A) Clashing norms when individuals move between cultures.
Culture conflict theory suggests that crime arises when the behavioral standards and norms of different social groups come into opposition. In pluralistic societies, individuals who belong to immigrant or minority populations may follow their own traditional expectations, which can clash with the legal standards set by the dominant culture. This perspective highlights how delinquency can be a product of these clashing norms rather than individual pathology. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the social and cultural context in defining what behaviors are considered criminal in a diverse society.

224. (C) Environmental Criminology
Environmental criminology focuses on the immediate situational factors and physical surroundings that influence the occurrence of criminal acts. This perspective examines how urban design, lighting, and the presence of surveillance can reduce the opportunities for crime by making spaces less attractive to motivated offenders. By addressing these external variables, researchers and urban planners aim to develop practical strategies for making communities safer. This approach highlights the importance of the built environment and situational context in shaping the frequency and location of deviant behavior and victimization in society.

225. (D) Albert Cohen
Albert Cohen proposed that delinquent subcultures emerge as a collective response to the status frustration experienced by youth who fail in the mainstream system. These individuals form groups where status is gained by excelling in behaviors that are often non-utilitarian, malicious, and a direct inversion of middle-class values. This reaction formation allows them to achieve social recognition that is otherwise unavailable. This perspective highlights how the psychological pressure created by failing to meet dominant social standards can drive individuals toward deviant subcultures and persistent patterns of antisocial behavior.

226. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The neo-classical school represents an important transition in legal thought by introducing flexibility into the rigid principles of earlier theories. While it maintains a general belief in human agency and free will, it acknowledges that not all individuals possess the same capacity for rational choice. By allowing for the consideration of factors like mental illness and age, the school modified strict legal doctrines to ensure a more fair application of justice. This shift established the legal foundations for modern concepts such as the insanity plea and diminished responsibility.

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227. (B) Social ecology and environmental criminology
The cartographic school utilized early social statistics to demonstrate that criminal activity is not accidental and follows predictable spatial patterns. By analyzing geographical data, researchers showed that crime rates remained stable in specific areas over time, regardless of population changes. This systematic use of data provided a foundation for the scientific study of crime and shifted the focus toward a broader understanding of how the organization of urban space influences behavior. These findings directly inform modern ecological and environmental perspectives that emphasize the role of location and situational context.

228. (B) Not everyone has access to illegitimate opportunities.
Differential opportunity theory extends the structural foundation of strain theory by highlighting the importance of illegitimate paths. While Merton identified the pressure that arises when cultural goals are unattainable, Cloward and Ohlin argued that the specific response depends on the opportunities available in an individual's neighborhood. This means that access to criminal learning and organized networks is not equally distributed. By integrating strain with social learning, this framework explains why different environments produce different types of delinquent subcultures based on the available structural and learning opportunities in the community.

229. (C) Determinism
Determinism is a fundamental principle in criminology that suggests human behavior is shaped by various forces beyond an individual's

an individual's path toward antisocial conduct and the transmission of criminal behavior.

242. (A) Cohen focused on status frustration, while Miller focused on focal concerns.
Subculture theories provide different explanations for delinquency by emphasizing various motivations. Some models focus on the psychological frustration that occurs when youth fail to achieve status in the mainstream system, leading to a rejection of middle-class values. Other perspectives identify independent cultural traditions within specific communities that have their own established focal concerns, such as toughness and excitement. While one highlights the role of status-related pressure, the other prioritizes adherence to a long-standing subcultural framework. Both emphasize the influence of social environment and group values on individual behavioral outcomes.

243. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of a psychopathic personality is a psychological and clinical term used to describe a specific cluster of antisocial traits. Within various psychological and psychoanalytic theories, it refers to individuals who display a chronic lack of empathy and remorse for their actions. While these individuals may appear superficially charming, they struggle to internalize social norms or form meaningful relationships. Understanding this personality profile is essential for identifying patterns of persistent criminality and developing behavioral interventions, providing an internal explanation for antisocial conduct that moves beyond environmental or structural influences.

244. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Criminological schools utilize different methods of inquiry to investigate the causes of deviant behavior. Some perspectives rely on logical and philosophical arguments about human nature, while others use geographical mapping to analyze crime statistics. Clinical case studies and dream analysis are used to explore unconscious psychological conflicts, while the measurement of physical traits is used in biological research. By matching these methods to their respective frameworks, one can understand the diverse ways in which scholars have historically analyzed the roots of crime through logical, spatial, and scientific observation.

245. (B) macro; micro
Criminological analysis occurs at different levels, ranging from broad social structures to individual psychological processes. Concepts like anomie focus on the macro-level organization of society and the state of normlessness caused by a disjunction between goals and means. In contrast, theories of differential association investigate the micro-level social and psychological mechanisms through which an individual acquires deviant values from others. This distinction between structural and social interaction levels is essential for understanding how various frameworks provide a comprehensive and multifaceted view of the complex causes of criminal behavior.

246. (B) Social ecology theory
Social ecology investigates the relationship between the physical organization of the environment and patterns of human behavior. This perspective views delinquency not as an individual pathology but as a characteristic of specific locations where social conditions are deteriorated. By focusing on urban zones with high disorganization and weakened institutions, researchers identify environmental factors that inhibit collective action and informal social control. This ecological framework provides a sociological explanation for deviance that prioritizes the impact of the place and its community structure over purely internal biological or psychological traits of the people living there.

247. (C) Empiricism, observation, and measurement.
The positivist school transformed criminology by shifting the focus from philosophical speculation toward scientific inquiry. This approach emphasizes the importance of empiricism, prioritizing the use of direct observation and systematic measurement to study human behavior. Based on the belief that conduct is determined by internal and external forces, positivists aim to discover the objective laws that govern deviance. This commitment to evidence-based research provided the foundation for the development of modern academic criminology, moving the field toward a more rigorous and scientific understanding of the complex causes of crime.

248. (D) Anomie Theory

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the complex and multifaceted roots of antisocial behavior.

210. (B) Classical School
The classical school of criminology is built on the philosophy of human rationality and the belief in free will. A central concept in this tradition is the idea that individuals weigh the potential pleasure of an act against the likely pain of consequences before deciding to behave. This hedonistic calculus assumes that rational beings will choose to avoid crime if they know a predictable and proportionate punishment will follow. This principle forms the basis for legal systems that use certain and swift penalties to maintain social order through deterrence.

211. (B) Routine Activity Theory
Routine activity theory provides a situational explanation for deviance by focusing on the circumstances that facilitate a crime event. It suggests that criminal acts occur when three specific elements converge in time and space: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian. Instead of investigating the deep-seated motivations of individuals, this perspective examines how everyday activities and environment create opportunities for crime. By addressing these situational factors, researchers and policymakers can develop practical strategies to reduce the likelihood of victimization in society.

212. (D) All of the above
Social learning theories posit that criminal behavior is acquired through a process of social interaction and communication rather than being an inherent trait. This acquisition involves the same mechanisms as any other social education, where individuals learn the techniques, motives, and attitudes for deviance from others. By associating with those who hold pro-criminal views, people internalize the values necessary for antisocial conduct. This framework highlights the importance of the social environment and group relationships in shaping an individual's path toward delinquency and the transmission of criminal behavior.

213. (D) Biological and Constitutional School
The biological and constitutional perspective investigates the internal and physiological traits that may be linked to behavioral outcomes. One specific methodology, known as somatotyping, involves categorizing human builds into distinct types to study their relationship with temperament and delinquency. Early researchers in this tradition argued that physical build was a primary indicator of an individual's psychological makeup and predisposition toward antisocial conduct. This approach sought scientific evidence for biological determinism, aiming to discover the physiological foundations that influence how our bodies relate to our social behavior and deviance.

214. (B) Anomie
Anomie is a sociological concept that describes a state of normlessness within a society. This condition often occurs during periods of rapid social change when established rules and values lose their power to regulate human conduct. Without clear guidance from social norms, individuals may experience intense pressure or confusion, leading to an increase in deviant behavior. This perspective highlights how the organization of society and the stability of its institutions are essential for maintaining social order and providing the collective framework necessary to prevent widespread antisocial or criminal activity.

215. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Albert Cohen's theory of delinquent subcultures suggests that many acts of delinquency are not driven by a desire for material gain. Instead, he argued that much of this behavior is non-utilitarian, malicious, and negativistic, representing a direct rejection of mainstream values. Youth who struggle to achieve status in the dominant system form groups where they can gain respect by excelling in behaviors that invert middle-class standards. This perspective highlights that deviance can be a psychological solution to status frustration rather than a rational pursuit of financial rewards.

216. (B) Culture Conflict Theory
Culture conflict theory suggests that the definition of what is considered criminal is often a reflection of social power. In diverse societies, the legal system typically represents the values and conduct norms of the dominant cultural group. Minority groups or immigrant populations may follow their own traditional expectations, which

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for dark influences, the focus was on spiritual purification rather than rehabilitation.

256. (B) The Positivist School employs the scientific method to study offenders, while the Classical School focuses on legal principles.
The shift toward a scientific approach involved moving away from abstract philosophical debates about law and justice. Instead, researchers began to apply the scientific method to study the physical, psychological, and social traits of offenders. This transition prioritized empirical observation and data collection over the legalistic analysis of crime, seeking to uncover the underlying causes of deviant behavior.

257. (D) Individualized treatment and rehabilitation based on the offender's specific condition.
Within this scientific framework, the focus of the justice system shifts from punishing the act to treating the individual. Because behavior is viewed as determined by various internal and external factors, responses must be tailored to the specific needs of the offender. The ultimate goal is rehabilitation through specialized care and intervention rather than a uniform application of penalties.

258. (A) The result of factors that the individual does not consciously control.
The principle of determinism suggests that various forces shape human actions, often operating outside of an individual's conscious control. These influences can be biological, psychological, or social in nature. By viewing behavior as a result of cause-and-effect relationships, this perspective rejects the idea that individuals are entirely free to choose their actions without the influence of predisposing factors.

259. (C) Does this individual possess specific biological or psychological traits that predisposed them to crime?
Researchers in this field seek to understand the specific characteristics that distinguish criminals from law-abiding citizens. They focus on identifying measurable biological markers or psychological patterns that might drive a person toward deviance. This inquiry prioritizes scientific data over legal definitions or moral judgments, aiming to discover the root causes of criminality through rigorous and empirical investigation.

260. (A) Criminality stems from a complex combination of various influences.
This perspective emphasizes that criminality is rarely the result of a single, isolated cause. Instead, it is seen as the outcome of a complex interaction between various predisposing and situational variables. By acknowledging that biological, psychological, and environmental influences work together, this theory provides a more comprehensive understanding of why individuals engage in behavior that violates societal norms.

261. (D) The origins of criminality can be found in an individual's physiological and genetic makeup.
This school of thought locates the origins of deviant behavior within the physical and genetic makeup of the individual. It argues that certain physiological traits or hereditary patterns can predispose a person to criminality. By focusing on innate characteristics, this approach suggests that the primary causes of crime are biological rather than products of social learning or individual rational choice.

262. (B) Body Types
The study of physical builds involves categorizing individuals based on their anatomical structure to predict personality and behavior. Proponents believe that certain physical configurations are strongly associated with specific temperaments and a higher likelihood of engaging in delinquency. This focus on the external physical form seeks to find a direct correlation between an individual's biology and their conduct.

263. (C) Hormonal imbalances on behavior and impulse control.
This line of research explores how internal chemical processes influence an individual's emotional stability and behavior. Hormonal imbalances are thought to affect impulse control and aggression levels, potentially leading to criminal acts. By examining the functioning of various glands, theorists aim to explain how physiological disturbances can impair the personality and push an individual toward antisocial or violent actions.

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that external social and environmental conditions were the primary drivers of behavior. This systematic use of statistics provided a foundation for the sociological study of deviance, moving the field away from logical philosophy toward an evidence-based understanding of the causes of antisocial conduct.

236. (C) Psycho-analytical theory
Psychoanalytic perspectives on deviance focus on how internal personality structures and unconscious processes shape behavioral outcomes. These theories investigate the role of internal conflicts, such as an overbearing moral conscience that leads to a subconscious desire for punishment. They suggest that criminal behavior can stem from these deep-seated psychological imbalances and unresolved traumas. This approach highlights the importance of internal mental structures in determining conduct, providing an explanation for deviance that moves beyond environmental influences or rational choice models of human behavior, looking at the complex internal motivations of the individual.

237. (C) rejection; rejection
Retreatism is a mode of adaptation within Merton's strain theory where an individual essentially withdraws from the competitive social system. This occurs when a person rejects both the commonly accepted cultural goals, such as financial success, and the institutionalized means of achieving them. Instead of trying to innovate or rebel, the retreatist abandons the struggle entirely, often turning to drug use or a vagrant lifestyle. This behavior represents a significant rejection of society's expectations and the pressures of the success-oriented cultural success model, reflecting a withdrawal from common social values.

238. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Social disorganization theory, which originated at the University of Chicago, links high rates of delinquency to neighborhood ecological characteristics. It argues that physical deterioration and frequent population turnover prevent a community from establishing strong local institutions and shared norms. This breakdown in social structure inhibits the community's ability to effectively regulate behavior and monitor youth. In such areas, criminal values can be passed down between generations through social interaction. This perspective highlights the role of neighborhood stability and informal social control in preventing the development of persistent criminal patterns.

239. (A) Culture Conflict Theory
Culture conflict theory suggests that the definition of what is considered criminal is often tied to social power and clashing group norms. In diverse societies, the legal system typically reflects the values of the dominant group, which can be used to label the behavior of less powerful groups as deviant. When individuals follow the standards of their own subculture, they may find themselves in violation of the broader legal code. This perspective highlights how social interaction and the power to define legal standards create delinquency when different cultural expectations clash in society.

240. (C) Hereditary criminal traits
Early biological research in criminology frequently utilized family studies to investigate the idea that behavioral tendencies could be passed down through generations. By tracking lineages over several decades, researchers sought to demonstrate that certain families produced a disproportionate number of deviants. These studies aimed to provide scientific evidence for the role of inherited traits in determining antisocial behavior. This hereditary perspective moved the focus of the field away from rational choice toward biological determinism, providing an internal explanation for deviance based on the physiological and genetic makeup of the individual.

241. (B) Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
Sutherland's theory identifies the acquisition of criminal behavior as a social process learned from others. It argues that individuals become delinquent through frequent contact with those who hold pro-criminal views and isolation from those who support social conformity. This learning occurs within intimate personal groups and involves internalizing the techniques, motives, and rationalizations for deviance. By focusing on the balance of attitudes encountered in one's environment, this framework explains how social association and peer influence shape

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probability of committing acts that violate rules, as instinctual drives remain unchecked by moral considerations.

273. (D) A pathological personality structure resulting from early developmental issues.
This condition is viewed as a serious psychological pathology characterized by a complete lack of empathy and emotional depth. It is not considered a lifestyle choice but rather a consequence of dysfunctional development during the formative years. Such individuals are incapable of forming genuine attachments or feeling remorse, making them prone to antisocial behavior as they are unconstrained by typical emotions.

274. (A) Psycho-Analytical Theories
Focusing on the formative years and parental relationships is a hallmark of this psychological approach. It seeks to uncover the hidden motivations behind current actions by exploring past experiences and emotional development. By tracing behavioral issues back to early trauma or family dynamics, researchers attempt to explain deviance as a symptom of internal psychological conflicts that began in the offender's early life.

275. (C) To mediate between instinctual drives and the demands of reality and morality.
In the tripartite model of the personality, this component serves as the rational mediator. It must balance the primitive, immediate desires of the instinctual drives with the strict moral requirements of the conscience and the practical constraints of the real world. Effective functioning allows an individual to navigate social life appropriately, while failure in this role can lead to impulsive conduct.

276. (A) A state of social normlessness caused by a goals-means discrepancy.
This state occurs when there is a significant mismatch between what a society encourages its members to achieve and the actual opportunities available to them. This disconnect leads to a breakdown of social standards and a sense of confusion regarding proper conduct. When the established rules no longer seem relevant for reaching success, the resulting pressure can push individuals toward unconventional behaviors.

277. (D) They are adapting to the strain of being unable to achieve societal goals through legitimate means.
Individuals may turn to deviant actions when they find themselves unable to attain socially valued outcomes through traditional paths. This theory suggests that behavior is a response to the frustration caused by structural barriers. Rather than being a sign of internal pathology, the choice to violate rules is seen as a way for the person to cope with societal limitations.

278. (D) Innovation
This specific response to social pressure involves staying committed to the objectives prized by the culture while bypassing the approved methods of reaching them. Individuals who adopt this strategy utilize non-traditional or illegal tactics to achieve success. It reflects a situation where the desire for the end result is so strong that the person is willing to abandon legitimate procedures.

279. (C) Within the structure of society itself.
The roots of deviance are located within the organization of the social system rather than the characteristics of the individual. This perspective emphasizes how societal expectations and the unequal distribution of resources create conditions that encourage rule-breaking. By focusing on these structural imbalances, the theory explains how a dysfunctional society can inadvertently foster the very behaviors it seeks to prevent.

280. (D) Innovation
Choosing an illegal path to obtain material success is a clear demonstration of a specific adaptive behavior. The individual remains focused on the cultural ideal of prosperity but adopts illegitimate techniques when legal avenues are unavailable or insufficient. This scenario illustrates how the pressure to succeed can lead to creative but deviant solutions when the socially prescribed methods are rejected.

281. (A) Due to a clash between the conduct norms of different cultural groups.
Deviance often arises when the behavioral standards of different social groups come into direct opposition. When the dominant group transforms its own values into law, the traditional

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299. (B) Criminal behavior requires both the motivation (strain) and access to learned illegitimate means.
This theory combines the idea of social pressure with the concept of learned behavior. It argues that experiencing frustration over blocked goals is not enough to cause a crime; the individual must also have the chance to learn and practice criminal skills. Just as legal success requires certain resources, entering a life of deviance depends on the availability of criminal roles.

300. (A) Differential Association Theory
Learning the specific methods and justifications for a crime from a group of peers is a perfect illustration of how deviance is transmitted through social contact. The individual acquires the necessary knowledge and the mental attitudes that make the act seem acceptable within their intimate circle. This process highlights the role of communication and shared definitions in developing patterns of behavior.

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290. (A) High crime rates remained in a zone even when the ethnic composition of its residents changed.
A critical finding of this urban research was that the levels of deviance in certain areas remained constant even after the original population moved away and was replaced by a different ethnic group. This suggests that the problem is not tied to the race or culture of the people, but is instead a consequence of the conditions found within that zone.

291. (C) The immediate spatial and temporal context that creates opportunities for crime.
This approach analyzes the specific circumstances of a criminal event, focusing on how the layout of the physical environment influences behavior. It examines factors like building design and street patterns to see how they might create or prevent chances for an offense to occur. The goal is to understand the timing and location of incidents rather than internal motivations.

292. (A) An unintended consequence of conforming to the "focal concerns" of the local culture.
Behavior that is defined as criminal by the larger society may actually be a way for an individual to follow the deeply held values of their local environment. These priorities, while not inherently illegal, can lead to actions that bring a person into conflict with mainstream laws. Thus, deviance is often an unintended byproduct of trying to live up to local expectations.

293. (D) Why do more burglaries occur on this street corner than the next one over?
Researchers in this field are primarily concerned with the micro-level details of where and when specific offenses take place. They look for patterns that explain why certain spots are more attractive to offenders than others. By investigating the immediate situational factors of a location, they aim to identify the environmental triggers that make a particular site a frequent target.

294. (B) Acting in accordance with a "focal concern" of their culture.
Engaging in physical aggression to protect one's reputation is a direct expression of a value prioritized within a specific social setting. This action demonstrates loyalty to the local standards of behavior, which emphasize certain traits as essential for status and survival. Although such behavior violates general laws, it is seen as a necessary response within the specific framework of that community.

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295. (C) Environmental Criminology focuses on opportunity, while Lower Class Culture theory focuses on learned cultural values.
One perspective concentrates on the physical layout and immediate situational factors that make a crime possible or easy to commit. The other focuses on the social and cultural standards that are taught and reinforced within a specific neighborhood. While both look at the influence of the local area, they differ in whether they prioritize the physical opportunity or the values.

296. (D) Criminal behavior is acquired through social interaction and observation.
All these theories agree that deviant behavior is not something a person is born with or a simple rational choice. Instead, it is a set of skills and attitudes that are picked up from others through communication and observation. By interacting with various groups, an individual learns both the practical techniques and the justifications needed to engage in rule-breaking actions.

297. (A) An excess of definitions favorable to law violation over unfavorable ones.
The key to becoming a delinquent lies in the balance of messages an individual receives about the law. If a person is exposed to more ideas and attitudes that support breaking the rules than those that support following them, they are more likely to engage in deviance. This process occurs through close relationships where specific motives and rationalizations are shared.

298. (B) It introduces the idea that learning can occur by identifying with distant reference groups.
This refinement of earlier ideas acknowledges that learning does not always require direct, face-to-face contact with others. It suggests that individuals can be influenced by characters or groups they see in the media or admire from a distance. By identifying with these distant figures and modeling their actions, a person can adopt deviant behaviors even without belonging to local groups.

practices of other groups may become illegal. In such cases, an individual might be labeled a criminal simply for following the established customs and expectations of their specific community or cultural background.

282. (B) Groups may develop alternative value systems that lead to behavior defined as criminal by the dominant culture.
Certain groups within a larger society may develop their own unique set of standards and priorities. These alternative systems often emerge when members are unable to find status or success through mainstream channels. While the resulting behavior may be seen as deviant by the general public, it represents a form of conformity and loyalty to the norms of that specific subculture.

283. (B) Primary culture conflict
This phenomenon occurs when an individual follows the rules of their original culture, only to find those actions prohibited in a new social environment. The conflict is the result of direct contact between two distinct cultural systems with differing views on behavior. The individual is not necessarily trying to break the law but is adhering to ingrained norms that have been criminalized.

284. (A) As conformity to a specific set of subcultural values that oppose mainstream norms.
Delinquent behavior among specific groups is often a way to gain respect and standing within their immediate social circle. When mainstream success feels unattainable, youth may adopt a different set of values that prize things like physical toughness or defiance. In this context, breaking the law is not an act of random rebellion but a way to demonstrate group commitment.

285. (C) Culture Conflict theory focuses on clashes between distinct, large-scale cultures, while Subculture Theory focuses on groups within a single society.
One perspective focuses on the broad clashes that happen when entirely different societies or large-scale ethnic groups interact. The other examines the specialized groups that form within a single, complex urban environment. While both deal with opposing norms, they differ in the scale of the social groups involved and the specific circumstances that lead to these conflicting systems.

286. (D) Urban areas can be mapped into distinct zones, with crime rates being highest in the "zone in transition."
This urban model suggests that cities are organized into distinct geographic areas, each with its own social environment. Research indicates that the highest levels of instability and deviance are consistently found in the area immediately surrounding the central commercial hub. This pattern remains stable over time, suggesting that the characteristics of the location itself are influential regardless of the residents.

287. (C) A breakdown in informal social control due to unstable community conditions.
High levels of deviance occur when a community lacks the stability needed to maintain effective social institutions and shared values. Constant population turnover and economic hardship prevent residents from forming the strong bonds necessary to regulate behavior. Without these informal mechanisms of control, the neighborhood loses its ability to prevent delinquency and the transmission of criminal traditions to younger generations.

288. (B) Property of the physical and social environment of a neighborhood.
This perspective views criminal activity as a direct result of the surrounding conditions in a neighborhood rather than the personal traits of its inhabitants. It emphasizes that certain environments are structured in ways that naturally facilitate or encourage rule-breaking. By analyzing the physical and social landscape, researchers aim to explain why some areas consistently experience more trouble than others.

289. (D) High residential mobility.
When people frequently move in and out of an area, it is difficult for a community to develop stable relationships or lasting social organizations. This constant change prevents the establishment of a unified set of norms and weakens the collective ability to supervise behavior. As a result, the community's informal systems of control are undermined, creating an environment where deviance flourishes.

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CHAPTER 04

Criminological Theories and Perspectives

1. Which theory posits that individuals become free to commit delinquent acts when their ties to the conventional order are weakened?
(A) Containment theory
(B) Social bond theory
(C) Drift theory
(D) Labelling theory

2. The concept of "primary and secondary deviance" is central to which of the following theories?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) Conflict Criminology
(D) Realist Criminology

3. Consider the following statements regarding criminological theories:
Statement I : Routine Activities Theory suggests that crime is a product of social and lifestyle changes.
Statement II : The theory argues that the absence of a capable guardian is a necessary condition for a criminal event to occur, along with a motivated offender and a suitable target.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following statements accurately describes Green Criminology?
(A) It exclusively examines the financial burden of industrial environmental regulations.
(B) It is a branch of criminology concerned with urban aesthetics and botanical gardening.
(C) It primarily investigates traditional crimes committed in rural and "green" areas.
(D) It studies harms and crimes committed against the environment and non-human animals.

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theorists)
P. Sykes and Matza
Q. Travis Hirschi
R. Walter Reckless
S. Edwin Lemert
List II: (Core Concepts)
1. Inner and Outer Containment
2. Primary and Secondary Deviance
3. Techniques of Neutralization
4. Elements of the Social Bond
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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6. A youth vandalizes a park bench and justifies it by saying, "My friends were all doing it, and I didn't want to be left out." According to Sykes and Matza's theory, which technique of neutralization is being used?
(A) Denial of injury
(B) Appeal to higher loyalties
(C) Denial of the victim
(D) Condemnation of the condemners

7. All of the following are considered elements of Hirschi's Social Bond Theory EXCEPT:
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Belief
(D) Ambition

8. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Radical Criminology argues that the legal system is a tool used by the ruling class to maintain its power and suppress the working class.
Reason (R) : This perspective is heavily influenced by Marxist theories, which view social conflict as rooted in the class struggle over the means of production.

excitement.
(D) obligations to a specific delinquent peer subculture.

26. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Left Realist Criminology criticizes Radical Criminology for romanticizing crime and ignoring its real impact on working-class communities.
Reason (R) : Left Realists emphasize that intra-class crime is a serious problem and advocate for practical, non-punitive solutions to reduce it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

27. 'Trajectories', 'transitions', and 'turning points' are key concepts within which theory?
(A) Space Transition Theory
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Drift Theory
(D) Life Course Theory

28. Which of the following is NOT a central element for a crime to occur according to Routine Activities Theory?
(A) A motivated offender
(B) A breakdown in social bonds
(C) A suitable target
(D) An absence of a capable guardian

29. Consider the following statements about Feminist Criminology:
(a) It critiques traditional criminology for its 'androcentric' bias.
(b) The 'gender-ratio problem' questions why males commit significantly more crime than females.
(c) It views female criminality as purely a result of biological differences.
(d) It examines how gender roles influence victimization patterns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (a) and (c) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

30. The "condemnation of the condemners" technique of neutralization involves:
(A) claiming the victim deserved the harm.
(B) arguing that the act was harmless.
(C) insisting the act was necessary for a greater good.
(D) shifting blame to those who disapprove of the act.

31. In the context of Life Course Theory, which of the following would be considered a 'turning point'?
(A) A stable marriage
(B) Getting a driver's license
(C) Graduating from primary school
(D) Committing a first offense

32. What is the primary focus of News-making Criminology?
(A) The creation of new laws to combat emerging crimes.
(B) The role of the media in constructing and shaping public understanding of crime.
(C) The use of news reports as a primary data source for crime statistics.
(D) The criminal behavior of journalists and media personalities.

33. Consider the following assertions about various criminological theories:
(a) Conflict Criminology views society as composed of diverse groups competing for power.
(b) Radical Criminology, in contrast, sees a primary conflict between the capitalist and working classes.
(c) Critical Criminology is an umbrella term that includes radical, feminist, and peacemaking perspectives.
(d) Realist Criminology rejects the study of the causes of crime, focusing only on punishment.
(e) Labelling theory is primarily concerned with the initial causes of an individual's first deviant act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) (c), (d), and (e) only

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(D) The use of advanced software to analyze criminal communications in different national languages.

17. The "generalizability problem" and the "gender-ratio problem" are key issues addressed by which theoretical perspective?
(A) Critical Criminology
(B) Feminist Criminology
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Masculinity Theory

18. Consider the following techniques of neutralization as proposed by Sykes and Matza:
(a) Denial of responsibility
(b) Denial of injury
(c) Denial of the victim
(d) Appeal to higher loyalties
(e) Acceptance of guilt
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (a), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

19. Consider the following statements regarding Peacemaking Criminology:
Statement I : Peacemaking Criminology advocates for a punitive, 'war on crime' approach to criminal justice.
Statement II : It draws inspiration from humanist, feminist, and religious traditions to argue that suffering caused by the justice system is a form of violence itself.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

20. Which of the following pairs of theorist(s) and theory is correctly matched?
(A) Cohen and Felson - Social Bond Theory
(B) Hirschi - Containment Theory
(C) Sykes and Matza - Labelling Theory
(D) Wilson and Kelling - Broken Windows Theory

21. The concept of 'drift' in Sykes and Matza's theory refers to the state where an individual:
(A) permanently transitions into a deeply committed and long-term criminal lifestyle.
(B) is pushed into repetitive crime by overwhelming and unavoidable social forces.
(C) exists in a limbo between convention and crime, wavering between them.
(D) consciously chooses crime after performing a detailed and rational calculation.

22. In Walter Reckless's Containment Theory, which of the following is an example of 'inner containment'?
(A) A strong police presence in the neighborhood
(B) A high level of frustration tolerance
(C) Membership in a supportive community group
(D) Clearly defined social roles and norms

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23. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theory)
P. Radical Criminology
Q. Feminist Criminology
R. Green Criminology
S. Cultural Criminology
List II: (Central Focus)
1. Gender and power in crime and justice
2. Meaning, style, and emotion in deviance
3. Environmental harm and speciesism
4. Class struggle and the capitalist state
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

24. Who among the following is most closely associated with the theory of Reintegrative Shaming?
(A) John Braithwaite
(B) Travis Hirschi
(C) James Q. Wilson
(D) Howard Becker

25. A core tenet of Rational Choice Theory is that crime is a purposive behavior designed to meet the offender's:
(A) emotional needs for psychological catharsis and release.
(B) subconscious desires for severe societal punishment.
(C) commonplace needs for money, status, or

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

43. Which of the following statements about Conflict Criminology is most accurate?
(A) It assumes a consensus in society about what should be considered crime.
(B) It is exclusively focused on the conflict between genders.
(C) It argues that all conflict can be resolved through better social bonds.
(D) It views society as comprising multiple groups in conflict over power and resources.

44. Which contemporary perspective focuses on protective factors and individual strengths that prevent people from engaging in crime?
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Positive Criminology
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Critical Criminology

45. Consider the following statements relating to Modern Criminological Theories:
(a) Rational Choice Theory sees offenders as 'reasoning' decision-makers.
(b) Routine Activities Theory focuses on the convergence of elements in time and space.
(c) Broken Windows Theory is a micro-level theory about individual psychology.
(d) Shaming Theory distinguishes between stigmatizing and reintegrative societal reactions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (b), and (d) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) (a) and (d) only

46. Which theory is most concerned with the question of 'why men commit more crime than women'?
(A) Rational Choice Theory
(B) Labelling Theory
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Feminist Criminology

47. The idea that visible signs of decay and disorder, if left unattended, can lead to more serious crime is the central thesis of:
(A) Broken Windows Theory
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) Containment Theory
(D) Social Bond Theory

48. A teenager justifies stealing a car by saying, "The owner is rich and has insurance, so no one really got hurt." This is an example of which technique of neutralization?
(A) Denial of responsibility
(B) Denial of injury
(C) Denial of the victim
(D) Appeal to higher loyalties

49. Consider the following statements:
(a) Visual Criminology analyzes visual representations of crime and justice.
(b) Cyber Criminology is the study of crimes involving computers and the internet.
(c) Green Criminology is concerned with harms against the environment.
(d) News-making Criminology studies the criminal behavior of celebrities.
(e) Peacemaking Criminology promotes restorative and non-violent solutions to crime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
(B) (a), (b), (d), and (e) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

50. In Containment Theory, the ability of the family and school to provide supervision and discipline is considered part of:
(A) Outer containment
(B) Inner containment
(C) A social push
(D) An environmental pull

51. The primary purpose of an 'integrated theory' in criminology is to:
(A) create a single, universally accepted theory of crime.
(B) integrate criminological theory with legal practice.
(C) combine concepts from different theories for a more complete explanation.

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34. 'Moral entrepreneurs' is a term used in Labelling Theory to describe individuals or groups who:
(A) seek to have their definitions of morality and deviance enacted into law.
(B) profit financially from criminal activities.
(C) provide moral guidance and counseling to offenders.
(D) are considered the most morally upright members of a community.

35. Which perspective argues that the most effective response to crime is not punishment, but compassion, mediation, and restorative justice?
(A) Realist Criminology
(B) Rational Choice Theory
(C) Peacemaking Criminology
(D) Containment Theory

36. Arrange the following theoretical concepts in the order they typically appear in the causal chain of Left Realism:
(a) Subculture
(b) Crime
(c) Relative Deprivation
(d) Marginalization
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(B) (d), (c), (a), (b)
(C) (a), (c), (d), (b)
(D) (c), (a), (d), (b)

37. According to Braithwaite, which type of shaming is likely to increase crime by creating a class of outcasts?
(A) Reintegrative shaming
(B) Community shaming
(C) Disintegrative (Stigmatizing) shaming
(D) Restorative shaming

38. The study of the intersection of culture, media, and crime, often focusing on the 'seductions of crime' and its emotional appeal, is the domain of:
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Cultural Criminology
(C) Visual Criminology
(D) News-making Criminology

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Component of Social Bond)
P. Attachment
Q. Commitment
R. Involvement
S. Belief
List II: (Description)
1. Time and energy spent in conventional activities
2. Acceptance of the moral validity of the law
3. Emotional closeness to family, school, and peers
4. The stake in conformity or investment in conventional society
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

40. Consider the following statements regarding Masculinity Theory:
Statement I : Masculinity Theory suggests that crime is a way for some men to accomplish or demonstrate their masculinity.
Statement II : The concept of 'hegemonic masculinity' refers to the one form of masculinity that is culturally dominant in a given setting.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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41. A person who refrains from shoplifting because they are a respected member of the local business association and do not want to risk their reputation and future career is demonstrating which element of the social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Involvement
(C) Commitment
(D) Belief

42. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Space Transition Theory was developed to explain the differences in behavior between the physical world and cyberspace.
Reason (R) : The theory posits that attributes like anonymity and the absence of immediate deterrents in cyberspace can lead individuals to engage in behaviors they would not in person.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. What is the central question that Social Control theories, like Hirschi's, attempt to answer?
(A) Why do people commit crimes?
(B) What social structures cause strain?
(C) Why do most people conform to social norms?
(D) How are deviant labels applied and internalized?

10. Which statement about Labelling Theory is incorrect?
(A) It argues that primary deviance is caused by the internalization of a deviant label.
(B) It focuses on societal reactions to a specific act rather than the intrinsic nature of the act.
(C) It posits that a "master status" can effectively override all other personal social attributes.
(D) It introduces the concept of "moral entrepreneurs" who create and enforce social boundaries.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Containment Theory:
(a) It was proposed by Walter Reckless.
(b) It suggests that "pushes" and "pulls" towards crime are counteracted by containment.
(c) Inner containment includes factors like self-concept and goal orientation.
(d) The theory gives greater importance to outer containment than inner containment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a), (c), and (d) only
(D) (a) and (b) only

12. According to Broken Windows Theory, what is the direct effect of visible signs of physical and social disorder in a neighborhood?
(A) It leads to an immediate increase in property values.
(B) It signals that no one cares, which encourages more serious criminal activity.
(C) It causes residents to organize and form effective neighborhood watch groups.
(D) It attracts positive media attention and government funding for urban renewal.

13. Which of the following pairs of concept and theory is incorrectly matched?
(A) Motivated Offender - Routine Activities Theory
(B) Bounded Rationality - Rational Choice Theory
(C) Hegemonic Masculinity - Shaming Theory
(D) Age-Graded Social Control - Life Course Theory

14. Arrange the following social control/conflict theories in the chronological order of their primary development and popularization:
(a) Social Bond Theory (Hirschi)
(b) Containment Theory (Reckless)
(c) Labelling Theory (Becker/Lemert)
(d) Drift and Neutralization Theory (Sykes and Matza)
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (b), (d), (c), (a)
(B) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(C) (a), (b), (d), (c)
(D) (c), (a), (b), (d)

15. A city implements a policy of immediately cleaning graffiti, repairing broken streetlights, and ticketing for minor offenses like loitering. This approach is a direct application of which criminological theory?
(A) Broken Windows Theory
(B) Shaming Theory
(C) Peacemaking Criminology
(D) Routine Activities Theory

16. In Criminology, what does the term 'Translational Criminology' refer to?
(A) The study of how crime is interpreted across various diverse cultures and global languages.
(B) The process of translating criminological theory into practical, evidence-based policy and practice.
(C) A theory explaining how offenders translate internal motives into external criminal actions.

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(D) focus exclusively on one school of thought to ensure theoretical purity.

52. The term 'secondary deviance', as defined by Edwin Lemert, refers to:
(A) the initial, often minor act of deviance that typically lacks social consequences.
(B) deviance committed by an secondary accomplice or a co-defendant in a crime.
(C) crimes that are deemed of secondary importance by state law enforcement agencies.
(D) a deviant career and identity that develops as a response to societal reactions.

53. Arrange the development of the following perspectives in the correct chronological order:
(a) Left Realism
(b) Radical Criminology
(c) Feminist Criminology
(d) Labelling Theory
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
(B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(C) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (b)

54. The concept of 'hegemonic masculinity' is most relevant to which theory?
(A) Feminist Criminology
(B) Masculinity Theory
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) Shaming Theory

55. According to Social Bond Theory, which element relates to the phrase 'idle hands are the devil's workshop'?
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Belief
(D) Involvement

56. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theorist/s)
P. Cornish and Clarke
Q. Sampson and Laub
R. Cohen and Felson
S. Wilson and Kelling
List II: (Associated Theory)
1. Life Course Theory
2. Broken Windows Theory
3. Rational Choice Theory
4. Routine Activities Theory
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

57. Which theoretical perspective would be most interested in analyzing how films and music videos glamorize criminal lifestyles?
(A) Realist Criminology
(B) Positive Criminology
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Translational Criminology

58. The idea of "bounded rationality" in Rational Choice Theory suggests that:
(A) decision-making is rational, but is constrained by time, ability, and information.
(B) rationality is bounded by cultural norms and thus cannot be empirically studied.
(C) offenders are perfectly rational actors who always possess complete information.
(D) only certain types of property crimes can be considered rational behavioral choices.

59. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : According to Social Bond Theory, strong attachment to parents and school is likely to reduce delinquency.
Reason (R) : This attachment makes individuals more sensitive to the opinions and expectations of others, thus increasing their conformity to conventional norms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

60. Which of the following is NOT considered a form of 'social push' towards delinquency in Containment Theory?
(A) Hostility and aggression
(B) Delinquent companions
(C) Psychological impulses

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from the store. According to Braithwaite, this is an example of:
(A) Reintegrative shaming
(B) Restorative justice
(C) Disintegrative shaming
(D) Positive criminology

114. Which theory below is NOT a Social Control Theory?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Containment Theory
(D) Drift and Neutralization Theory

115. A key proposition of Life Course Theory is that involvement in crime is not static but changes over a person's life, often influenced by:
(A) genetic predispositions.
(B) fixed personality traits.
(C) social events and turning points like marriage and employment.
(D) the level of media consumption.

116. The concept of "age-graded informal social control" is central to which theory?
(A) Social Bond Theory
(B) Life Course Theory
(C) Containment Theory
(D) Masculinity Theory

117. Consider the following statements about Contemporary Criminological Perspectives:
(a) Peacemaking Criminology emphasizes non-violent, restorative approaches to crime.
(b) Green Criminology broadens the definition of crime to include environmental harm.
(c) Cultural Criminology examines the role of style, emotion, and media in crime.
(d) Positive Criminology focuses on risk factors and deficits that cause crime.
(e) Translational Criminology is concerned with applying research to policy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

118. Which theory suggests that crime rates can increase or decrease based on changes in daily patterns of work, school, and leisure?
(A) Rational Choice Theory
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Drift Theory
(D) Containment Theory

119. A core argument of Radical Criminology is that acts are defined as criminal because it is in the interest of the:
(A) ruling class.
(B) general public.
(C) religious majority.
(D) academic community.

120. In the phrase "Broken Windows," the "windows" are a metaphor for:
(A) opportunities for crime.
(B) the eyes of the community.
(C) visible signs of disorder and neglect.
(D) weaknesses in the legal system.

121. The theorist most associated with Social Bond Theory is:
(A) Walter Reckless
(B) Travis Hirschi
(C) Howard Becker
(D) Gresham Sykes

122. Which of the following is the best example of 'secondary deviance'?
(A) A student experiments with marijuana for the first time without subsequent legal trouble.
(B) An ex-convict, unable to find a job due to their record, returns to crime to survive.
(C) A person shoplifts an item on a dare and is never caught by store security personnel.
(D) A driver exceeds the speed limit without realizing it and is not pulled over by police.

123. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Drift
Q. Master Status
R. Capable Guardian
S. Turning Point
List II: (Definition)
1. An event like marriage or employment that alters a life trajectory.
2. An element that can prevent a crime from occurring in Routine Activities Theory.

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(B) male-centered perspective.
(C) emphasis on biological determinism.
(D) study of Androids and AI crime.

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Key Concept)
P. Master Status
Q. Stigmatizing Shame
R. Suitable Target
S. Turning Point
List II: (Associated Theory)
1. Routine Activities Theory
2. Life Course Theory
3. Labelling Theory
4. Shaming Theory
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

72. According to John Braithwaite, what is the key difference between reintegrative and disintegrative shaming?
(A) The severity of the punishment.
(B) Whether the shaming is followed by efforts to bring the offender back into the community.
(C) The location where the shaming takes place (public vs. private).
(D) Whether the shaming is directed at the act or the actor's family.

73. The idea that people obey the law because they have a 'stake in conformity' is central to which element of Hirschi's social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Involvement
(D) Belief

74. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Broken Windows Theory advocates for a "zero tolerance" approach to minor forms of public disorder.
Reason (R) : The theory posits that tolerating minor offenses creates an environment that signals a lack of social control, which in turn invites more serious crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. The "generalizability problem" in Feminist Criminology asks whether:
(A) theories developed to explain male offending can be applied to female offending.
(B) findings from one culture can be generalized to another.
(C) people are generally aware of the law.
(D) crime rates are generally increasing or decreasing.

76. Who are the primary theorists associated with Routine Activities Theory?
(A) Sykes and Matza
(B) Cohen and Felson
(C) Sampson and Laub
(D) Wilson and Kelling

77. Consider the following statements regarding Social Conflict Theories:
(a) They view crime as a product of societal conflict.
(b) Radical Criminology attributes this conflict to the class struggle in a capitalist system.
(c) Pluralistic Conflict Theory sees conflict arising from various interest groups.
(d) They all agree that crime is a result of individual psychological failure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

78. Which of the following best defines 'Visual Criminology'?
(A) A theory about crimes that have a strong visual component, like graffiti.
(B) The study of the role of visual images, media, and representation in crime and justice.
(C) The use of surveillance cameras and visual data in crime prevention.
(D) A method for identifying criminals based on their visual appearance.

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(D) Their focus on different types of crime and legal categories.

133. Consider the following pairs of theorists and concepts:
(a) Becker - Moral Entrepreneurs
(b) Braithwaite - Reintegrative Shaming
(c) Reckless - Social Bonds
(d) Hirschi - Inner and Outer Containment
(e) Cohen & Felson - Routine Activities
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (b), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

134. Which theory would be most concerned with how a person's movement from their home country to a new one, and from the physical world to online communities, affects their behavior?
(A) Life Course Theory
(B) Space Transition Theory
(C) Drift Theory
(D) Containment Theory

135. Consider the following statements regarding Critical Criminology:
Statement I : Critical Criminology is a narrow perspective focusing only on the economic causes of crime.
Statement II : Critical Criminology is a broad umbrella term that encompasses Radical, Feminist, and Peacemaking approaches, among others, that challenge traditional understandings of crime and justice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

136. A restorative justice conference where an offender meets with their victim to discuss the harm caused and agree on a way to repair it is an application of the principles of:
(A) Peacemaking Criminology and Reintegrative Shaming
(B) Broken Windows Theory and Right Realism
(C) Rational Choice Theory and Deterrence
(D) Labelling Theory and Radical Criminology

137. Which of the following is NOT a component of 'inner containment' in Reckless's theory?
(A) Goal orientation
(B) Frustration tolerance
(C) Favorable self-concept
(D) Effective supervision

138. The primary focus of Masculinity Theory in criminology is on:
(A) the biological differences between men and women that lead to crime.
(B) how cultural constructions of 'being a man' relate to criminal behavior.
(C) proving that men are superior to women in physiological strength.
(D) the victimization patterns of men within contemporary urban society.

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139. Which theoretical perspective posits that crime is a rational response to the circumstances of relative deprivation?
(A) Left Realism
(B) Right Realism
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Drift Theory

140. Which theory is based on the premise that disorganized neighborhoods with visible signs of neglect invite criminal activity?
(A) Shaming Theory
(B) Broken Windows Theory
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Social Bond Theory

141. The idea that a label, such as "delinquent" or "criminal," can become a person's most important defining characteristic is known as a:
(A) master status.
(B) neutralization technique.
(C) social bond.
(D) suitable target.

142. Consider the following statements about Routine Activities Theory:
(a) It was proposed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson.
(b) It is a theory of victimization.
(c) It argues that the supply of motivated offenders is constant.
(d) It focuses on the elements necessary for a crime to occur, not the causes of criminality

theory.
(D) Conflict Criminology supports the status quo, while Radical Criminology challenges it.

88. The main goal of Translational Criminology is to:
(A) translate foreign criminological texts into English.
(B) ensure that academic research effectively informs real-world crime control strategies.
(C) study the translation of criminal subcultures across national borders.
(D) create a new, universal language for criminological concepts.

89. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Criminological Perspective)
P. News-making Criminology
Q. Green Criminology
R. Cyber Criminology
S. Feminist Criminology
List II: (Example Area of Study)
1. Phishing and identity theft
2. Domestic violence and female victimization
3. Media portrayal of youth gangs
4. Illegal logging and biopiracy
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

90. Consider the following statements regarding Realist Criminology:
Statement I : Realist Criminology emerged as a reaction against what was seen as the idealism of theories like Radical Criminology.
Statement II : Both Left and Right Realism agree that crime is a real and serious problem, not just a social construct.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

91. A politician argues that to reduce crime, the focus must be on individual morality and swift, certain punishment. This view aligns most closely with:
(A) Left Realism
(B) Right Realism
(C) Peacemaking Criminology
(D) Labelling Theory

92. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In Labelling Theory, secondary deviance is seen as a defense, attack, or adjustment to the problems created by the societal reaction to primary deviance.
Reason (R) : The label of "deviant" can become a master status, fundamentally altering an individual's self-concept and social opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

93. The central argument of Space Transition Theory is that:
(A) physical spaces like prisons transition criminals into law-abiding citizens.
(B) people behave differently when they move from physical space to cyberspace.
(C) the transition from adolescence to adulthood is the most critical period for crime.
(D) crime is transitioning from urban centers to suburban spaces.

94. Which of these is NOT a key concept in Sampson and Laub's Life Course Theory?
(A) Turning points
(B) Trajectories
(C) Age-graded informal social control
(D) Reintegrative shaming

95. Consider the following statements regarding Shaming Theory:
(a) Shaming theory was proposed by John Braithwaite.
(b) It argues that all forms of shaming lead to an increase in crime.
(c) Disintegrative shaming stigmatizes the offender and can lead to them joining a criminal subculture.
(d) Reintegrative shaming focuses on the evil of the deed, while reaffirming the overall

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79. A criminal who says, "I had to assault him to defend my family's honor," is employing which technique of neutralization?
(A) Denial of responsibility
(B) Denial of injury
(C) Appeal to higher loyalties
(D) Condemnation of the condemners

80. What is the main argument of Masculinity Theory in relation to crime?
(A) All men are naturally more aggressive and prone to crime than women.
(B) Crime can be a resource for men to assert a dominant and culturally valued form of masculinity.
(C) Masculinity has no relationship with criminal behavior, which is purely economic in origin.
(D) The criminal justice system is systematically biased in favor of distinct masculine traits.

81. Which of the following contemporary perspectives would be most likely to advocate for mindfulness and meditation programs in prisons?
(A) Green Criminology
(B) Cultural Criminology
(C) Realist Criminology
(D) Peacemaking Criminology

82. The convergence in time and space of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian is the central focus of:
(A) Routine Activities Theory
(B) Life Course Theory
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Labelling Theory

83. Consider the following tenets of the following perspectives:
(a) Positive Criminology focuses on factors promoting desistance from crime.
(b) Translational Criminology seeks to bridge the gap between research and policy.
(c) Cyber Criminology is exclusively concerned with online financial fraud.
(d) Visual Criminology uses photography and film as tools for criminological inquiry.
(e) Cultural Criminology views crime and its control as cultural products.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (d), and (e) only
(B) (a), (c), and (e) only
(C) (b), (d), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

84. In Hirschi's theory, 'belief' refers to:
(A) an individual's specific religious faith and practice.
(B) the extent to which an individual accepts the moral validity of a society's value system.
(C) a personal belief in one's own innate ability to succeed.
(D) a belief that one will never be caught for committing a crime.

85. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Radical Criminology?
(A) It has its roots in Marxist thought.
(B) It supports the existing criminal justice system as a fair arbiter of disputes.
(C) It defines crime in terms of the violation of human rights.
(D) It sees the criminal law as a tool of the ruling class.

86. Arrange the following criminological works/ ideas in chronological order of their appearance:
(a) "Causes of Delinquency" by Travis Hirschi
(b) "Crime and Personality" which influenced Right Realism
(c) "What is to be Done About Law and Order?" by Lea and Young (Left Realism)
(d) "Techniques of Neutralization" by Sykes and Matza
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (d), (a), (b), (c)
(B) (a), (d), (c), (b)
(C) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(D) (b), (d), (a), (c)

87. A key difference between Conflict Criminology and Radical Criminology is that:
(A) Conflict Criminology focuses on crime, while Radical Criminology focuses on deviance.
(B) Conflict Criminology sees conflict among many groups, while Radical Criminology sees a primary class conflict.
(C) Conflict Criminology is a modern theory, while Radical Criminology is a classical

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P. Social Control
Q. Social Conflict
R. Modern (Opportunity)
S. Contemporary

List II: (Core Idea)

1. Crime occurs when a motivated offender finds a suitable, unguarded target.
2. Crime results from the weakening of forces that bind people to society.
3. The study of crime must include harms against the environment (Green Criminology).
4. Law is a weapon in the struggle between social classes or groups.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

106. The argument that certain public expressions of masculinity are linked to violence and aggression is a central point in:
(A) Containment Theory
(B) Masculinity Theory
(C) Shaming Theory
(D) Life Course Theory

107. Which of the following theories would be most useful for explaining why a recently unemployed person with few social ties might start committing crimes?
(A) Social Bond Theory
(B) Broken Windows Theory
(C) Green Criminology
(D) Feminist Criminology

108. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Routine Activities Theory is considered a macro-level theory because it explains changes in the overall crime rate of a society.
Reason (R) : It links societal-level changes, such as more women in the workforce and increased portability of goods, to changing opportunities for crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

109. An 'Integrated Theory' like that of Delbert Elliott combines elements from which of the following theoretical traditions?
(A) Strain, Social Control, and Social Learning
(B) Psychoanalytic, Biological, and Labelling
(C) Marxist, Feminist, and Postmodern
(D) Rational Choice, Routine Activities, and Deterrence

110. Which statement about Left Realism is incorrect?
(A) It takes street crime seriously, especially its impact on the working class.
(B) It identifies relative deprivation, subculture, and marginalization as key causes of crime.
(C) It was developed by theorists like Jock Young and John Lea.
(D) It advocates for harsh, punitive measures as the primary solution to crime.

111. Consider the following statements regarding Conflict Criminology:
(a) Conflict Criminology is associated with the work of theorists like George Vold and Austin Turk.
(b) It posits that crime is a result of conflict between groups with competing interests.
(c) It differs from Radical Criminology by not focusing exclusively on a single class conflict.
(d) It argues for a society free of any conflict.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only
(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

112. The primary focus of Feminist Criminology towards mainstream criminological theories is that they are:
(A) too focused on economic factors.
(B) overly complex and difficult to test.
(C) androcentric and ignore female experiences.
(D) not critical enough of the state.

113. A shoplifter caught by a store manager is publicly berated, has their photo posted on a 'wall of shame', and is permanently banned

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goodness of the offender.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only
(C) (b) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

96. A burglar spends a week observing a house to learn the residents' schedules before breaking in. According to Rational Choice Theory, this behavior is an example of:
(A) irrational compulsion.
(B) subcultural conformity.
(C) decision-making and planning.
(D) neutralization of guilt.

97. 'Speciesism' is a concept often discussed within which branch of criminology?
(A) Feminist Criminology
(B) Cyber Criminology
(C) Green Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

98. A student who spends all their free time in the library, on the debate team, and in after-school sports has less opportunity to engage in delinquency. This illustrates which element of the social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Involvement
(D) Belief

99. Which of the following represents a key distinction between social control theories and most other criminological theories?
(A) Social control theories focus on why people break rules.
(B) Social control theories focus on why people conform to rules.
(C) Social control theories are only applicable to juvenile delinquency.
(D) Social control theories are primarily concerned with the definition of crime.

100. Walter Reckless's Containment Theory identifies 'pushes' and 'pulls' that can lead to crime. Which of the following is an example of a 'pull'?
(A) A deep-seated feeling of inadequacy
(B) A rebellious attitude towards authority
(C) A high level of personal frustration
(D) The lure of a delinquent peer group

101. Which of the following represents a key distinction between social control theories and most other criminological theories?
(A) Social control theories focus on why people break rules.
(B) Social control theories focus on why people conform to rules.
(C) Social control theories are only applicable to juvenile delinquency.
(D) Social control theories are primarily concerned with the definition of crime.

102. Consider the following statements regarding the theory of Drift and Neutralization:
(a) It was developed by Travis Hirschi.
(b) It posits that delinquents are deeply committed to deviant values.
(c) 'Drift' describes a state of being temporarily free from moral constraints.
(d) Neutralization techniques allow individuals to violate norms they generally accept.
(e) 'Denial of injury' is one of the key techniques described.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) (b), (c), and (d) only

103. The concept of 'relative deprivation' is a cornerstone of which theory?
(A) Right Realism
(B) Left Realism
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

104. According to Labelling Theory, the process by which a person's identity and behavior are shaped by the terms used to describe them is known as:
(A) Self-fulfilling prophecy
(B) Neutralization theory
(C) Containment mechanism
(D) Rational choice theory

105. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theoretical School)

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3. A state of intermittent commitment to conventional norms.
4. A label that overrides all other aspects of a person's identity.

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

124. What is the fundamental principle of Rational Choice Theory?
(A) Crime is caused by irrational, subconscious urges.
(B) People commit crimes after weighing the potential benefits and costs.
(C) Criminal behavior is determined by one's social environment.
(D) The tendency to commit crime is an inherited trait.

125. Which perspective would analyze the illegal trade in endangered species as a form of crime?
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Green Criminology
(C) Cyber Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

126. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Containment theory suggests that a strong self-concept is a powerful insulator against delinquency.
Reason (R) : This form of inner containment helps individuals control internal pushes and resist external pulls toward crime, even in a high-crime environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

127. The concept of 'moral panic' is often studied within the framework of:
(A) News-making Criminology
(B) Positive Criminology
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

128. According to Sykes and Matza, techniques of neutralization allow an individual to:
(A) permanently reject societal values.
(B) temporarily suspend their commitment to moral and legal codes.
(C) rationalize conformity.
(D) choose a criminal career path.

129. Consider the following statements about Social Bond Theory:
(a) It was proposed by Travis Hirschi.
(b) It consists of four main elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.
(c) It asks the question "Why do people commit crime?"
(d) Stronger social bonds are hypothesized to lead to less delinquency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

130. "Why should I obey the law when the people who make it are all hypocrites?" This statement exemplifies which technique of neutralization?
(A) Denial of responsibility
(B) Denial of injury
(C) Condemnation of the condemners
(D) Appeal to higher loyalties

131. The focus on 'crime as a social construction' is a key feature of which theoretical school?
(A) Social Control Theories focusing on bond strength.
(B) Social Conflict Theories, particularly Labelling Theory.
(C) Rational Choice Theories based on utility calculation.
(D) Biological Theories of crime focusing on innate traits.

132. What is the main difference between Right and Left Realism?
(A) Their geographical origins and academic institutional affiliations.
(B) Their differing emphasis on individual responsibility versus social causes.
(C) Their preferred research methods and statistical data collection tools.

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(D) Feelings of inferiority

61. Which statement best describes the focus of Critical Criminology?
(A) It critically evaluates crime statistics for accuracy.
(B) It is primarily concerned with finding practical solutions to street crime.
(C) It focuses on the crimes of the powerful and the role of the state in defining crime.
(D) It argues that crime is a biological abnormality.

62. Consider the following statements about Life Course Theory:
(a) It focuses on the onset, persistence, and desistance from crime over a person's life.
(b) 'Trajectories' refer to long-term patterns of behavior.
(c) 'Transitions' are short-term events embedded in trajectories, like starting a new job.
(d) The theory suggests that criminal behavior is static and unchangeable after adolescence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

63. The illegal dumping of toxic waste and corporate pollution are primary subjects of study for:
(A) Green Criminology
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) White-Collar Criminology
(D) Cyber Criminology

64. "The police are just as bad, they're all corrupt." An offender who makes this statement is using which technique of neutralization?
(A) Denial of injury
(B) Condemnation of the condemners
(C) Denial of the victim
(D) Appeal to higher loyalties

65. Right Realist Criminology, in contrast to Left Realism, tends to emphasize:
(A) relative deprivation and marginalization as causes of crime.
(B) individual choice, responsibility, and the need for social order.
(C) the role of the capitalist state in producing crime.
(D) restorative justice and community mediation.

66. Consider the following theorists and their contributions:
(a) Hirschi - Social Bond Theory
(b) Reckless - Containment Theory
(c) Becker - Shaming Theory
(d) Braithwaite - Labelling Theory
(e) Sykes and Matza - Neutralization Theory
Which of the above pairings given above are correctly matched?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (b), and (e) only
(C) (c), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a), (d), and (e) only

67. Consider the following statements regarding Space Transition Theory:
Statement I : Space Transition Theory argues that a person's identity remains consistent when moving from physical space to cyberspace.
Statement II : The theory explains cybercrime by highlighting factors like anonymity, which reduce conformity to social norms.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. The study of how media coverage can create a "moral panic" around a particular group or behavior is central to:
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Translational Criminology
(C) Visual Criminology
(D) News-making Criminology

69. Which theory argues that a strong self-concept is a crucial defense against delinquency?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Containment Theory
(D) Drift Theory

70. The "androcentric" nature of traditional criminology, a key critique from Feminist Criminology, refers to its:
(A) focus on animal cruelty.

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itself.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

143. Which theorist argued that deviance is not a quality of the act a person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions?

(A) Howard S. Becker
(B) Travis Hirschi
(C) Walter Reckless
(D) John Braithwaite

144. In Life Course Criminology, a 'trajectory' refers to:

(A) a specific life event like getting married.
(B) a long-term pathway or line of development over the life span.
(C) the path an offender takes to and from a crime scene.
(D) a sudden change that alters the direction of one's life.

145. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Feminist Criminology critiques traditional theories for the 'generalizability problem'.

Reason (R) : This problem refers to the fact that theories developed primarily to explain male criminality are often assumed to apply to female criminality without adequate testing or consideration of gendered experiences.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

146. A person refrains from committing a crime because they are heavily invested in their education and future career prospects. This best illustrates which of Hirschi's social bonds?

(A) Attachment
(B) Belief
(C) Involvement
(D) Commitment

147. Which of the following is a key policy implication of Broken Windows Theory?

(A) Community mediation programs
(B) Decriminalization of minor offenses
(C) Zero-tolerance policing of minor disorders
(D) Universal basic income to reduce poverty

148. Which theory would explain a rise in residential burglary by noting an increase in dual-income households, leaving homes empty during the day?

(A) Social Bond Theory
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Labelling Theory
(D) Shaming Theory

149. The study of hacking, phishing, and online harassment falls under the purview of:

(A) Cyber Criminology
(B) Green Criminology
(C) Visual Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

150. According to Braithwaite's Shaming Theory, which societies are more likely to have lower crime rates?

(A) Societies that primarily use disintegrative shaming.
(B) Societies that rely on formal punishment and imprisonment.
(C) Societies that effectively practice reintegrative shaming.
(D) Societies that have abandoned the concept of shame altogether.

151. Which statement accurately distinguishes between primary and secondary deviance in Lemert's theory?

(A) Primary deviance is violent; secondary deviance is non-violent in nature.
(B) Primary deviance is the initial act; secondary deviance is a lifestyle and identity based on the societal reaction.
(C) Primary deviance is committed by adults; secondary deviance is committed by juveniles.
(D) Primary deviance is strictly punished; secondary deviance often goes completely unpunished.

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(B) Outer containment
(C) Both are equally important
(D) Neither is effective without formal social controls

171. A major focus of Cultural Criminology is:
(A) comparing national crime rates across vastly different cultures.
(B) understanding the meanings, emotions, and aesthetics of deviance.
(C) developing culturally sensitive and adaptive policing strategies.
(D) studying the historical evolution of criminal law in various cultures.

172. Consider the following statements regarding Space Transition Theory:
(a) Space Transition Theory was proposed to understand behavior in cyberspace.
(b) It suggests that anonymity in cyberspace can lead to a state of 'drift'.
(c) It is particularly relevant for explaining cyber-bullying and online fraud.
(d) The theory posits that behavior in cyberspace is identical to behavior in physical space.
(e) It highlights a disconnect between a person's physical and online personas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
(B) (a), (c), and (d) only
(C) (b), (d), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

173. The work of Sampson and Laub is most closely associated with which theory?
(A) Rational Choice Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Broken Windows Theory

174. A youth who gets into a fight claims, "He deserved it, he insulted my sister." This justification is an example of which neutralization technique?
(A) Denial of injury
(B) Appeal to higher loyalties
(C) Denial of the victim
(D) Condemnation of the condemners

175. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Criminological Theory)
P. Social Bond Theory
Q. Labelling Theory
R. Rational Choice Theory
S. Feminist Criminology
List II: (Core Question It Asks)
1. How can traditional theories account for the gender gap in crime?
2. What are the processes by which individuals are designated as deviant?
3. Why do people conform to the rules of society?
4. Is the decision to commit a crime a calculated one?
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

176. What is the primary aim of 'Translational Criminology'?
(A) To theorize about crime in a globalized world.
(B) To translate classic criminological texts.
(C) To bridge the divide between academic research and practical application in policy and practice.
(D) To study the transmission of criminal techniques between groups.

177. Consider the following statements regarding Broken Windows theory:
Statement I : The Broken Windows theory argues that there is a direct link between disorder and serious crime.
Statement II : The theory suggests that policing should focus primarily on major felonies and ignore minor infractions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

178. The concept that men use crime as a resource to demonstrate their manhood is central to:
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Masculinity Theory
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Positive Criminology

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public spaces and foster community pride aligns with the spirit of which two theories?
(A) Radical Criminology and Labelling Theory
(B) Broken Windows Theory and Positive Criminology
(C) Rational Choice Theory and Containment Theory
(D) Masculinity Theory and Feminist Criminology

162. Consider the following statements about Realist Criminology:
(a) It views crime as a real problem, not just a social construction.
(b) Right Realism emphasizes individual choice and social order.
(c) Left Realism focuses on relative deprivation and marginalization.
(d) Both perspectives emerged as a reaction to perceived failings of earlier theories.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

163. Which theory would argue that crime is not an inherent property of an act, but a label conferred upon it by a social audience?
(A) Social Bond Theory
(B) Containment Theory
(C) Labelling Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

164. The 'gender-ratio problem' addressed by Feminist Criminology refers to the question of:
(A) why there is not a 50/50 ratio of men and women in criminology.
(B) why men commit so much more crime than women.
(C) what is the ideal ratio of male to female police officers.
(D) why crime rates for men and women are becoming more similar.

165. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : According to Life Course Theory, 'turning points' such as a stable job or a good marriage can lead to desistance from crime.
Reason (R) : These events create new social bonds that increase an individual's stake in conformity and provide informal social control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Which theory most directly leads to policy recommendations like situational crime prevention (e.g., target hardening, improved lighting)?
(A) Rational Choice Theory
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) Labelling Theory
(D) Peacemaking Criminology

167. An individual's investment in conventional society (e.g., education, career) is referred to as which element of the social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Involvement
(C) Belief
(D) Commitment

168. The study of how media representations, such as in crime dramas or news reports, influence public perception and fear of crime is the central focus of:
(A) Green Criminology
(B) Positive Criminology
(C) News-making Criminology
(D) Translational Criminology

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169. What is the core argument of Hirschi's Social Bond Theory?
(A) People commit crime due to overwhelming and inescapable social pressure.
(B) People are born with criminal tendencies, but can be fully rehabilitated.
(C) People are naturally inclined to deviance, but are restrained by societal bonds.
(D) Crime is a label applied by the socially powerful to the socially powerless.

170. According to Walter Reckless, which form of containment is more important in preventing delinquency?
(A) Inner containment

cognitive ability.
(D) only certain people are capable of rational thought.

189. A community-based program that works to build social cohesion and foster protective factors like mentorship and skill development for youth is an application of:
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) Labelling Theory
(D) Realist Criminology

190. What does 'involvement' in Hirschi's Social Bond Theory refer to?
(A) Emotional connection to others.
(B) Investment in a conventional future.
(C) The amount of time spent in conventional activities.
(D) The belief in the moral validity of laws.

191. Which of the following is the best description of 'drift' as conceptualized by Matza?
(A) A state of episodic release from moral constraint, allowing for deviance.
(B) A permanent commitment to a life of crime.
(C) A gradual movement from urban to rural areas.
(D) A psychological disorder associated with delinquency.

192. Consider the following statements regarding criminological perspectives:
(a) Broken Windows theory suggests that visible signs of disorder encourage crime.
(b) Feminist Criminology critiques the 'androcentric' bias of traditional criminology.
(c) Masculinity theory posits a link between constructions of manhood and crime.
(d) Life Course theory uses concepts like 'trajectories' and 'turning points'.
(e) Integrated theories argue that single-theory explanations are always superior.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

193. The idea that a person's behavior is guided by an assessment of the potential rewards versus the potential punishments or risks is the basis of:
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Rational Choice Theory
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Containment Theory

194. Which of the following is an example of an 'environmental pull' in Containment Theory?
(A) A strong need for immediate gratification.
(B) A rebellious personality.
(C) The availability of illegitimate opportunities.
(D) A low frustration tolerance.

195. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theory)
P. Broken Windows Theory
Q. Rational Choice Theory
R. Peacemaking Criminology
S. Life Course Theory
List II: (Policy Implication)
1. Situational Crime Prevention (e.g., CCTV, improved locks)
2. Restorative Justice and Mediation
3. Early childhood intervention and job training programs
4. "Zero-tolerance" policing of minor disorder
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

196. The central critique of Radical Criminology is that it:
(A) fails to account for the crimes of the powerful.
(B) overemphasizes individual choice and responsibility.
(C) defines crime as a product of class conflict within a capitalist system.
(D) is too focused on practical crime prevention strategies.

197. Consider the following statements regarding Labelling Theory:
Statement I : The primary focus of Labelling Theory is on the initial causes of deviant behavior (primary deviance).

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179. The 'square of crime' is a concept from Left Realism that highlights the interactions between which four elements?
(A) The offender, the victim, the state, and the community.
(B) Poverty, education, housing, and unemployment.
(C) The police, the courts, the prisons, and the legislature.
(D) Attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.

180. Which of the following statements about Shaming Theory is incorrect?
(A) It was developed by John Braithwaite.
(B) It distinguishes between reintegrative and disintegrative shaming.
(C) It argues that reintegrative shaming can reduce crime.
(D) It posits that all forms of shaming are counterproductive and increase crime.

181. A core assumption of the Social Control perspective is that:
(A) deviance is attractive and conformity must be explained.
(B) conformity is a natural state for humans.
(C) crime is a product of poverty and inequality.
(D) people are born either good or evil.

182. Consider the following assertions about Social Conflict theories:
(a) Labelling theory focuses on the process of becoming deviant through social reaction.
(b) Radical Criminology sees crime as a product of capitalist class struggle.
(c) Conflict Criminology views crime as resulting from clashes between various powerful groups.
(d) Realist Criminology grew out of a desire for more utopian and less practical theories.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (d) only
(B) (a) and (b) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

183. Which theory focuses on the 'here and now' of a criminal event, rather than the distant background of the offender?
(A) Routine Activities Theory
(B) Life Course Theory
(C) Psychoanalytic Theory
(D) Social Bond Theory

184. The use of photography and documentary film to explore and represent issues of crime, justice, and social control is a method central to:
(A) Visual Criminology
(B) Cyber Criminology
(C) Positive Criminology
(D) Green Criminology

185. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Richard Quinney, a key figure in Radical Criminology, defined crime as a political construct created by the powerful to protect their interests.
Reason (R) : This perspective argues that behaviors of the elite that cause great harm, like corporate pollution, often escape criminalization, while the acts of the poor are heavily policed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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186. Which theorist is credited with formalizing Containment Theory?
(A) Walter Reckless
(B) Travis Hirschi
(C) Gresham Sykes
(D) Edwin Sutherland

187. The study of crimes against non-human animals and ecosystems is the primary focus of:
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Green Criminology
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Critical Criminology

188. 'Bounded rationality', a concept within Rational Choice Theory, acknowledges that:
(A) offenders' decisions are perfectly rational and informed.
(B) rationality is bounded by law and morality.
(C) offenders make choices, but their rationality is limited by available information and

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. In the context of Hirschi's social bond, a person's acceptance of societal norms and laws is known as:
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Involvement
(D) Belief

227. 'Zero-tolerance' policing is a policy most closely associated with which theory?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Broken Windows Theory
(C) Peacemaking Criminology
(D) Life Course Theory

228. The 'generalizability problem' is a key concern of which theoretical perspective?
(A) Green Criminology
(B) Feminist Criminology
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Cyber Criminology

229. Which theory emphasizes the importance of 'turning points' in a person's life, such as marriage or military service, in explaining desistance from crime?
(A) Drift Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Containment Theory

230. The study of how media narratives shape public understanding of crime events is the domain of:
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) News-making Criminology
(C) Visual Criminology
(D) Translational Criminology

231. Which of the following is NOT a social control theory?
(A) Hirschi's Social Bond Theory
(B) Reckless's Containment Theory
(C) Braithwaite's Shaming Theory
(D) Sykes and Matza's Neutralization Theory

232. Consider the following statements:
(a) Routine Activities Theory focuses on the convergence of offenders, targets, and lack of guardians.
(b) Rational Choice Theory views criminals as reasoning decision-makers.
(c) Shaming Theory distinguishes between reintegrative and stigmatizing shame.
(d) Broken Windows Theory links physical disorder to serious crime.
(e) Feminist Criminology emerged because traditional theories were insufficiently inclusive of women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

233. THE concept that some men engage in crime to construct and demonstrate a particular form of masculinity is central to:
(A) Masculinity Theory
(B) Containment Theory
(C) Feminist Criminology
(D) Positive Criminology

234. The perspective that crime and justice must be understood in the context of power struggles between different social, economic, and political groups is:
(A) Social Conflict Theory
(B) Social Control Theory
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) Routine Activities Theory

235. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Book/Article Title)
P. "Causes of Delinquency"
Q. "Techniques of Neutralization"
R. "Crime, Shame and Reintegration"
S. "Broken Windows"
List II: (Author/s)
1. James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling
2. John Braithwaite
3. Gresham M. Sykes & David Matza
4. Travis Hirschi
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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Statement II : The theory is more concerned with the social reaction to deviance and its role in shaping a person's identity and future behavior (secondary deviance).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

198. Which of the following is NOT one of the three necessary elements for crime in Routine Activities Theory?
(A) A suitable target
(B) An absence of a capable guardian
(C) A motivated offender
(D) A breakdown of inner containment

199. A theorist studying how the internet provides new avenues for expressing dissent and committing acts of 'hacktivism' would be drawing heavily from:
(A) Cyber Criminology and Space Transition Theory
(B) Green Criminology and Space Transition Theory
(C) Visual Criminology and Life Course Theory
(D) Positive Criminology and Containment Theory

200. "I didn't mean to do it; I was drunk and not myself." This statement is a classic example of which technique of neutralization?
(A) Denial of responsibility
(B) Denial of injury
(C) Denial of the victim
(D) Appeal to higher loyalties

201. Which perspective emphasizes that the study of crime should be broadened to include harms like racism, sexism, and economic exploitation?
(A) Critical Criminology
(B) Realist Criminology
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) Containment Theory

202. Consider the following statements about Social Control theories:
(a) Hirschi's Social Bond theory includes Attachment and Belief.
(b) Reckless's Containment theory includes Inner and Outer containment.
(c) Sykes and Matza's theory focuses on techniques of neutralization.
(d) They all share a common focus on why people break the law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a) and (c) only
(D) All of the above

203. The focus on 'desistance' from crime is a key contribution of which theoretical perspective?
(A) Life Course Theory
(B) Labelling Theory
(C) Routine Activities Theory
(D) Radical Criminology

204. Which of the following theories has been criticized for potentially leading to the harassment of minorities and the poor through "zero-tolerance" policing?
(A) Broken Windows Theory
(B) Peacemaking Criminology
(C) Feminist Criminology
(D) Green Criminology

205. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Braithwaite argues that reintegrative shaming is more effective at controlling crime than disintegrative shaming.
Reason (R) : Reintegrative shaming condemns the act but not the actor, and is followed by gestures of re-acceptance, which helps maintain the offender's bonds to the conventional community.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. A person's emotional ties and sensitivity to others, like parents or teachers, represents which element of the social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Commitment
(C) Involvement
(D) Belief

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207. Which statement best represents the view of Peacemaking Criminology?
(A) The state's use of force is the only way to achieve peace.
(B) The 'war on crime' is a flawed and violent approach.
(C) Criminals should be banished to create a peaceful society.
(D) Peace is an unrealistic goal in a complex society.

208. The 'rational choice' in Rational Choice Theory refers to the offender's choice to:
(A) become a good citizen.
(B) commit the crime.
(C) accept their punishment.
(D) reform their ways.

209. Which theory argues that stable employment can act as a 'turning point' that causes an individual to desist from crime?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Radical Criminology
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Routine Activities Theory

210. Which of the following is the best description of an 'integrated theory' in criminology?
(A) A theory that is integrated into public policy.
(B) A theory that combine concepts from two or more existing theories.
(C) A theory that explains all types of crime.
(D) A theory that integrates biology and sociology.

211. According to Conflict Criminology, laws are created by:
(A) a consensus of all members of society.
(B) a neutral body of legal experts.
(C) groups that have the power to have their interests translated into law.
(D) unchanging moral principles.

212. Consider the following statements regarding criminological perspectives:
(a) Cyber Criminology studies crimes facilitated by networked technologies.
(b) Green Criminology is concerned with environmental justice.
(c) Peacemaking Criminology advocates for restorative and non-violent responses.
(d) Visual Criminology uses images to understand crime and its control.
(e) News-making Criminology is a government agency that creates crime news.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

213. The theorists Wilson and Kelling are most famous for developing:
(A) Broken Windows Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Routine Activities Theory
(D) Shaming Theory

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214. Which of the following is NOT an element of Left Realism?
(A) Relative deprivation
(B) Marginalization
(C) Subculture
(D) Reintegrative shaming

215. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Commitment
Q. Secondary Deviance
R. Hegemonic Masculinity
S. Relative Deprivation
List II: (Description)
1. A sense of injustice from comparing one's lot with that of others.
2. A deviant identity adopted in response to a societal label.
3. The stake in conformity; investment in conventional life.
4. A dominant, culturally idealized form of manhood.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

216. Which theory would be most likely to study the role of emotion and risk-taking in the joyriding of a stolen car?
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Cultural Criminology

(C) Green Criminology
(D) Translational Criminology

217. Consider the following statements regarding social control theories:
Statement I : Social control theories assume that the motivation to deviate is natural and widespread.
Statement II : The key question for social control theorists is not "Why do they do it?" but rather "Why don't we all do it?"
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

218. According to Containment Theory, a poor self-image and a low frustration tolerance are examples of:
(A) environmental pulls.
(B) inner pushes.
(C) outer containment.
(D) social bonds.

219. The main argument of Feminist Criminology is that traditional criminology has been:
(A) too focused on property crime.
(B) too lenient on female offenders.
(C) androcentric, or male-centered.
(D) insufficiently quantitative.

220. The theory that crime results from the convergence of a likely offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian is known as:
(A) Containment Theory
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Drift Theory

221. Which contemporary perspective aims to make a direct link between academic research and the work of criminal justice practitioners?
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Translational Criminology
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Visual Criminology

222. Consider the following statements about Labelling Theory:
(a) It was pioneered by theorists like Howard Becker and Edwin Lemert.
(b) It focuses on the societal reaction to deviance.
(c) The concept of a "master status" is central to the theory.
(d) The theory's primary focus is on explaining the causes of primary deviance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a) and (d) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

223. What is the central difference between Radical Criminology and Conflict Criminology?
(A) Radical Criminology focuses on a single class-based conflict, while Conflict Criminology sees multiple group conflicts.
(B) Radical Criminology is older than Conflict Criminology.
(C) Radical Criminology focuses on violent crime, while Conflict Criminology focuses on property crime.
(D) There is no significant difference between the two.

224. Arrange the following criminological concepts in the order of their theoretical development:
(a) Reintegrative Shaming
(b) Techniques of Neutralization
(c) Age-Graded Informal Social Control
(d) Primary and Secondary Deviance
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (b), (d), (c), (a)
(B) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(C) (b), (a), (d), (c)
(D) (c), (d), (a), (b)

225. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Radical criminologists argue that the concept of 'crime' is an ideological construct that serves the interests of the capitalist class.
Reason (R) : They point to the fact that many harmful acts of the powerful (e.g., corporate price-fixing) are not criminalized, whereas the acts of the powerless are.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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152. Consider the following statements about various criminological theories:
(a) Masculinity theory explores how achieving 'manhood' can be a factor in crime.
(b) Life Course theory focuses on 'turning points' like marriage and stable jobs.
(c) Integrated theories attempt to combine elements from multiple existing theories.
(d) Space Transition theory examines behavior in physical versus cyberspace.
(e) Feminist Criminology argues that gender is irrelevant to the study of crime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

153. 'Outer containment' in Walter Reckless's theory would include factors such as:
(A) a sense of belonging and supportive relationships.
(B) a strong ego and high frustration tolerance.
(C) a well-developed conscience.
(D) a strong personal goal orientation.

154. Which theory is most likely to view the criminal law as an instrument of the powerful to maintain their dominance?
(A) Containment Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Conflict Criminology
(D) Routine Activities Theory

155. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Theory)
P. Shaming Theory
Q. Social Bond Theory
R. Radical Criminology
S. Broken Windows Theory
List II: (Key Proponent/s)
1. Travis Hirschi
2. James Q. Wilson & George Kelling
3. John Braithwaite
4. Richard Quinney
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

156. The phrase "the seductions of crime," referring to the emotional and thrilling aspects of rule-breaking, is associated with which perspective?
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Rational Choice Theory
(C) Cultural Criminology
(D) Peacemaking Criminology

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157. Consider the following statements regarding Realist Criminology:
Statement I : Left Realism emerged in the 1980s in Britain as a critique of both administrative criminology and idealistic left-wing theories.
Statement II : A key concept in Left Realism is the 'square of crime', which involves examining the interactions between the police, the public, the offender, and the victim.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. Which of the following is NOT one of Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralization?
(A) Denial of the victim
(B) Denial of responsibility
(C) Denial of social bonds
(D) Appeal to higher loyalties

159. A central idea of Peacemaking Criminology is that:
(A) a stronger military is the best way to create a peaceful society.
(B) peacemakers should be deployed instead of police officers.
(C) crime is a form of suffering, and the response to it should reduce suffering, not increase it.
(D) peace can only be achieved by eliminating all forms of social conflict.

160. Which of these theories focuses on how life events in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood influence offending patterns?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Life Course Theory
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) Critical Criminology

161. A policy of encouraging community gardening and public art projects to reclaim neglected

(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

236. A scholar using satellite imagery to study illegal deforestation and its impact on indigenous communities would be working within the field of:
(A) Cyber Criminology
(B) Green Criminology
(C) Visual Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

237. Consider the following statements regarding Positive Criminology:
Statement I : Positive Criminology is a deficit-based model that focuses on risk factors for offending.
Statement II : Positive Criminology is a strength-based model that focuses on protective factors and influences that lead individuals to refrain from crime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

238. Sampson and Laub's concept of 'age-graded informal social control' is a key element of:
(A) Life Course Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Labelling Theory
(D) Containment Theory

239. Which of the following is the best example of 'outer containment' according to Reckless?
(A) Consistent discipline from parents and school
(B) A positive self-concept
(C) A high level of frustration tolerance
(D) A strong sense of personal responsibility

240. THE theory that focuses on how people behave differently online due to factors like anonymity and lack of immediate consequence is:
(A) Routine Activities Theory
(B) Space Transition Theory
(C) Life Course Theory
(D) Shaming Theory

241. What is the main argument of Left Realism?
(A) Crime is a serious problem for working-class communities, caused by relative deprivation.
(B) Crime is primarily a social construct and does not exist as a real objective problem.
(C) The only cause of crime is individual moral failure and a lack of self-discipline.
(D) The police should be abolished because they function as instruments of class oppression.

242. Consider the following statements regarding the theory of Drift and Neutralization:
(a) Labelling Theory - Master Status
(b) Social Bond Theory - Stake in Conformity
(c) Routine Activities Theory - Capable Guardian
(d) Drift Theory - Turning Points
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

243. The idea of a 'self-fulfilling prophecy' is most central to which criminological theory?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) Containment Theory

244. Which theory proposes that shaming can be a constructive force in reducing crime if it is 'reintegrative'?
(A) Labelling Theory
(B) Shaming Theory
(C) Broken Windows Theory
(D) Peacemaking Criminology

245. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Hirschi's Social Bond Theory posits that all individuals are potential offenders.
Reason (R) : The theory argues that it is the strength of an individual's bond to conventional society—through attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief—that prevents them from committing crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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propaganda. A related theoretical concept is Space Transition theory, which attempts to explain why individuals might behave differently online than they do in person. It suggests that people transition their behavior from the physical world to cyberspace, where factors like anonymity, lack of immediate deterrence, and the vastness of the online world can lead to a disinhibition effect, causing them to engage in conduct they would avoid in face-to-face interactions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is a key characteristic of Green Criminology's approach to defining crime?
(A) It strictly adheres to the legal definitions of crime established by the state.
(B) It focuses only on crimes committed by environmental activist groups.
(C) It includes acts causing environmental and ecological harm, even if they are not illegal.
(D) It is concerned exclusively with crimes against non-human animals.

292. The study of hacking, online fraud, and internet-based harassment falls under the purview of which contemporary perspective?
(A) Cyber Criminology
(B) Visual Criminology
(C) Green Criminology
(D) Peacemaking Criminology

293. Space Transition theory is used to explain:
(A) how environmental damage in one location affects another.
(B) the movement of criminal groups across national borders.
(C) the transition of offenders from juvenile to adult justice systems.
(D) why individuals' behavior may change when they move from the physical world to cyberspace.

294. A criminologist investigating the illegal logging activities of a multinational corporation and its impact on indigenous communities is most likely working within the framework of:
(A) Positive Criminology
(B) Green Criminology
(C) Cyber Criminology
(D) Life Course theory

295. According to Space Transition theory, what is one factor that might cause a person to behave differently online?
(A) The certainty of swift and severe punishment.
(B) The presence of strong social bonds with online community members.
(C) The anonymity and perceived lack of deterrence in cyberspace.
(D) The clear and universally understood rules of online conduct.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In recent years, several contemporary perspectives have emerged seeking to reorient the focus and application of criminological knowledge. Peacemaking Criminology offers a profound critique of the prevailing "war on crime" mentality, arguing that punitive and adversarial approaches only escalate violence and suffering. Instead, it advocates for strategies rooted in compassion, empathy, and restorative justice. Its goal is to alleviate suffering for everyone affected by crime—victims, offenders, and the community—by promoting mediation, conflict resolution, and social policies that address the root causes of conflict, such as poverty and inequality. In a different vein, Positive Criminology seeks to shift the discipline's traditional focus away from deficits, pathologies, and risk factors. It instead concentrates on the positive forces and protective factors that promote desistance from crime and encourage prosocial behavior. This perspective examines how personal strengths, social support, and positive experiences can help individuals, particularly those at risk, lead a good and crime-free life. Finally, Translational Criminology addresses the persistent gap between academic research and real-world application. It is a framework dedicated to facilitating the 'translation' of evidence-based criminological knowledge into effective public policy, criminal justice practice, and crime prevention strategies, ensuring that scientific findings are not left on the library shelf but are used to improve justice system outcomes and public safety.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

252. According to Walter Reckless's Containment theory, which of the following is an example of 'inner containment'?
(A) A strong sense of self-concept and goal orientation.
(B) The presence of a strong peer group that disapproves of crime.
(C) A robust and well-funded community policing program.
(D) The likelihood of being apprehended and punished by law enforcement.

253. Based on Travis Hirschi's Social Bond theory, a person's investment in their education and career aspirations, which would be jeopardized by criminal activity, represents which element of the social bond?
(A) Attachment
(B) Involvement
(C) Commitment
(D) Belief

254. What is the fundamental question that social control theories seek to answer?
(A) Why are certain acts defined as criminal while others are not?
(B) What are the structural inequalities that lead to crime?
(C) How do individuals learn criminal behavior from their peers?
(D) Why do most people conform to laws and social norms?

255. The concept of "techniques of neutralization," such as "denial of the victim," is central to which of the following theories?
(A) Hirschi's Social Bond theory, as it relates to a lack of attachment.
(B) Reckless's Containment theory, as a failure of outer containment.
(C) Matza and Sykes's Drift theory, as a cognitive tool to enable deviance.
(D) Hirschi's Social Bond theory, as a weakening of the 'belief' element.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Falling under the wider classification of social conflict theories, Labelling Theory shifts the criminological focus from the offender's behavior to the societal reaction to that behavior. It argues that deviance is not an intrinsic quality of an act but rather a consequence of the application of rules and sanctions to an 'offender' by those in power. Social control agents, such as police and courts, play a crucial role in affixing these labels. A key distinction is made between primary and secondary deviance. Primary deviance refers to initial, often sporadic, acts of rule-breaking that have little to no impact on the individual's self-concept. However, if these acts are discovered and the individual is officially labelled as a 'delinquent' or 'criminal', the societal reaction can lead to secondary deviance. This occurs when the individual internalizes the negative label, reorganizes their identity and social roles around it, and begins to associate with others who are similarly labelled. The label can become a 'master status', overriding all other personal attributes and locking the individual into a deviant career. Thus, the very attempt to control deviance can, paradoxically, amplify it by stigmatizing individuals and limiting their access to conventional opportunities, thereby creating a self-fulfilling prophecy. This perspective highlights the inherent power dynamics in society, as the ability to apply stigmatizing labels is not equally distributed.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to Labelling Theory, what is the primary determinant of whether an act is considered deviant?
(A) The inherent harm caused by the act.
(B) The societal reaction and the application of a label.
(C) The psychological profile of the person committing the act.
(D) The frequency with which the act is committed.

257. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'secondary deviance'?
(A) A teenager shoplifts a candy bar on a dare but never does it again and does not get caught.
(B) An individual carefully plans and executes a bank robbery for financial gain.
(C) A person gets into a fight in a moment of anger but feels remorseful afterwards.
(D) A student who is caught cheating on a test is

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246. Which of the following would be a primary concern for a Green Criminologist?
(A) THE rise of online fraud
(B) THE criminalization of corporate pollution
(C) THE media's portrayal of street crime
(D) THE generalizability of male-centric crime theories

247. THE term 'moral entrepreneurs', coined by Howard Becker, refers to people who:
(A) lead crusades to have certain behaviors defined and enforced as deviant.
(B) commit crimes for moral reasons.
(C) own and operate businesses in an ethical manner.
(D) provide moral education in prisons.

248. Which theory would explain the high rate of car thefts in a large, poorly lit parking garage with no security guard?
(A) Life Course Theory
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Social Bond Theory
(D) Labelling Theory

249. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the perspective of Critical Criminology?
(A) Society is based on a consensus of values, and crime is a deviation from this consensus.
(B) The key to reducing crime is stronger policing and longer prison sentences.
(C) Definitions of crime and the operation of the justice system are shaped by power structures and serve the interests of the elite.
(D) Crime is best understood as a rational calculation of costs and benefits by an individual offender.

250. Arrange the following theoretical perspectives in the chronological order of their emergence as major schools of thought:
(a) Green Criminology
(b) Social Bond Theory
(c) Left Realism
(d) Labelling Theory
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
(B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(C) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (b)

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social control theories pivot from the traditional criminological question of "Why do people commit crime?" to the more nuanced inquiry, "Why do people conform to social norms?" These theories assume that criminal motivation is a given and that it is the strength of social controls that prevents most individuals from engaging in deviant behavior. Within this paradigm, David Matza and Gresham Sykes's Drift and Neutralization theory posits that delinquents are not wholly committed to a deviant subculture but rather temporarily suspend their commitment to societal values. They employ techniques of neutralization—such as denial of responsibility or denial of injury—to rationalize their actions and drift between conventional and deviant behavior without fundamentally challenging their moral compass. Walter Reckless's Containment theory offers a different model, suggesting that individuals are influenced by a combination of internal and external forces. "Pushes" towards crime (like psychological impulses) and "pulls" (like delinquent peers) are counteracted by "containments." Outer containment refers to societal pressures and supervision, while inner containment involves self-concept, goal orientation, and a high frustration tolerance. Travis Hirschi's Social Bond theory is arguably the most prominent, identifying four key elements that tie an individual to society: attachment to others, commitment to conventional goals, involvement in conventional activities, and belief in the moral validity of social rules. The weaker these bonds, the higher the likelihood of delinquency.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which social control theory proposes that individuals are not fundamentally deviant but temporarily suspend their moral beliefs to engage in delinquency?
(A) Containment theory
(B) Drift and Neutralization theory
(C) Social bond theory
(D) Rational Choice theory

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(D) Conflict Criminology is a modern theory, while Radical Criminology is a contemporary perspective.

263. Which perspective is described as viewing crime as an inherent outcome of a capitalist economic system, where the law serves the interests of the bourgeoisie?
(A) Conflict Criminology
(B) Critical Criminology
(C) Radical Criminology
(D) Labelling Theory

264. The term 'Critical Criminology' is presented in the text as:
(A) A specific theory focused solely on the economic causes of crime.
(B) An outdated perspective that has been replaced by Radical Criminology.
(C) A synonym for Conflict Criminology, focusing on the struggle between various social groups.
(D) A broad umbrella term for theories that question and deconstruct power structures in the justice system.

265. A scholar arguing that laws against vagrancy were created by landowners to control the laboring class would most likely be working within the framework of:
(A) Radical Criminology
(B) Social Bond Theory
(C) Routine Activities Theory
(D) Containment Theory

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Among the modern theories of criminology, Rational Choice theory and Routine Activities theory offer pragmatic explanations for crime events, focusing less on the deep-seated motivations of offenders and more on the immediate circumstances and situations in which crime occurs. Routine Activities theory, developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson, posits that for a direct-contact predatory crime to happen, there must be a convergence in time and space of three essential elements: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. A 'capable guardian' can be anyone or anything that discourages crime, from a police officer to a watchful neighbor or even a security camera. The theory suggests that changes in modern society's routine activities, such as more women entering the workforce and people spending more time away from home, have increased target suitability and reduced guardianship, thereby creating more criminal opportunities. Complementing this macro-level approach, Rational Choice theory provides a micro-level perspective on the offender's decision-making. It assumes that offenders are not automatons but active decision-makers who rationally calculate the potential costs (e.g., risk of getting caught) and benefits (e.g., financial gain) of committing a crime. This rationality is 'bounded' or limited, meaning offenders make their best guess based on the immediate information available, rather than perfect knowledge.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to Routine Activities Theory, which three elements must converge for a predatory crime to occur?
(A) Poverty, inequality, and a motivated offender.
(B) A motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.
(C) A rational choice, a suitable target, and a lack of social bonds.
(D) A deviant label, a motivated offender, and a lack of inner containment.

267. A family goes on vacation, leaving their home unoccupied without an alarm system or asking neighbors to watch it. In this scenario, the unoccupied home best represents which element of Routine Activities Theory?
(A) A motivated offender
(B) A suitable target
(C) An incapable guardian
(D) A rational choice

268. How does Rational Choice theory, as described in the text, complement Routine Activities theory?
(A) It focuses on the offender's micro-level decision-making process to commit the crime.
(B) It explains the historical origins of motivated offenders.

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280. A study examining how unemployed young men engage in street violence to gain respect and status among their peers would most likely be framed using which theoretical perspective?
(A) Social Bond theory
(B) Labelling theory
(C) Routine Activities theory
(D) Masculinity theory

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Two significant developments in modern criminological thought are Life Course theory and the rise of Integrated theories. Life Course theory offers a dynamic perspective on criminal careers, shifting the focus from a static view of the 'criminal' to an examination of offending patterns as they unfold over an individual's entire life. This approach analyzes the onset, persistence, and, crucially, desistance from crime. It emphasizes the importance of 'trajectories' (long-term pathways in life) and 'transitions' (specific life events like marriage, employment, or military service). These transitions can act as 'turning points,' altering an individual's life trajectory and potentially leading them away from a path of crime. The theory recognizes that the influence of risk factors for crime can change depending on a person's age and life stage. Complementing this developmental approach, Integrated theories represent a deliberate effort to build more comprehensive explanations of crime by combining concepts from two or more pre-existing, and often competing, theories. For example, an integrated theory might merge elements of social bond theory (which focuses on social control) with social learning theory (which focuses on peer influence) to explain how weakened social bonds can increase susceptibility to learning criminal behavior from delinquent peers. The goal of integration is to overcome the limitations of single-theory explanations and provide a more robust and empirically supported framework for understanding the complexities of criminal behavior.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the primary focus of Life Course theory?
(A) The development of offending and desistance over an individual's lifetime.
(B) The immediate situational factors of a single criminal event.
(C) The role of class conflict in the definition of crime.
(D) The genetic and biological predispositions towards crime.

282. In the context of Life Course theory, an event such as gaining stable employment that leads an individual to stop offending is referred to as a:
(A) trajectory
(B) turning point
(C) transition
(D) onset

283. What is the main objective of creating Integrated theories in criminology?
(A) To prove that one single theory is superior to all others.
(B) To combine elements from multiple theories for a more comprehensive explanation of crime.
(C) To focus exclusively on the economic causes of criminal behavior.
(D) To develop theories that are completely independent of past criminological thought.

284. A theory that combines elements of social bond and social learning theories is an example of:
(A) An Integrated theory
(B) A Life Course theory
(C) A Rational Choice theory
(D) A Conflict theory

285. How does Life Course theory's perspective on crime differ from a more static view?
(A) It argues that once a person becomes a criminal, they will always be a criminal.
(B) It suggests that crime is solely determined by childhood experiences.
(C) It views crime as a dynamic process that changes with age and life events.
(D) It focuses only on the initial reasons why a person first commits a crime.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The landscape of criminology is continually evolving with the emergence of contemporary perspectives that reflect changing social and cultural realities. Cultural Criminology, for

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274. A policy of 'zero tolerance' policing, which involves strictly enforcing laws against minor offenses like vandalism and public drinking, is a direct application of which theory?
(A) Broken Windows theory
(B) Shaming theory
(C) Labelling theory
(D) Rational Choice theory

275. A juvenile justice program where a young offender meets with the victim and community members to discuss the harm caused and agree on a method of reparation is an example of:
(A) Disintegrative shaming
(B) The principles of Broken Windows theory
(C) Reintegrative shaming
(D) Radical Criminology

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Among the modern developments in criminology, Feminist Criminology and Masculinity theory offer critical perspectives on the relationship between gender and crime. Feminist Criminology emerged as a powerful critique of mainstream criminological theories, which were overwhelmingly androcentric (male-centered). It argues that traditional theories either ignored female criminality and victimization entirely or explained them through stereotypical and sexist assumptions. Feminist perspectives highlight how gender-based power imbalances, patriarchal social structures, and systemic inequalities influence both offending by women and their experiences as victims of crime. They seek to explain phenomena such as the gender-ratio problem (why males commit so much more crime than females) and to recenter women's experiences within criminological discourse. Building upon and related to these critiques, Masculinity theory focuses specifically on the social construction of 'manhood' and its connection to crime. This perspective suggests that crime can be a resource for men to demonstrate and achieve a culturally valued form of masculinity, particularly for those who lack access to legitimate avenues for proving their manhood, such as economic success. It examines how pressures to be dominant, aggressive, and risk-taking, which are often tied to hegemonic masculinity, can be criminogenic and help explain the high rates of male involvement in violent and other forms of crime.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary critique that Feminist Criminology levels against traditional criminological theories?
(A) They are androcentric, largely ignoring female offending and victimization.
(B) They overemphasize the role of economic factors in causing crime.
(C) They are overly focused on juvenile delinquency.
(D) They fail to provide practical solutions for crime prevention.

277. The 'gender-ratio problem' mentioned in the text refers to the question of:
(A) why there are more male than female criminologists.
(B) why males and females tend to commit different types of crime.
(C) why rates of victimization differ between genders.
(D) why males commit significantly more crime than females.

278. Masculinity theory proposes that men may engage in criminal behavior as a way to:
(A) reject societal norms of masculinity.
(B) construct and demonstrate a culturally valued masculine identity.
(C) express emotional vulnerability in a socially acceptable way.
(D) protest against patriarchal social structures.

279. According to the paragraph, how are Feminist Criminology and Masculinity theory related?
(A) They are opposing theories that offer contradictory explanations for crime.
(B) Masculinity theory is a branch of Feminist Criminology that focuses on male victimization.
(C) They are both critical perspectives examining the role of socially constructed gender roles in crime.
(D) Feminist Criminology focuses on victims while Masculinity theory focuses only on offenders.

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labelled a "cheat," internalizes this identity, and begins to cheat more frequently.

258. In the context of Labelling Theory, a 'master status' refers to:
(A) A dominant, socially-ascribed label that overrides an individual's other characteristics.
(B) The official position held by a social control agent.
(C) The informal leader within a deviant subculture.
(D) The initial act of deviance before any label is applied.

259. Labelling Theory suggests that the actions of social control agencies can sometimes have the unintended consequence of:
(A) Reducing the overall crime rate through deterrence.
(B) Providing rehabilitative opportunities for offenders.
(C) Amplifying deviant behavior by creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.
(D) Ensuring that justice is applied equally to all members of society.

260. What is the key difference between primary and secondary deviance as described in the paragraph?
(A) Primary deviance does not alter one's self-concept, whereas secondary deviance involves a reorientation of identity around the label.
(B) Primary deviance is violent, while secondary deviance is non-violent.
(C) Primary deviance is committed by adults, while secondary deviance is committed by juveniles.
(D) Primary deviance is a result of societal labels, whereas secondary deviance is the cause of them.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social conflict theories challenge the consensus view of society, arguing that law and the criminal justice system are tools of power used by dominant groups to maintain their status and control subordinate groups. Within this broad framework, several distinct perspectives have emerged. Conflict Criminology posits that society is composed of diverse groups with conflicting interests and values, and that crime emerges from the struggle for power among these groups. The group with sufficient power can codify its values into law and criminalize the behaviors of less powerful groups. Radical Criminology, heavily influenced by Marxist thought, narrows the focus to class struggle. It views crime as an outcome of the inherent contradictions of a capitalist economic system. The ruling class, or bourgeoisie, defines acts as criminal if they threaten its interests, while the crimes of the powerful often go unpunished. It sees the solution to crime not in policy reform but in the overthrow of the capitalist system. Critical Criminology serves as a broader, umbrella term that encompasses radical, feminist, and other perspectives critical of the state and the justice system. It questions the very definitions of crime and justice, deconstructing the power structures and ideological forces that shape law and its enforcement. It aims to expose how the system perpetuates inequality and often creates the very problems it purports to solve.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the central argument shared by the social conflict theories described in the paragraph?
(A) Crime is a result of biological predispositions and psychological deficits.
(B) The law reflects a universal consensus on moral values within society.
(C) Deviance is a learned behavior transmitted through social interaction.
(D) Law and the justice system are instruments of power used by dominant groups.

262. According to the paragraph, what is the primary distinction between Conflict Criminology and Radical Criminology?
(A) Conflict Criminology focuses on violent crime, while Radical Criminology focuses on property crime.
(B) Conflict Criminology sees conflict arising from diverse group interests, while Radical Criminology specifically attributes it to capitalist class struggle.
(C) Conflict Criminology advocates for policy reform, while Radical Criminology rejects the idea of crime altogether.

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instance, delves into the experiential and symbolic dimensions of crime. It explores the subcultural contexts, emotions, and 'seductions of crime' – the thrilling, adrenaline-fueled aspects of rule-breaking. This perspective utilizes ethnographic methods to understand the meanings and styles associated with deviant activities, viewing crime and its control as cultural products. It analyzes how phenomena like transgression and resistance are represented and consumed in popular culture. Another significant contemporary perspective is News-making Criminology, which critically examines the role of the mass media in the social construction of crime. It investigates how media outlets select, frame, and present crime stories, and how these narratives shape public perception, generate fear, and influence criminal justice policy. This field is particularly concerned with the creation of 'moral panics', where media coverage amplifies a perceived threat, leading to disproportionate public anxiety and often resulting in punitive legislative responses. By focusing on the media as a key social institution, News-making Criminology highlights the gap between the reality of crime and its popular representation, analyzing who has the power to define crime in the public sphere.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which contemporary perspective focuses on the 'seductions of crime' and the emotional, adrenaline-fueled aspects of rule-breaking?
(A) News-making Criminology
(B) Peacemaking Criminology
(C) Green Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

287. News-making Criminology is primarily concerned with:
(A) the motivations of individual journalists who report on crime.
(B) the increasing rate of crimes committed by media personalities.
(C) the role of the mass media in shaping public understanding and policy on crime.
(D) the cultural consumption of crime as a form of entertainment.

288. The concept of a 'moral panic', where media coverage exaggerates a social problem leading to public anxiety, is a central topic of study for:
(A) Cultural Criminology
(B) News-making Criminology
(C) Positive Criminology
(D) Visual Criminology

289. A researcher who spends time with a group of graffiti artists to understand the meaning, style, and excitement of their illegal activities is most likely employing the approach of:
(A) Translational Criminology
(B) Rational Choice theory
(C) Green Criminology
(D) Cultural Criminology

290. According to the text, both Cultural Criminology and News-making Criminology share an interest in:
(A) how crime is represented, constructed, and given meaning in society.
(B) the economic structures that cause crime.
(C) the biological basis for criminal behavior.
(D) the lifelong trajectory of individual offenders.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary criminology has expanded its boundaries to address harms and offenses linked to globalization and technology. Green Criminology represents a significant extension of the field, focusing on environmental harms, crimes, and ecological justice. This perspective challenges traditional, state-centered definitions of crime by including acts that cause significant harm to ecosystems, non-human animals, and human populations, regardless of whether these acts are legally proscribed. It investigates issues like illegal dumping of toxic waste, corporate pollution, deforestation, and the illicit wildlife trade, often highlighting how these 'green crimes' are perpetrated by powerful entities like corporations and states and disproportionately affect marginalized communities. In parallel, the digital revolution has given rise to Cyber Criminology, which studies crime mediated by networked technologies. This field examines a vast range of offenses, from hacking and data theft to online harassment and the spread of extremist

(C) It provides a macro-level analysis of changing social structures.
(D) It defines what constitutes a 'suitable target' in legal terms.

269. The concept of 'bounded rationality' in Rational Choice theory implies that offenders:
(A) are incapable of making any logical decisions.
(B) possess perfect and complete information when deciding to commit a crime.
(C) make decisions based on their limited and immediate perceptions of risks and rewards.
(D) only commit crimes that are guaranteed to have a high payoff.

270. A city's policy to increase street lighting and encourage neighborhood watch programs is a practical application of which theory's principles?
(A) Labelling Theory, by avoiding negative labels.
(B) Radical Criminology, by addressing class conflict.
(C) Social Bond Theory, by increasing community attachment.
(D) Routine Activities Theory, by increasing capable guardianship.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Modern criminological theories have increasingly focused on the role of social reactions and environmental cues in shaping criminal behavior. John Braithwaite's Shaming theory provides a nuanced perspective on this process, arguing that the type of shaming an offender experiences is critical in determining their future conduct. He distinguishes between 'disintegrative shaming' and 'reintegrative shaming'. Disintegrative shaming involves stigmatizing and ostracizing the offender, treating them as an outcast and effectively pushing them towards deviant subcultures, which aligns with the predictions of labelling theory. In contrast, reintegrative shaming involves expressing disapproval for the act while maintaining respect for the offender. This process is followed by gestures of reacceptance into the community, which helps to reinforce the offender's social bonds and encourages conformity. Another influential modern perspective is the Broken Windows theory, proposed by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling. This theory posits that visible signs of crime, anti-social behavior, and civil disorder, such as broken windows, graffiti, and litter, create an urban environment that encourages further, more serious crime. The presence of such disorder signals that the area is not monitored and that criminal behavior is tolerated. According to this theory, by addressing minor infractions and maintaining order, authorities can help prevent the escalation of crime and reclaim distressed neighborhoods.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to John Braithwaite's Shaming theory, what is the key difference between disintegrative and reintegrative shaming?
(A) Disintegrative shaming is formal, while reintegrative shaming is informal.
(B) Disintegrative shaming focuses on the act, while reintegrative shaming focuses on the person.
(C) Disintegrative shaming stigmatizes the offender, while reintegrative shaming allows for community reacceptance.
(D) Disintegrative shaming is used for serious crimes, while reintegrative shaming is for minor offenses.

272. Which form of shaming is more likely to lead to secondary deviance by pushing an individual towards a criminal subculture?
(A) Reintegrative shaming
(B) Disintegrative shaming
(C) Community shaming
(D) Self-shaming

273. The central thesis of the Broken Windows theory is that:
(A) most serious crimes are preceded by acts of property damage.
(B) poverty is the direct cause of both urban decay and crime.
(C) criminals rationally choose to operate in areas with older infrastructure.
(D) visible signs of disorder can signal that crime is tolerated, leading to more serious offenses.

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296. The primary goal of Peacemaking Criminology is to:
(A) develop more effective punitive strategies for serious offenders.
(B) study the depiction of peace and conflict in visual media.
(C) translate research findings into military and police tactics.
(D) reduce suffering for all parties involved in crime through non-violent approaches.

297. How does Positive Criminology propose to shift the focus of the discipline?
(A) By moving from studying risk factors and deficits to studying protective factors and personal strengths.
(B) By focusing on the positive economic outcomes of crime for certain individuals.
(C) By advocating for a more positive and less critical view of the criminal justice system.
(D) By exclusively studying white-collar crime, which is seen as a 'positive' form of crime.

298. A criminologist developing a program to implement proven research on rehabilitation into prison procedures is engaged in an activity central to which perspective?
(A) Peacemaking Criminology
(B) Translational Criminology
(C) News-making Criminology
(D) Positive Criminology

299. Which of the following approaches would a Peacemaking Criminologist most likely advocate for in response to a crime?
(A) Harsher prison sentences to increase deterrence.
(B) A victim-offender mediation session.
(C) A media campaign to increase public fear of crime.
(D) Increased surveillance in public spaces.

300. What is the central problem that Translational Criminology seeks to solve?
(A) The failure to effectively apply scientific research findings to policy and practice.
(B) The lack of consensus among criminological theories.
(C) The prevalence of environmental harm and green crimes.
(D) The overemphasis on positive aspects of human behavior.

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distorted representations that can lead to biased public policy and increased fear.

33. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Conflict criminology views society as a competition between diverse groups, while radical criminology focuses specifically on class struggle. Critical criminology serves as an umbrella term for these and other perspectives like feminist criminology. Realist criminology does not reject the study of causes, and labelling theory focuses more on societal reaction than initial causes. Thus, only the first three statements accurately describe these complex and interrelated criminological perspectives.

34. (A) seek to have their definitions of morality and deviance enacted into law.
Moral entrepreneurs are individuals or groups who take it upon themselves to define what is right and wrong in society. In labelling theory, they use their influence to campaign for the creation of new laws and the enforcement of social boundaries. By successfully labeling certain behaviors as deviant, they shape social norms and the legal system to reflect their own moral values and interests, often targeting marginalized groups.

35. (C) Peacemaking Criminology
Peacemaking criminology advocates for a non-punitive approach to justice based on compassion and restoration. It suggests that the traditional criminal justice system often causes additional harm and violence. Instead, it promotes mediation and restorative justice as ways to resolve conflict and heal the community. This perspective emphasizes that ending crime requires addressing the underlying suffering and social inequalities rather than simply imposing harsh punishments on individuals.

36. (A) (c), (d), (a), (b)
Left realism explains crime through a causal chain that begins with relative deprivation, where individuals feel a sense of injustice compared to others. This feeling is intensified by marginalization, as certain groups are excluded from society's mainstream. In response, individuals may form or join a subculture that provides alternative values and status. Finally, these subcultural influences often lead to the commission of crime as a way to cope with their social conditions.

37. (C) Disintegrative (Stigmatizing) shaming
John Braithwaite distinguishes between two types of shaming. Disintegrative or stigmatizing shaming involves labeling the offender as an evil person and isolating them from the community. This type of reaction is likely to increase crime because it pushes the individual toward deviant subcultures and outcasts. In contrast, reintegrative shaming condemns the act but seeks to maintain the offender's social bonds, which is more effective at preventing further criminal behavior.

38. (B) Cultural Criminology
Cultural criminology explores the intersection of crime, media, and culture. It focuses on the aesthetic and emotional appeal of deviance, often referred to as the 'seductions of crime.' This perspective examines how criminal acts are performed, represented, and consumed as cultural products. By analyzing the meanings that offenders and society attach to these acts, cultural criminology provides a deep understanding of the subjective experiences and social constructions surrounding modern crime.

39. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This matching correctly identifies the four elements of Hirschi's social bond. Attachment is the emotional closeness to significant others. Commitment refers to the rational investment in conventional goals or a 'stake in conformity.' Involvement is the time and energy spent in legitimate activities, leaving less room for deviance. Belief is the acceptance of the moral validity of society's rules. Together, these elements explain why most individuals choose to conform to social norms.

40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Masculinity theory posits that crime can be a resource for demonstrating manhood, especially for those who lack access to conventional means of proving it. Hegemonic masculinity represents the dominant, culturally idealized form of being a man in a particular setting. Men may use aggressive or criminal behavior to achieve this status or to compensate for feelings of inadequacy. This perspective highlights the

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suppress the working class. The laws and their enforcement are seen as reflections of the power struggle over the means of production and social control.

9. (C) Why do most people conform to social norms?
Social control theories represent a significant shift in criminological inquiry by focusing on the reasons why individuals choose to obey the law rather than why they break it. Instead of searching for the causes of criminality, these theories assume that deviance is attractive and explore the social bonds or constraints that prevent people from acting on their impulses and maintain stability within a community.

10. (A) It argues that primary deviance is caused by the internalization of a deviant label.
Labelling theory posits that primary deviance consists of initial acts that occur before a person is labeled. It is secondary deviance, not primary deviance, that results from the internalization of a deviant identity following societal reaction. The theory focuses on how the application of labels by others can create a self-fulfilling prophecy, leading the individual to adopt a criminal career and a new master status.

11. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Walter Reckless developed containment theory to explain why some individuals resist criminal influences despite living in high-crime areas. He argued that pushes and pulls toward crime are counteracted by inner and outer containment. Inner containment includes a strong self-concept and goal orientation, which Reckless considered more important than outer containment, such as supervision. Therefore, suggesting that outer containment is more important is an inaccurate description.

12. (B) It signals that no one cares, which encourages more serious criminal activity.
Broken windows theory suggests that visible signs of physical and social disorder, such as graffiti or broken windows, create an environment of neglect. When minor disorders are left unaddressed, it sends a message that social control is weak or non-existent in the area. This perception emboldens offenders to commit more serious crimes, leading to a downward spiral of neighborhood decay and increased criminal activity.

13. (C) Hegemonic Masculinity - Shaming Theory
Hegemonic masculinity is a core concept within masculinity theory, which examines how dominant cultural ideals of manhood influence male aggression and criminal behavior. Shaming theory, pioneered by John Braithwaite, is concerned with how societal reactions like reintegrative or disintegrative shame affect future offending. The pairing of these two concepts is incorrect because they belong to different theoretical frameworks with distinct focuses on gender and reaction.

14. (A) (b), (d), (c), and (a)
The chronological development of these theories began with Walter Reckless proposing containment theory in the nineteen fifties. Sykes and Matza introduced neutralization theory shortly after in nineteen fifty-seven. Labelling theory gained significant traction in the early nineteen sixties through the work of Becker and Lemert. Finally, Travis Hirschi published his formalization of social bond theory in nineteen sixty-nine. This sequence reflects the historical evolution of social control.

15. (A) Broken Windows Theory
Fixing minor issues like graffiti and broken streetlights is a direct application of broken windows theory. This approach is based on the premise that maintaining order and addressing small infractions prevents an environment from appearing neglected. By showing that the community and authorities are attentive to social order, the strategy aims to deter more serious criminal behavior and improve the overall safety and quality of a neighborhood.

16. (B) The process of translating criminological theory into practical, evidence-based policy and practice.
Translational criminology is a contemporary perspective that aims to bridge the gap between academic research and real-world application. It focuses on how scientific findings about crime and justice can be effectively used by practitioners and policymakers to develop better strategies. This approach ensures that criminal justice interventions are based on empirical evidence

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Social bond theory
Social bond theory suggests that individuals are naturally inclined toward deviance but are restrained by their connections to society. When these ties, consisting of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief, are weakened or broken, the person becomes free to engage in delinquent acts. This perspective emphasizes that the internal and external pressures of society act as a control mechanism that maintains order and encourages widespread conformity among citizens.

2. (A) Labelling Theory
Labelling theory explores how societal reactions to behavior influence an individual's identity. Primary deviance refers to initial acts that have minor consequences for the person's self-image. In contrast, secondary deviance occurs when an individual accepts a deviant label and organizes their life around it. This process highlights how the application of a master status by society can lead to a career in crime and long-term behavioral changes.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Routine activities theory argues that crime is a consequence of the convergence of three specific elements in time and space. These necessary conditions include a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian. The theory posits that changes in social patterns, such as shifts in lifestyle or the availability of portable goods, directly impact the frequency of criminal opportunities and criminal events.

4. (D) It studies harms and crimes committed against the environment and non-human animals.
Green criminology is a specialized field that addresses crimes and harms affecting the natural environment. This perspective moves beyond traditional legal definitions to examine ecological damage, illegal wildlife trade, and corporate pollution. It considers the impact of human activities on non-human animals and global ecosystems. By focusing on environmental justice, this branch of criminology highlights the importance of protecting the planet from various forms of industrial exploitation.

5. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This set of pairings correctly identifies the core contributions of major theorists. Sykes and Matza introduced the techniques of neutralization used by delinquents. Travis Hirschi developed the elements of the social bond to explain conformity. Walter Reckless proposed inner and outer containment as insulators against crime. Edwin Lemert differentiated between primary and secondary deviance. Together, these concepts form the foundation of social control and conflict theories in criminology.

6. (B) Appeal to higher loyalties
The technique involving an appeal to higher loyalties occurs when an individual justifies their deviant behavior by prioritizing the demands of a small group over the rules of society. In this scenario, the actor feels that the need for companionship or peer approval outweighs legal norms. This rationalization allows the person to commit an offense while still perceiving themselves as a loyal member of their immediate circle.

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(D) Ambition
Travis Hirschi identified four key elements that bind individuals to society: attachment to others, commitment to conventional goals, involvement in legitimate activities, and belief in the moral validity of the law. While ambition might seem related to commitment, it is not formally listed as one of the four essential pillars of the social bond. Strengthening these specific bonds is believed to reduce the likelihood that individuals will deviate.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Radical criminology draws heavily from Marxist theory to argue that crime is a byproduct of class conflict within a capitalist society. From this perspective, the ruling class uses the legal system as a tool to protect their economic interests and

the individual and may increase future offending. Braithwaite's work is a foundational element of restorative justice practices.

25. (C) commonplace needs for money, status, or excitement.
Rational choice theory views crime as a purposive action taken by individuals to satisfy everyday desires. Offenders are seen as reasoning actors who weigh the potential risks and rewards of their behavior. The decision to commit a crime is based on a calculation that the benefits, such as financial gain or social prestige, outweigh the possible legal consequences. This perspective emphasizes individual agency rather than psychological pathology.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Left realism emerged as a critique of radical criminology, arguing that earlier theories were too idealistic and ignored the actual victimization of the working class. Left realists emphasize that crime within marginalized communities is a serious issue that requires practical and realistic solutions. By focusing on the 'square of crime' and promoting non-punitive strategies, they aim to address both the causes and the impact of criminal behavior.

27. (D) Life Course Theory
Life course theory examines how criminal behavior changes over time based on various biological and social factors. Trajectories refer to long-term patterns of behavior, while transitions are specific life events like starting a career. Turning points are significant transitions that can alter a person's trajectory, such as marriage leading to desistance from crime. These concepts help explain the onset, persistence, and eventual cessation of criminal activity throughout an individual's life.

28. (B) A breakdown in social bonds
Routine activities theory identifies three necessary components for a criminal event: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. If any one of these elements is missing, a crime is unlikely to occur. While the breakdown of social bonds is a central concept in social control theory, it is not one of the specific environmental conditions required by routine activities theory to explain crime.

29. (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Feminist criminology critiques mainstream theories for their androcentric focus and examines how gender roles influence both victimization and offending. The gender-ratio problem is a key inquiry regarding why males commit more crime. However, the perspective generally rejects biological determinism, instead emphasizing social constructions of gender. Therefore, the statement that it views female criminality as purely a result of biological differences is incorrect within this sociological and critical framework.

30. (D) shifting blame to those who disapprove of the act.
The technique of neutralization known as the condemnation of the condemners involves the offender attacking the motives and character of those who enforce the law. By claiming that the police, judges, or society are corrupt or hypocritical, the individual shifts the focus away from their own behavior. this allows them to reject the moral authority of the law and justify their deviant actions as a response to an unfair system.

31. (A) A stable marriage
In the context of life course theory, a turning point is a significant life event that alters a person's long-term trajectory. A stable marriage is frequently cited as a powerful turning point because it creates new social bonds, increases a person's stake in conformity, and provides a source of informal social control. Such events can lead an individual to desist from criminal behavior and move toward a more conventional lifestyle.

32. (B) The role of the media in constructing and shaping public understanding of crime.
News-making criminology focuses on how the media influences public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. It examines the processes by which certain events are selected as 'newsworthy' and how media narratives can create moral panics. This perspective encourages criminologists to engage with the media to provide more accurate information and challenge

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these crimes on both human populations and the global ecosystem.

64. (B) Condemnation of the condemners
The technique of neutralization known as the condemnation of the condemners involves the offender shifting blame to those who disapprove of their actions. By labeling the police or authorities as corrupt or equally bad, the individual attempts to neutralize the moral authority of the law. This rationalization allows the offender to justify their behavior by arguing that their critics have no right to judge them, thereby reducing the guilt associated with their deviant act.

65. (B) individual choice, responsibility, and the need for social order.
Right realist criminology emphasizes the importance of individual responsibility and the role of social order in preventing crime. It views criminal behavior as a choice and advocates for swift and certain punishment as a deterrent. Unlike left realism, which focuses on social causes like deprivation, right realism prioritizes situational crime prevention and maintaining community standards. This perspective has significantly influenced 'tough on crime' policies and zero-tolerance approaches to maintaining public order and safety.

66. (B) (a), (b), and (e) only
This pairing correctly identifies the foundational theorists and their major contributions. Travis Hirschi developed social bond theory, Walter Reckless formulated containment theory, and Sykes and Matza introduced neutralization theory. However, Howard Becker is associated with labelling theory, not shaming theory, and John Braithwaite is the primary proponent of shaming theory rather than labelling theory. Therefore, only the three identified pairings accurately reflect the correct associations between these theorists and their specific criminological frameworks.

67. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Space transition theory argues that individuals often behave differently in cyberspace compared to physical space. The first statement is false because the theory suggests that a person's online identity can significantly diverge from their physical persona. The second statement is true, as it highlights how factors like anonymity and the lack of immediate deterrents in the digital environment can reduce social conformity and facilitate cybercrime. This transition explains why some people engage in deviant online acts.

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68. (D) News-making Criminology
News-making criminology is concerned with how the media constructs and shapes public perceptions of crime. It specifically studies the roles of media narratives in creating 'moral panics,' where a particular group or behavior is sensationalized as a threat to societal values. By analyzing the processes of news production and representation, this perspective highlights how media coverage can influence public fear, political discourse, and the development of punitive criminal justice policies and social boundaries.

69. (C) Containment Theory
Containment theory, proposed by Walter Reckless, posits that a strong self-concept is a crucial element of inner containment. This internal psychological strength acts as an insulator that helps individuals resist both internal pushes and external pulls toward delinquency. A positive self-image and a sense of personal responsibility provide the necessary control to maintain conformity, even when social bonds are weak or when the environment offers many illegitimate opportunities for criminal behavior and deviance.

70. (B) male-centered perspective.
The term 'androcentric' refers to a male-centered perspective that has historically dominated the field of criminology. Feminist criminologists critique traditional theories for primarily focusing on male offenders and assuming that their experiences represent the universal human experience. This bias has led to a neglect of female victimization and female patterns of offending. Addressing this androcentric nature is essential for developing a more inclusive and accurate understanding of how gender influences crime and the justice system.

71. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This matching accurately connects key concepts with their respective theoretical frameworks. Master status is a central term in labelling theory,

strong connection between social constructions of gender and criminality.

41. (C) Commitment
Commitment is the element of the social bond that involves a rational assessment of the costs and benefits of deviance. It represents a person's investment in conventional society, such as their reputation, career, and future prospects. In this case, the individual refrains from shoplifting because they have too much to lose. This 'stake in conformity' acts as a powerful deterrent, as the potential consequences of being caught outweigh the rewards of the crime.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Space transition theory explain how behavior changes when individuals move from the physical world to the digital environment of cyberspace. It suggests that attributes like anonymity, the lack of immediate physical deterrents, and the absence of a visible guardian can reduce social conformity. These factors may lead people to engage in deviant behaviors online that they would typically avoid in person, highlighting the unique challenges of regulating conduct in virtual spaces.

43. (D) It views society as comprising multiple groups in conflict over power and resources.
Conflict criminology rejects the idea of a social consensus and instead views society as an arena of competition between diverse interest groups. These groups struggle for control over power, resources, and the ability to define the law. According to this perspective, the legal system reflects the interests of the most powerful groups, and crime is often a result of the inherent tensions and inequalities between these competing segments of society.

44. (B) Positive Criminology
Positive criminology is a contemporary perspective that focuses on individual and social strengths that promote desistance from crime. Rather than looking only at deficits or risk factors, it examines protective factors like resilience, mindfulness, and social support. This approach emphasizes human growth and the potential for positive change, advocating for interventions that build up an individual's character and social connections to prevent deviance and support a successful transition to law-abiding life.

45. (B) (a), (b), and (d) only
Modern criminological theories provide diverse explanations for crime. Rational choice theory views offenders as reasoning actors, while routine activities theory focuses on the convergence of crime elements. Shaming theory distinguishes between reintegrative and stigmatizing reactions. However, broken windows theory is primarily a macro-level or neighborhood-level theory about social order and environment rather than a micro-level theory focused on individual psychology. Thus, the third statement is an inaccurate description of its primary focus.

46. (D) Feminist Criminology
Feminist criminology is specifically concerned with the 'gender-ratio problem,' which investigates why men commit significantly more crime than women. This perspective critiques traditional theories for being androcentric and for failing to adequately account for female experiences of crime and victimization. By examining how social constructions of gender and power dynamics influence behavior, feminist criminology seeks to provide a more comprehensive explanation for the differences in offending patterns between males and females.

47. (A) Broken Windows Theory
Broken windows theory posits that visible signs of neighborhood disorder, such as vandalism and litter, signal a lack of social control. If these minor issues are left unattended, they create an environment that encourages more serious criminal activity. The theory argues that maintaining the physical and social order of a community is essential for preventing crime. This perspective has been highly influential in urban policing strategies that focus on addressing minor infractions to maintain safety.

48. (B) Denial of injury
Denial of injury is a technique of neutralization where the offender justifies their behavior by claiming that no real harm was done. In this instance, the teenager rationalizes stealing the car by pointing to the owner's wealth and insurance. By reframing the act as victimless or financially insignificant to the victim, the individual can

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rather than intuition, thereby improving the effectiveness of crime control and prevention efforts.

17. (B) Feminist Criminology
Feminist criminology addresses the androcentric bias in traditional theories by focusing on two main issues. The generalizability problem questions whether theories based on male behavior can explain female offending. The gender-ratio problem investigates why men commit significantly more crimes than women. By examining how gender roles and power dynamics influence both victimization and criminality, this perspective provides a more inclusive understanding of the criminal justice system.

18. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Sykes and Matza identified five specific techniques of neutralization: denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of the victim, condemnation of the condemners, and appeal to higher loyalties. These rationalizations allow individuals to drift into deviance by temporarily suspending their commitment to social norms. Acceptance of guilt is not a technique of neutralization, as the purpose of these mechanisms is to justify behavior and avoid personal guilt.

19. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Peacemaking criminology rejects the punitive 'war on crime' approach, arguing that harsh justice systems often perpetuate violence rather than solving it. It draws from various humanist and religious traditions to advocate for non-violent solutions, compassion, and restorative justice. The perspective suggests that suffering caused by the legal system is a form of harm that should be minimized through mediation and empathy rather than through increased punishment.

20. (D) Wilson and Kelling - Broken Windows Theory
James Wilson and George Kelling are the primary theorists who developed the broken windows theory. This perspective posits that addressing minor signs of disorder can prevent the escalation of more serious crime. Other pairings are incorrect because Cohen and Felson are associated with routine activities theory, Travis Hirschi with social bond theory, and Sykes and Matza with neutralization theory. Wilson and Kelling's work remains highly influential in policing.

21. (C) exists in a limbo between convention and crime, wavering between them.
The concept of drift describes a state where an individual is not fully committed to either a conventional or a criminal lifestyle. According to Sykes and Matza, techniques of neutralization allow people to temporarily break away from social constraints and engage in deviance without a permanent character change. In this state of limbo, the individual can move back and forth between law-abiding behavior and delinquent acts.

22. (B) A high level of frustration tolerance
Inner containment refers to internal psychological factors that insulate an individual against the pressures and attractions of crime. Walter Reckless identified a strong self-concept, goal orientation, and a high level of frustration tolerance as key components of inner containment. Unlike outer containment, which involves external supervision and social roles, inner containment relies on personal characteristics and self-discipline to maintain conformity even in difficult social environments.

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23. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
This matching accurately aligns each perspective with its primary area of study. Radical criminology focuses on class struggle and the capitalist state. Feminist criminology investigates gender and power within the justice system. Green criminology is concerned with environmental harm and speciesism. Cultural criminology explores the meaning, style, and emotional aspects of deviance. These theoretical frameworks highlight different social dimensions that contribute to our understanding of modern crime and justice.

24. (A) John Braithwaite
John Braithwaite is the leading theorist associated with the concept of reintegrative shaming. He argued that shaming can be a powerful tool for social control if it condemns the criminal act while simultaneously working to bring the offender back into the community. This approach contrasts with stigmatizing shame, which isolates

and Laub developed life course theory. Cohen and Felson are the creators of routine activities theory, and Wilson and Kelling are famous for the broken windows theory. These theorists have significantly shaped contemporary understanding of why crime occurs and how it can be prevented through environmental and social interventions.

57. (C) Cultural Criminology
Cultural criminology is the perspective most interested in how crime is represented and consumed in popular culture. It examines the interplay between media, culture, and crime, focusing on the stylistic and emotional aspects of deviance. By analyzing how films, music, and other cultural products glamorize or shape the meaning of criminal lifestyles, cultural criminologists aim to understand the subjective allure of rule-breaking and its symbolic significance in modern society.

58. (A) decision-making is rational, but is constrained by time, ability, and information.
Bounded rationality is a key concept in rational choice theory that acknowledges offenders are not perfectly informed actors. It suggests that while criminals do make purposive decisions based on a calculation of risks and rewards, their rationality is limited by various factors. These constraints include the pressure of time, personal cognitive abilities, and the incomplete information available at the moment of the crime, leading to 'satisficing' rather than optimal decision-making.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social bond theory argues that strong emotional ties to parents and school act as powerful insulators against delinquency. When an individual has a high level of attachment, they become more sensitive to the opinions and expectations of these significant others. This sensitivity increases their desire to conform to conventional norms to avoid disappointing those they care about. Thus, the strength of social bonds directly influences a person's willingness to engage in deviant behavior.

60. (B) Delinquent companions
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, pushes are internal pressures, while pulls are external attractions. Hostility, psychological impulses, and feelings of inferiority are examples of internal 'pushes' that might drive an individual toward deviance. Delinquent companions, on the other hand, are considered an external 'pull' or an environmental attraction. Therefore, delinquent companions do not fit the definition of a 'social push' in the specific framework of containment theory developed by Reckless.

61. (C) It focuses on the crimes of the powerful and the role of the state in defining crime.
Critical criminology examines how power dynamics and social inequalities shape the definition of crime and the operation of the justice system. It moves beyond individual-level explanations to focus on the crimes of the powerful, such as corporate and state-sponsored harm. This perspective argues that the law often serves the interests of elite groups and that understanding crime requires a critical analysis of the broader social, economic, and political structures of society.

62. (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
Life course theory examines the development of criminal behavior across a person's entire lifespan. It uses concepts like trajectories to describe long-term patterns and transitions to describe specific life events. Contrary to the idea that behavior is static, the theory emphasizes that individuals can change and that events like marriage or employment can lead to desistance from crime. Therefore, the statement suggesting that criminal behavior is unchangeable after adolescence is incorrect within this theoretical framework.

63. (A) Green Criminology
Green criminology is the branch of the field dedicated to studying harms against the natural environment. It investigates issues such as the illegal dumping of toxic waste, corporate pollution, and the exploitation of natural resources. This perspective critiques traditional criminal law for often failing to hold large corporations accountable for ecological damage. By focusing on environmental justice, green criminology highlights the serious impact of

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maintain a positive self-image while violating the law. This rationalization helps neutralize the guilt associated with the criminal act.

49. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
Modern criminological perspectives address various aspects of crime and justice. Visual criminology studies representations of crime, cyber criminology focuses on internet-related offenses, and green criminology examines environmental harms. Peacemaking criminology advocates for non-violent solutions. However, news-making criminology is primarily concerned with how the media constructs and shapes the public understanding of crime in general, rather than specifically focusing on the criminal behavior of celebrities. Therefore, only four of the five statements are correct.

50. (A) Outer containment
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, outer containment consists of external social forces that provide supervision and discipline. This includes the influence of the family, school, and community in setting boundaries and reinforcing social norms. These external factors act as a protective barrier that helps keep individuals from drifting into delinquency. Outer containment complements inner containment, which involves internal psychological strengths, to effectively insulate a person against the pushes and pulls of criminal behavior.

51. (C) combine concepts from different theories for a more complete explanation.
Integrated theories in criminology aim to create a more comprehensive understanding of crime by synthesizing key concepts from multiple existing theoretical frameworks. By combining elements from areas like social control, strain, and social learning theories, researchers can better explain the complex nature of criminal behavior. This approach acknowledges that no single theory can account for all types of deviance and seeks to improve the explanatory power and practical application of criminological research.

52. (D) a deviant career and identity that develops as a response to societal reactions.
Edwin Lemert introduced the concept of secondary deviance to describe deviance that occurs after a person has been labeled. While primary deviance involves initial acts that do not significantly affect self-identity, secondary deviance is a lifestyle and identity organized around the deviant label. This happens as the individual responds to the societal reaction and exclusion caused by their initial acts, leading to a long-term commitment to a criminal career and a modified self-concept.

53. (A) (d), (b), (c), and (a)
The development of these perspectives followed a historical sequence starting with labelling theory in the early nineteen sixties. Radical criminology emerged in the late nineteen sixties and early nineteen seventies, followed by the significant expansion of feminist criminology in the nineteen seventies and eighties. Left realism was popularized in the mid-nineteen eighties as a reaction to earlier theories. This order reflects the evolving critical discourse within criminology regarding class, gender, and societal reaction.

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54. (B) Masculinity Theory
Hegemonic masculinity is the central concept in masculinity theory, referring to the culturally dominant and idealized form of manhood in a given society. This theory explores how men may engage in aggressive or criminal behavior to demonstrate their masculinity and achieve this idealized status. While relevant to feminist critiques, it is the defining focus of masculinity theory, which specifically examines the relationship between the social construction of being a man and patterns of offending.

55. (D) Involvement
In Hirschi's social bond theory, involvement refers to the amount of time and energy an individual spends in conventional activities like school, work, or sports. The idea is that if a person is busy with legitimate pursuits, they simply have less time and opportunity to engage in delinquent acts. This aligns with the phrase 'idle hands are the devil's workshop,' suggesting that high levels of conventional activity act as a natural restraint against deviant behavior.

56. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
This matching accurately identifies the primary theorists for several major criminological perspectives. Cornish and Clarke are associated with rational choice theory, while Sampson

while stigmatizing shame is the core of shaming theory. The concept of a suitable target is one of the three essential elements in routine activities theory. Turning points are significant life events analyzed within life course theory. These associations help define the unique focus and explanatory mechanisms used by each of these influential criminological perspectives.

72. (B) Whether the shaming is followed by efforts to bring the offender back into the community.
According to John Braithwaite, the critical distinction lies in the outcome of the shaming process. Reintegrative shaming condemns the criminal act but maintains the offender's social bonds through gestures of forgiveness and re-acceptance. Disintegrative or stigmatizing shaming, however, labels the individual as permanently deviant and excludes them from the community. Braithwaite argues that reintegrative shaming is more effective at preventing recidivism by encouraging the offender to remain committed to conventional social norms.

73. (B) Commitment
Commitment refers to the rational component of Hirschi's social bond, where an individual considers the potential losses associated with deviance. It represents a person's 'stake in conformity,' which includes their investment in education, career, and social standing. Individuals who have high levels of commitment are less likely to commit crimes because they do not want to risk losing what they have worked hard to achieve. This rational calculation acts as a powerful restraint on behavior.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Broken windows theory argues that tolerating minor forms of public disorder, like vandalism or loitering, creates an environment where more serious crime can flourish. It suggests that these visual cues of neglect signal a breakdown in social control. Consequently, the theory advocates for a 'zero tolerance' approach to minor offenses to maintain order and deter potential criminals. By addressing small problems immediately, authorities aim to prevent the neighborhood from falling into a cycle of decay.

75. (A) theories developed to explain male offending can be applied to female offending.
The generalizability problem is a fundamental critique raised by feminist criminologists. It questions whether mainstream theories, which were primarily developed based on research with male subjects, can accurately explain the criminal behavior of women. This issue highlights the potential bias in assuming that the causes of crime are identical for both genders. Addressing this problem requires researchers to consider the unique social experiences and gendered pathways that influence female offending and victimization patterns.

76. (B) Cohen and Felson
Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson are the primary theorists associated with routine activities theory, which they introduced in nineteen seventy-nine. Their work shifted the focus of criminology from the offender's motivations to the circumstances of the criminal event itself. They argued that crime rates are influenced by changes in the daily routines of society, which affect the availability of targets and the presence of guardians. Their perspective remains a cornerstone of modern environmental criminology.

77. (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
Social conflict theories view crime as a result of power struggles between different groups in society. Radical criminology focuses on class conflict, while pluralistic conflict theory considers various interest groups. These perspectives generally agree that the law is a tool used by dominant groups to maintain control. However, they do not agree that crime is a result of individual psychological failure, as they emphasize structural and social factors over individual pathology. Thus, statement (d) is incorrect.

78. (B) The study of the role of visual images, media, and representation in crime and justice.
Visual criminology is a contemporary field that examines how visual representations shape our understanding of crime and the criminal justice system. It analyzes various forms of media, including photography, film, and social media, to explore how images are used to construct meanings around deviance and social

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control. This perspective acknowledges that our perception of crime is increasingly mediated through visual culture, making it essential to study the aesthetic and symbolic dimensions of justice.

79. (C) Appeal to higher loyalties
When a criminal justifies their actions by claiming they were fulfilling a greater moral obligation, such as defending family honor, they are using the technique of appeal to higher loyalties. In this scenario, the individual acknowledges that the law was broken but argues that the demands of a specific group or personal value system were more important. This rationalization allows the offender to maintain their self-image as a moral person despite committing a deviant act.

80. (B) Crime can be a resource for men to assert a dominant and culturally valued form of masculinity.
Masculinity theory argues that criminal behavior is often linked to the way masculinity is socially constructed and performed. In societies where certain forms of 'manhood' are idealized, men may use violence or crime to demonstrate their strength, dominance, and independence. This is particularly true for those who lack access to conventional ways of achieving status. Crime thus serves as a means of 'doing gender' and asserting a culturally valued masculine identity.

81. (D) Peacemaking Criminology
Peacemaking criminology promotes non-violent, compassionate, and holistic approaches to criminal justice. It views crime as a form of suffering and advocates for practices that heal rather than punish. Mindfulness and meditation programs in prisons are consistent with this perspective, as they aim to reduce internal conflict and promote personal growth. By focusing on restoration and the reduction of suffering, peacemaking criminology seeks to create a more peaceful and just society through empathy and personal transformation.

82. (A) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory posits that a criminal act occurs when three specific elements converge in time and space: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. This theory focuses on the opportunity for crime rather than the underlying causes of an offender's motivation. By analyzing how changes in daily social routines affect the interaction of these three components, the perspective provides a framework for understanding and preventing criminal events in modern society.

83. (A) (a), (b), (d), and (e) only
Contemporary criminological perspectives offer diverse ways to study crime and justice. Positive criminology looks at desistance, translational criminology connects research to policy, and cultural criminology views crime as a cultural product. Visual criminology uses imagery for inquiry. However, cyber criminology is not exclusively concerned with financial fraud, as it also examines various other digital crimes like hacking and online harassment. Therefore, only four of the five statements provided are completely accurate descriptions of these fields.

84. (B) the extent to which an individual accepts the moral validity of a society's value system.
In Hirschi's social bond theory, belief refers to an individual's internal commitment to the rules and values of their society. When a person believes that the law is morally valid and fair, they are more likely to conform to its requirements. This internal sense of obligation acts as a restraint against deviance. The theory suggests that the more an individual respects the societal value system, the stronger their bond to the conventional social order will be.

85. (B) It supports the existing criminal justice system as a fair arbiter of disputes.
Radical criminology is deeply critical of the existing criminal justice system, viewing it as a tool used by the ruling class to maintain its power and protect capitalist interests. It does not see the legal system as a fair or neutral arbiter. Instead, radical criminologists define crime in terms of social harm and human rights violations, arguing that the law itself is often an instrument of class oppression that targets the poor while ignoring corporate crimes.

86. (D) (b), (d), (a), (c)
The chronological appearance of these ideas began with Eysenck's work on crime and personality in nineteen sixty-four, which influenced right realism. Sykes and Matza published their work

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on techniques of neutralization in nineteen fifty-seven, though it gained wider influence later. Hirschi's 'Causes of Delinquency' was published in nineteen sixty-nine. Finally, Lea and Young's foundational work on left realism appeared in nineteen eighty-four. This sequence reflects the historical progression from personality and control theories to critical realism.

87. (B) Conflict Criminology sees conflict among many groups, while Radical Criminology sees a primary class conflict.
The primary distinction between these two perspectives lies in their view of the source of social conflict. Conflict criminology is pluralistic, arguing that society is composed of various groups competing for power based on factors like ethnicity, religion, and interest. Radical criminology, influenced by Marxism, focuses more narrowly on the class struggle between the capitalist elite and the working class. Both perspectives agree that the law reflects the interests of powerful groups, but they differ on the nature of power.

88. (B) ensure that academic research effectively informs real-world crime control strategies.
The main goal of translational criminology is to facilitate the practical application of scientific findings. It aims to bridge the gap between academic research and the work of practitioners and policymakers in the criminal justice system. By translating complex data into actionable strategies, this approach ensures that crime prevention and intervention efforts are evidence-based. This focus improves the effectiveness of justice policies and helps ensure that research has a direct, positive impact on community safety.

89. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This set of pairings correctly identifies typical study areas for each perspective. News-making criminology examines media portrayals of topics like youth gangs. Green criminology investigates environmental harms such as illegal logging. Cyber criminology focuses on digital offenses like phishing and identity theft. Feminist criminology addresses issues like domestic violence and female victimization. Together, these examples illustrate the broad range of contemporary criminological inquiry and the specific social issues that different theoretical frameworks prioritize.

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90. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Realist criminology emerged as a reaction against what was seen as the 'left idealism' of radical theories. Both left and right realists agree that crime is a tangible problem that causes real suffering, rather than just a social construction. However, they differ in their proposed solutions, with right realism focusing on individual choice and order, while left realism emphasizes addressing social inequalities like relative deprivation. Both perspectives aim to provide practical and realistic responses to crime.

91. (B) Right Realism
Right realism emphasizes individual moral responsibility and the need for swift and certain punishment as a deterrent. This perspective views crime as a choice and argues that the primary role of the state is to maintain social order and public safety. By focusing on individual morality and the efficiency of the criminal justice system, right realism aligns with conservative political views that prioritize punishment and situational crime prevention over addressing long-term social causes of criminal behavior.

92. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In labelling theory, the application of a 'deviant' label by society can significantly impact an individual's life. This label often becomes a master status that overrides other identities. Secondary deviance occurs when the individual responds to this label by further engaging in deviance as a way of coping with social exclusion. Thus, the societal reaction to an initial act can create a self-fulfilling prophecy, fundamentally altering the person's self-concept and opportunities for conventional behavior.

93. (B) people behave differently when they move from physical space to cyberspace.
Space transition theory argues that the shift from the physical world to the digital environment of cyberspace leads to significant changes in human behavior. It suggests that factors such as anonymity and the lack of immediate physical consequences in virtual spaces can reduce social conformity and lead individuals to engage in

acts they would not perform in person. This perspective highlights the unique social and psychological dynamics of the internet and their impact on modern criminal behavior.

94. (D) Reintegrative shaming
Sampson and Laub's life course theory is built on the concepts of trajectories, transitions, and turning points, and it emphasizes the importance of age-graded informal social control. While reintegrative shaming is an influential criminological concept developed by John Braithwaite, it is not a central component of Sampson and Laub's specific framework. Their theory focuses on how social bonds at different stages of life, such as through work and family, influence the onset and cessation of criminal activity.

95. (A) (a), (c), and (d) only
John Braithwaite's shaming theory distinguishes between two types of societal reaction. Disintegrative shaming stigmatizes the offender and can lead to increased crime, while reintegrative shaming condemns the act but seeks to maintain the offender's social bonds. Contrary to the second statement, the theory does not argue that all shaming increases crime; instead, it posits that reintegrative shaming is a constructive force that can actually reduce recidivism. Therefore, only three of the four statements provided are correct.

96. (C) decision-making and planning.
According to rational choice theory, the burglar's actions demonstrate a purposive and calculated approach to committing a crime. By observing the house and learning the residents' schedules, the offender is actively weighing the risks and rewards of the act. This behavior highlights the theory's view of criminals as reasoning actors who engage in decision-making and planning to achieve their goals. The crime is seen as a result of a rational choice based on the available information and opportunities.

97. (C) Green Criminology
Speciesism is a key concept within green criminology, referring to the human-centered bias that justifies the exploitation of non-human animals. Green criminologists study harms against animals and ecosystems, arguing that these should be considered serious criminological issues. By challenging speciesism, this perspective broadens the scope of justice to include the protection of all species and the global environment. This focus highlights the ethical and social dimensions of human interactions with the natural world and the impact of environmental crimes.

98. (C) Involvement
In Hirschi's social bond theory, involvement refers to the time and energy spent in conventional, pro-social activities. By participating in the library, debate team, and sports, the student is so busy that they have little time or opportunity to engage in delinquent behavior. This highlights the idea that high levels of engagement in legitimate pursuits act as a natural constraint on deviance. The more involved a person is in the conventional world, the stronger their bond to social norms becomes.

99. (B) Social control theories focus on why people conform to rules.
Social control theories represent a unique approach in criminology by asking why people obey the law rather than why they break it. While most theories search for the motivations or causes behind criminal behavior, social control theorists assume that deviance is naturally attractive. They focus on the social bonds and constraints that keep individuals from acting on their impulses. This shift in perspective emphasizes the importance of social ties and community integration in maintaining order and conformity.

100. (D) The lure of a delinquent peer group
Walter Reckless's containment theory distinguishes between internal pressures and external attractions. 'Pushes' are internal factors like psychological impulses or feelings of inadequacy. 'Pulls' are environmental factors that draw an individual away from conventional norms, such as the influence of a delinquent peer group. These external attractions can overcome an individual's inner and outer containment, leading to delinquency. Understanding these pulls is essential for identifying the environmental influences that contribute to criminal behavior in modern society.

101. (B) Social control theories focus on why people conform to rules.

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Social control theories represent a unique approach in criminology by asking why people obey the law rather than why they break it. While most theories search for the motivations or causes behind criminal behavior, social control theorists assume that deviance is naturally attractive. They focus on the social bonds and constraints that keep individuals from acting on their impulses. This shift in perspective emphasizes the importance of social ties and community integration in maintaining order and conformity.

102. (B) (c), (d), and (e) only
The theory of drift and neutralization was developed by Sykes and Matza, not Travis Hirschi. It posits that delinquents are not deeply committed to deviant values but rather use techniques of neutralization to temporarily drift into deviance. These techniques, such as 'denial of injury,' allow individuals to justify behavior that violates norms they otherwise accept. Therefore, statements (c), (d), and (e) accurately describe the core tenets of this theory, while the first two statements are incorrect.

103. (B) Left Realism
Relative deprivation is a central concept in left realism, referring to the sense of injustice felt when individuals compare their situation to others in society. Left realists argue that this feeling, combined with marginalization and the influence of deviant subcultures, is a primary driver of crime in working-class communities. By focusing on the perception of inequality rather than just absolute poverty, left realism provides a more nuanced explanation for the social causes of criminal behavior in modern urban environments.

104. (A) Self-fulfilling prophecy
According to labelling theory, the application of a deviant label can lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy. When a person is labeled as a 'criminal' or 'delinquent,' they may eventually internalize this description and begin to act in ways that are consistent with it. This process can alter their self-concept and limit their opportunities for conventional life, ultimately leading to a career in secondary deviance. The societal reaction thus plays a crucial role in shaping a person's future criminal behavior.

105. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
This matching correctly aligns major criminological schools with their core ideas. Social control theory focuses on the weakening of social bonds. Social conflict theory views the law as a weapon in class struggles. Modern opportunity theories, like routine activities theory, emphasize the convergence of offenders and unguarded targets. Contemporary perspectives, such as green criminology, broaden the study of crime to include environmental harms. These associations highlight the different analytical lenses used to understand and address modern crime.

106. (B) Masculinity Theory
Masculinity theory explores how cultural ideals of being a man relate to patterns of violence and aggression. It argues that certain expressions of masculinity, often referred to as hegemonic masculinity, emphasize dominance and physical strength. Men may engage in criminal behavior to assert this masculine identity, especially when other avenues for achieving status are blocked. This perspective highlights the strong link between social constructions of gender and the prevalence of male-centered criminal activity in contemporary society.

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107. (A) Social Bond Theory
Social bond theory is highly relevant for explaining how the loss of social ties, such as through unemployment, can lead to crime. According to Hirschi, the strength of an individual's bond to society depends on attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. When a person becomes unemployed and lacks these social connections, their 'stake in conformity' decreases. This weakening of social bonds makes them more free to engage in deviant behavior as a response to their changing social circumstances.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Routine activities theory is a macro-level perspective because it explains how large-scale social changes affect the overall crime rate. It links societal shifts, such as the increased participation of women in the workforce and the rise in portable consumer goods, to the creation of more criminal opportunities. By focusing on how the daily patterns of social life influence the convergence of offenders and targets, the theory

Masculinity theory in criminology examines the relationship between gender identity and offending. It focuses on how cultural expectations of 'manhood'—such as dominance, strength, and independence—can influence men to engage in aggressive or criminal acts. The theory argues that crime can be used as a resource to 'do gender' and assert a masculine identity, especially for those who lack other ways to achieve social status. This perspective provides a nuanced understanding of why crime is overwhelmingly committed by males.

139. (A) Left Realism
Left realism argues that crime is often a rational response to the experience of relative deprivation and marginalization. Individuals who feel unjustly excluded from society's mainstream may turn to crime as a way to cope with their situation or to achieve status and status within a deviant subculture. This perspective emphasizes that crime is a serious issue that directly impacts the working class and advocates for practical, non-punitive social policies that address the underlying inequalities that drive criminal behavior.

140. (B) Broken Windows Theory
Broken windows theory is based on the premise that visible signs of neglect and disorder, such as vandalism and litter, signal a lack of social control in a neighborhood. This environment can encourage more serious criminal activity by creating the perception that no one cares and that rules are not enforced. The theory argues that addressing these minor disorders is essential for preventing the escalation of crime and maintaining the overall safety and stability of urban communities through active social order.

141. (A) master status.
In the context of labelling theory, a master status is a label that overrides all other personal attributes and becomes a person's primary social identity. When an individual is labeled as a 'criminal' or 'delinquent,' this status can dominate how others perceive and interact with them. This process can significantly impact the person's opportunities for conventional life and may lead them to internalize the label, ultimately influencing their future behavior and leading to a long-term commitment to a deviant career.

142. (C) (a), (b), and (d) only
Routine activities theory, proposed by Cohen and Felson, is a theory of victimization that focuses on the necessary elements for a crime to occur. It posits that crime happens when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a guardian converge. While it acknowledges the offender, the theory does not argue that the supply of motivated offenders is constant; rather, it focuses on how changes in daily routines create opportunities for crime, regardless of the offender's specific underlying motivations.

143. (A) Howard S. Becker
Howard Becker is a leading figure in labelling theory, most famous for his nineteen sixty-three book 'Outsiders.' He argued that deviance is not a quality of the act itself, but rather a result of the application of rules and sanctions by others. According to Becker, the 'deviant' is simply someone to whom that label has been successfully applied. His work highlights the role of 'moral entrepreneurs' and the importance of social reaction in the creation and enforcement of social boundaries.

144. (B) a long-term pathway or line of development over the life span.
In the context of life course theory, a trajectory refers to the long-term patterns of behavior and development that individuals experience as they age. It represents a continuous line of progress through various life stages, such as an education or career path. While specific events like marriage are transitions, the overall trajectory provides a broader view of an individual's life course. Understanding these trajectories is essential for explaining how both stability and change in criminal behavior occur over time.

145. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The generalizability problem is a core critique from feminist criminology, questioning whether theories based on male behavior can be universally applied. Feminist scholars argue that mainstream criminological theories often neglect the unique social and gendered experiences of women. By assuming that the causes of crime are the same for everyone, traditional theories may fail to accurately explain female offending and victimization. Addressing this issue requires

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course theory. it suggests that the nature of social control changes as individuals move through different life stages. Bonds to parents and school are important in childhood, while work and family become more significant in adulthood. These informal social controls provide the necessary restraints to prevent delinquency and promote desistance from crime, highlighting how social ties evolve and maintain their influence throughout a person's lifespan.

117. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
Contemporary criminological perspectives offer various insights into crime and justice. Peacemaking criminology focuses on non-violence, green criminology on the environment, and cultural criminology on media and style. Translational criminology aims to bridge research and policy. However, positive criminology focuses on protective factors and strengths that prevent crime, rather than just on risk factors and deficits. Therefore, four of the five statements provided accurately describe these modern fields and their primary areas of concern and inquiry.

118. (B) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory suggests that crime rates are influenced by the daily patterns of social life. It argues that changes in how people spend their time at work, school, and leisure affect the interaction of motivated offenders, suitable targets, and capable guardians. By analyzing these routine activities, the theory can explain why certain areas or times have higher crime rates. This perspective emphasizes that modern social trends can create new opportunities for crime by altering the environment and daily interactions.

119. (A) ruling class.
A core argument of radical criminology is that the definition of crime is not neutral but serves the interests of the ruling class. According to this perspective, the legal system is a tool used by the elite to protect their private property and maintain their social and economic dominance. Acts that threaten the power of the ruling class are criminalized, while harmful behaviors by the powerful often go unpunished. Crime is thus seen as a political construct of class struggle.

120. (C) visible signs of disorder and neglect.
In the context of broken windows theory, the 'windows' represent visible signs of neighborhood decay, such as vandalism, litter, and social disorder. The theory posits that if these small issues are left unaddressed, they signal a lack of social control and community concern. This environment can then invite more serious criminal activity. Maintaining these 'windows' by addressing minor infractions is seen as an essential strategy for preserving the order and safety of a community and preventing crime.

121. (B) Travis Hirschi
Travis Hirschi is the primary theorist associated with social bond theory, which he developed in his influential nineteen sixty-nine work. He argued that deviance occurs when an individual's ties to society are weakened or broken. Hirschi identified four key elements of the social bond: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. His work remains one of the most widely cited and tested theories in modern criminology, providing a foundational framework for understanding the importance of social integration in preventing delinquency.

122. (B) An ex-convict, unable to find a job due to their record, returns to crime to survive.
Secondary deviance refers to a criminal lifestyle and identity that develops as a response to the societal reaction to an initial act. In this example, the ex-convict's return to crime is directly linked to the label and social exclusion they face after their first offense. This highlights how being designated as 'deviant' can create barriers to conventional life, leading the individual to reorganize their identity and behavior around a criminal career as a way to cope with their new master status.

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123. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This matching accurately connects key criminological terms with their definitions. Drift describes a state of intermittent commitment to social norms. Master status is a label that becomes a person's primary identity. A capable guardian is an element that can prevent crime in routine activities theory. A turning point is a life event that can alter a behavioral trajectory. These concepts are essential for understanding the various social and psychological processes that

influence criminal behavior and the effectiveness of social control.

124. (B) People commit crimes after weighing the potential benefits and costs.
The fundamental principle of rational choice theory is that criminal behavior is the result of a purposive and calculated decision. Offenders are seen as reasoning actors who weigh the potential rewards of a crime against its possible risks and punishments. The theory suggests that people choose to commit crimes when they believe the benefits outweigh the costs. This perspective emphasizes individual agency and provides a basis for crime prevention strategies that focus on increasing the difficulty and risks of offending.

125. (B) Green Criminology
Green criminology is the field dedicated to studying environmental harms and crimes, including the illegal trade in endangered species. This perspective examines how human activities impact non-human animals and global ecosystems. By analyzing the social, economic, and political factors that drive environmental exploitation, green criminologists highlight the serious consequences of these acts. Their work broadens the scope of criminology to include issues of ecological justice and the protection of biodiversity, which are often overlooked by traditional criminal law.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Containment theory suggests that a strong self-concept acts as a powerful insulator against delinquency. This internal strength, known as inner containment, helps individuals maintain their integrity and control their behavior even when faced with external attractions or internal pressures. By having a positive self-image and a sense of responsibility, a person is better equipped to resist the pulls toward crime and the pushes of frustration. This internal control mechanism is essential for maintaining conformity in various social environments.

127. (A) News-making Criminology
The concept of 'moral panic' is central to news-making criminology, which examines how the media can sensationalize a particular group or behavior as a threat to society. This perspective studies the role of media narratives in constructing public fear and shaping political discourse. By creating a sense of urgency and alarm, moral panics can lead to increased social control and the passage of punitive laws. News-making criminology highlights the power of the media to define deviance and influence public policy.

128. (B) temporarily suspend their commitment to moral and legal codes.
According to Sykes and Matza, techniques of neutralization allow individuals to temporarily distance themselves from the social norms they otherwise accept. These rationalizations, such as 'denial of responsibility' or 'denial of injury,' let a person commit a deviant act without a permanent change in their character or values. By neutralizing the guilt associated with rule-breaking, individuals can drift between conventional behavior and delinquency, maintaining a positive self-image while occasionally violating the law in certain situations.

129. (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Social bond theory was proposed by Travis Hirschi and consists of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. It posits that stronger bonds lead to less delinquency. However, the theory is unique because it asks why people conform to the law, rather than why they commit crime. Most other criminological theories focus on the motivations for deviance, but social bond theory assumes that the potential for deviance is natural and that social ties are what provide the necessary restraint and order.

130. (C) Condemnation of the condemners
The statement is a clear example of the 'condemnation of the condemners' technique of neutralization. By attacking the character and hypocrisy of law-makers and authorities, the individual attempts to undermine the moral authority of the rules they are expected to follow. This rationalization shifts the focus away from the offender's own behavior and onto the perceived failings of those who enforce the law, allowing the individual to justify their deviant actions as a response to a corrupt system.

131. (B) Social Conflict Theories, particularly Labelling Theory.

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The idea that crime is a social construction is a central tenet of social conflict theories, especially labelling theory. This perspective argues that no act is inherently criminal; instead, criminality is a label applied by others through a process of social reaction and power. Labelling theorists focus on how rules are created and enforced, and how being labeled as 'deviant' can influence an individual's identity and future behavior. This approach highlights the subjective and political nature of crime.

132. (B) Their differing emphasis on individual responsibility versus social causes.
The main difference between right and left realism lies in their analytical focus and proposed solutions to crime. Right realism emphasizes individual choice, moral responsibility, and the need for social order through deterrence. Left realism, on the other hand, focuses on social causes like relative deprivation, marginalization, and the interactons within the 'square of crime.' While both see crime as a serious problem, they offer contrasting perspectives on whether the primary focus should be on punishment or on addressing social inequalities.

133. (C) (a), (b), and (e)
This pairing correctly identifies foundational theorists and their key concepts. Howard Becker introduced 'moral entrepreneurs' in his work on labelling theory, John Braithwaite developed the theory of reintegrative shaming, and Cohen and Felson created routine activities theory. However, Walter Reckless is associated with containment theory, while Travis Hirschi is the primary proponent of social bond theory. Therefore, statements (a), (b), and (e) accurately reflect the correct associations between these major criminological theorists and their influential theoretical contributions.

134. (B) Space Transition Theory
Space transition theory is specifically concerned with how human behavior changes as individuals move between physical space and the digital environment of cyberspace. It examines how factors like anonymity and the lack of traditional social constraints online can influence a person's conduct. This perspective is highly relevant for understanding why people might engage in different behaviors when they transition into online communities, providing a framework for analyzing the unique psychological and social dynamics of deviance and conformity on the internet.

135. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Critical criminology is not a narrow perspective; instead, it serves as a broad umbrella term for various approaches that challenge traditional views of crime and justice. This includes radical, feminist, and peacemaking criminology, among others. These perspectives share a focus on how power, inequality, and social structures influence the definition of crime and the operation of the legal system. Critical criminology aims to provide a more comprehensive and socially conscious understanding of the complexities of modern criminal behavior and justice.

136. (A) Peacemaking Criminology and Reintegrative Shaming
Restorative justice conferences are a practical application of the principles found in both peacemaking criminology and reintegrative shaming theory. These approaches prioritize healing, compassion, and the repair of social bonds over punitive punishment. By bringing the offender and victim together, the process aims to address the harm caused while encouraging the offender to be reintegrated into the community. This focus on mediation and restoration is central to modern efforts to reduce recidivism and promote social harmony through non-violent means.

137. (D) Effective supervision
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, inner containment consists of internal psychological factors such as a strong self-concept, goal orientation, and frustration tolerance. These factors help an individual resist deviance from within. Effective supervision, on the other hand, is a component of outer containment, representing external social forces like family or school that provide discipline and boundaries. Therefore, effective supervision does not belong to the category of inner containment within the specific theoretical framework proposed by Reckless to explain social control.

138. (B) how cultural constructions of 'being a man' relate to criminal behavior.

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provides a broad understanding of the social conditions that facilitate crime.

109. (A) Strain, Social Control, and Social Learning
Delbert Elliott's integrated theory combines elements from the three major traditions of strain, social control, and social learning. This approach aims to provide a more comprehensive explanation of delinquency by examining how social structures, individual bonds, and learned behaviors interact. By synthesizing these perspectives, integrated theories can better account for the complex factors that contribute to the onset and persistence of criminal behavior across different social contexts and stages of an individual's development over time.

110. (D) It advocates for harsh, punitive measures as the primary solution to crime.
Left realism is characterized by its focus on relative deprivation and marginalization as causes of crime. It takes street crime seriously but rejects harsh punitive measures as the primary solution. Instead, left realists advocate for practical, non-punitive strategies such as community policing, restorative justice, and addressing social inequalities. Their goal is to provide realistic responses that protect working-class communities without perpetuating the cycles of violence and social exclusion often caused by the traditional justice system.

111. (B) (a), (b), and (c) only
Conflict criminology is associated with theorists like Vold and Turk and views crime as a result of power struggles between competing groups. It differs from radical criminology by considering a wider range of social conflicts beyond just class struggle. However, it does not argue for a society free of conflict, as it views conflict as an inherent and unavoidable part of social life. Therefore, only the first three statements accurately describe the core tenets and origins of conflict criminology.

112. (C) androcentric and ignore female experiences.
The primary critique from feminist criminology is that mainstream theories are androcentric, meaning they are centered on male experiences. Traditional criminological research has historically focused on male offenders and assumed that these findings apply universally to all people. Feminist criminologists argue that this bias ignores the unique social and gendered pathways that influence female crime and victimization. By addressing this neglect, they aim to develop more inclusive and accurate theories that account for the impact of gender on justice.

113. (C) Disintegrative shaming
According to John Braithwaite, disintegrative or stigmatizing shaming involves the public condemnation and isolation of the offender. In this scenario, the store manager's actions, such as the 'wall of shame' and the permanent ban, serve to label the individual as an outcast. This type of reaction can be counterproductive as it often pushes the individual toward further deviance and deviant subcultures. It contrasts with reintegrative shaming, which seeks to condemn the act while maintaining the person's social bonds.

114. (A) Labelling Theory
Labelling theory is a social conflict perspective that focuses on societal reaction rather than the social control mechanisms that prevent crime. In contrast, social bond theory, containment theory, and neutralization theory are all considered social control theories because they examine the internal and external restraints that encourage conformity. While labelling theory is concerned with how individuals become deviant through social designations, social control theories focus on why most people choose to follow the rules and maintain social order.

115. (C) social events and turning points like marriage and employment.
Life course theory emphasizes that criminal involvement is dynamic and influenced by key life events. These events, known as turning points, can alter a person's life trajectory by creating new social bonds and increasing their stake in conformity. For example, getting a stable job or getting married can lead an individual to desist from crime. This perspective highlights the importance of social context and individual transitions in explaining the changes in criminal behavior that occur throughout a person's life.

116. (B) Life Course Theory
The concept of age-graded informal social control is central to Sampson and Laub's life

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a more inclusive approach that considers how gender roles and power dynamics influence diverse behavioral patterns.

146. (D) Commitment
Commitment is the element of Hirschi's social bond that represents a person's rational investment in conventional goals. In this case, the individual's dedication to their education and career gives them a high 'stake in conformity.' They refrain from committing crimes because they recognize the potential negative consequences for their future. This rational assessment acts as a restraint, as the individual is unwilling to risk their social and professional standing for the temporary rewards of a deviant act or criminal behavior.

147. (C) Zero-tolerance policing of minor disorders
A key policy implication of broken windows theory is the use of 'zero-tolerance' policing. This approach focuses on the aggressive enforcement of laws against minor infractions, such as graffiti and public intoxication. The goal is to maintain social order and prevent the environment from appearing neglected. By addressing these small problems, authorities aim to deter more serious criminal behavior and improve the overall safety and quality of a neighborhood, signaling that social control is actively maintained by the community.

148. (B) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory would explain the rise in burglary by looking at changes in societal patterns. The increase in dual-income households means more homes are left unattended during the day, reducing the presence of 'capable guardians.' This change in daily routine creates more opportunities for motivated offenders to find suitable targets. The theory focuses on how shifts in modern social life alter the interaction of these three essential elements, thereby influencing the overall frequency and location of criminal events in society.

149. (A) Cyber Criminology
Cyber criminology is the specialized field that investigates criminal activities facilitated by computers and the internet. It examines various digital offenses, including hacking, phishing, and online harassment. By studying the unique psychological and social dynamics of the virtual world, cyber criminologists aim to understand the motivations and techniques used by digital offenders. This branch of criminology also focuses on developing effective legal and technological strategies to prevent and combat the growing threat of modern cyber-enabled crimes and victimization.

150. (C) Societies that effectively practice reintegrative shaming.
John Braithwaite's shaming theory suggests that societies with lower crime rates are those that use reintegrative shaming. This process involves condemning the criminal act while simultaneously making efforts to bring the offender back into the conventional community. By maintaining the individual's social bonds and providing a path to re-acceptance, reintegrative shaming encourages conformity and reduces the likelihood of future offending. This approach contrasts with stigmatizing shaming, which isolates the offender and can lead to a long-term commitment to a deviant career.

151. (B) Primary deviance is the initial act; secondary deviance is a lifestyle and identity based on the societal reaction.
Edwin Lemert's theory distinguishes between two stages of deviance based on social reaction. Primary deviance involves initial acts that do not significantly impact a person's self-concept or social status. Secondary deviance occurs when the individual responds to the societal reaction and exclusion caused by their initial acts. In this stage, the person adopts a deviant identity and organizes their life around the label, leading to a long-term commitment to a criminal career as they adapt to their master status.

152. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
These statements accurately describe several major criminological perspectives. Masculinity theory links gender to crime, life course theory focuses on life events, and integrated theories combine different models. Space transition theory examines behavior in physical and cyberspace. However, feminist criminology does not argue that gender is irrelevant; instead, it critiques traditional criminology for ignoring gender and emphasizes its central importance in understanding crime. Therefore, four of the

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attractive. Therefore, the primary goal of these theories is to explain why people conform to social norms rather than why they break them. They focus on the social bonds, constraints, and internal controls that keep individuals from acting on their impulses. This shift in perspective emphasizes the importance of community integration and social ties in maintaining order.

182. (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
These statements accurately reflect the focus of several social conflict perspectives. Labelling theory focuses on social reaction, radical criminology on class struggle, and conflict criminology on pluralistic group competition. However, realist criminology did not grow out of a desire for utopian theories; instead, it emerged as a reaction against idealism, aiming for more practical and realistic responses to crime. Therefore, only the first three statements correctly describe the core tenets and origins of these influential criminological perspectives and theories.

183. (A) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory focuses on the immediate circumstances of a criminal event, examining the convergence of an offender, a target, and the absence of a guardian. It prioritizes the environmental and social conditions of the 'here and now' over the long-term psychological or social background of the individual offender. By analyzing how modern social patterns create opportunities for crime, this perspective provides a framework for understanding and preventing criminal acts through situational interventions and environmental design.

184. (A) Visual Criminology
Visual criminology is the field that uses images, such as photography and documentary film, to explore and understand issues of crime and justice. It examines how visual representations shape our perceptions of deviance and social control. This perspective analyzes both the production of these images and their consumption by the public. By focusing on the aesthetic and symbolic dimensions of the justice system, visual criminology provides a unique lens for studying how we construct and mediate our understanding of modern crime.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Richard Quinney, a leading radical criminologist, argued that crime is a political construct created by powerful groups to protect their interests. This perspective highlights the inequality in how laws are defined and enforced. Radical criminologists point out that harmful acts by the elite, such as corporate crimes, are often not criminalized or are lightly punished, while the behaviors of the poor are heavily policed. This analysis demonstrates how the legal system can serve as a tool of class dominance and control.

186. (A) Walter Reckless
Walter Reckless is the theorist credited with formalizing containment theory in the nineteen fifties and sixties. His work focused on identifying the internal and external factors that insulate individuals against the pushes and pulls of delinquency. Reckless proposed that inner containment, such as a strong self-concept, and outer containment, such as family supervision, act as a defense against criminal influences. His theory remains a key component of the social control tradition in criminology, highlighting the importance of personal and social insulators.

187. (B) Green Criminology
Green criminology is the specialized field that studies harms against the natural environment and non-human animals. It investigates issues such as ecological damage, speciesism, and corporate exploitation of natural resources. This perspective argues that these harms should be considered serious criminological issues, even if they are not always recognized by traditional criminal law. By focusing on environmental justice, green criminology aims to protect biodiversity and promote the sustainable and ethical interaction of human societies with the global ecosystem and all species.

188. (C) offenders make choices, but their rationality is limited by available information and cognitive ability.
Bounded rationality is a central concept in rational choice theory, acknowledging that offenders are not perfectly rational actors. It suggests that while criminals do make purposive decisions based on an assessment of risks and rewards, their choices are constrained by various

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160. (B) Life Course Theory
Life course theory examines how an individual's involvement in crime changes as they move through different stages of life, from childhood to adulthood. It focuses on the impact of various life events and transitions, such as starting a career or getting married, on patterns of offending. These events can serve as turning points that lead to desistance from crime. By analyzing the long-term trajectories of individuals, the theory provides a framework for understanding the developmental and social factors that influence criminal behavior.

161. (B) Broken Windows Theory and Positive Criminology
Reclaiming neglected spaces through community projects aligns with both broken windows theory and positive criminology. Broken windows theory suggests that maintaining the environment prevents serious crime, while positive criminology focuses on building social strengths and protective factors. By fostering community pride and social cohesion, these initiatives address visual signs of disorder and promote positive social bonds. This combined approach aims to create safer, more resilient neighborhoods by empowering residents and improving the quality of their shared public spaces and social interactions.

162. (D) All of the above
These statements provide a comprehensive overview of realist criminology. Both left and right realism view crime as a tangible social problem. Right realism emphasizes individual choice and the need for social order, while left realism focuses on structural issues like relative deprivation and marginalization. Both perspectives emerged as critiques of earlier theoretical failings, aiming to provide more practical and realistic responses to the realities of crime and victimization in modern society. Together, they reflect the evolution of criminological thought.

163. (C) Labelling Theory
Labelling theory posits that no act is inherently criminal; instead, criminality is a label applied to behavior by a social audience. This perspective focuses on the societal reaction to deviance and how being designated as 'deviant' can influence an individual's identity and future behavior. According to labelling theorists, the social process of creating and enforcing rules is what defines deviance. This approach highlights the subjective and often political nature of the criminal label and its power to shape social boundaries and personal lives.

164. (B) why men commit so much more crime than women.
The gender-ratio problem is a fundamental inquiry in feminist criminology, focusing on the significant difference in crime rates between males and females. Feminist scholars critique traditional theories for being androcentric and for failing to adequately account for this disparity. By examining how social constructions of gender and power dynamics influence behavior, this perspective seeks to explain why crime is overwhelmingly a male-centered activity and to understand the unique pathways that lead women toward both offending and victimization in modern society.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Life course theory emphasizes that significant life events, or 'turning points,' can lead to desistance from crime. Events such as a stable job or a good marriage are powerful because they create new social bonds and increase an individual's 'stake in conformity.' These transitions provide informal social control and give the person a sense of responsibility and status within the conventional community. By altering a person's life trajectory, these events can effectively lead an individual away from a criminal lifestyle.

166. (A) Rational Choice Theory
Rational choice theory focuses on the offender's calculation of risks and rewards, which directly leads to situational crime prevention strategies. By making the environment more difficult to exploit—such as through target hardening or improved lighting—authorities aim to increase the perceived costs and reduce the potential benefits of committing a crime. These interventions are based on the premise that criminals are reasoning actors who will be deterred if the effort and risk of being caught are seen as too high for the reward.

167. (D) Commitment

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five statements provided are correct descriptions of these diverse and influential theoretical frameworks.

153. (A) a sense of belonging and supportive relationships.
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, outer containment consists of external social influences that reinforce conformity. This includes a sense of belonging to a community and having supportive relationships with family, peers, and mentors. These external factors provide the necessary supervision, boundaries, and social roles that help insulate an individual against the attractions of delinquency. Outer containment works alongside inner containment, which involves internal psychological strengths, to effectively maintain social control and prevent deviant behavior across different environments.

154. (C) Conflict Criminology
Conflict criminology views the legal system as an instrument used by powerful groups to protect their interests and maintain their dominance over others. This perspective argues that the law reflects the values and needs of the elite rather than a social consensus. Crime is often seen as a result of the inherent tensions between competing groups in society. By analyzing the power dynamics and inequalities within the justice system, conflict criminologists highlight how the law can be used as a tool of oppression.

155. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
This matching correctly identifies the primary proponents for each of these significant criminological theories. John Braithwaite is associated with shaming theory, Travis Hirschi with social bond theory, Richard Quinney with radical criminology, and Wilson and Kelling with the broken windows theory. These theorists have made fundamental contributions to our understanding of why people commit crimes, how society reacts to deviance, and the role of social and environmental factors in maintaining order and preventing criminal activity in modern society.

156. (C) Cultural Criminology
Cultural criminology focuses on the 'seductions of crime,' examining the emotional and thrilling aspects of rule-breaking. It views crime as a cultural product and explores the meanings and aesthetics that offenders and society attach to deviant behavior. This perspective is interested in the subjective experiences of those who engage in crime for excitement or status. By analyzing how crime is performed and represented in popular culture, cultural criminology provides a deep understanding of the symbolic significance of Rule-breaking.

157. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Left realism emerged as a reaction against both administrative criminology and the idealism of radical perspectives. It argues that crime is a real problem that disproportionately affects marginalized communities. A key concept in left realism is the 'square of crime,' which examines the relationships between the offender, the victim, the state, and the community. By analyzing these interactions, left realists aim to provide realistic and non-punitive solutions that address the social inequalities and relative deprivation that drive criminal behavior.

158. (C) Denial of social bonds
Sykes and Matza identified five specific techniques of neutralization: denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of the victim, condemnation of the condemners, and appeal to higher loyalties. These rationalizations allow individuals to temporarily distance themselves from social norms. 'Denial of social bonds' is not one of the techniques formally listed by Sykes and Matza. Their theory focuses on how delinquents justify their behavior by reframing the act or the social reaction, allowing them to maintain a positive self-image while engaging in deviance.

159. (C) crime is a form of suffering, and the response to it should reduce suffering, not increase it.
Peacemaking criminology views crime and the traditional criminal justice response as sources of suffering. It argues that a punitive system often perpetuates violence and harm rather than solving the underlying issues. The perspective advocates for non-violent solutions, such as mediation and restorative justice, which aim to reduce suffering and heal the community. By focusing on compassion and empathy, peacemaking criminology seeks to address the social inequalities and personal conflicts that lead to crime in a more humane way.

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the person they fought deserved the harm. In this rationalization, the offender reframes the victim as a wrongdoer who provoked the act. By transforming the victim into someone who 'had it coming,' the individual can justify their behavior and maintain a positive self-image. This technique helps neutralize the guilt associated with the offense by focusing on the perceived failings or insults of the victim.

175. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
This matching accurately connects each criminological perspective with the primary question it addresses. Social bond theory asks why people conform, while labelling theory focuses on the processes of designation as deviant. Rational choice theory investigates whether criminal decisions are calculated, and feminist criminology explores how traditional theories account for the gender gap in crime. These questions highlight the different analytical lenses and theoretical goals of each perspective, providing a comprehensive framework for studying diverse aspects of crime and social control.

176. (C) To bridge the divide between academic research and practical application in policy and practice.
The primary aim of translational criminology is to ensure that scientific research effectively informs the work of practitioners and policymakers. It aims to bridge the gap between academic findings and the real-world application of crime prevention and justice strategies. By translating complex data into actionable policies, this perspective helps ensure that criminal justice interventions are based on empirical evidence. This focus on practical application improves the overall effectiveness of justice systems and promotes safer communities through research-led practices.

177. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Broken windows theory argues that there is a direct link between visual signs of disorder and more serious crime. Statement I is true, as it correctly identifies this central premise. However, Statement II is false because the theory actually suggests that policing should focus on minor infractions as a way to prevent the environment from appearing neglected and to deter potential criminals. By maintaining social order at all levels, authorities aim to prevent the escalation of serious criminal behavior.

178. (B) Masculinity Theory
The concept that men use crime as a resource to demonstrate their manhood is a central point in masculinity theory. This perspective explores how cultural constructions of masculinity, which often emphasize dominance and strength, can influence men to engage in aggressive or criminal behavior to 'do gender.' This is particularly relevant for those who lack access to conventional means of achieving status. Crime thus serves as a symbolic way for some men to assert a dominant and culturally valued masculine identity.

179. (A) The offender, the victim, the state, and the community.
The 'square of crime' is a foundational concept in left realism, representing the interactions between four key elements: the offender, the victim, the state, and the community. Left realists argue that understanding crime requires examining the relationships and interactions within this square. By focusing on how these four groups influence and respond to each other, this perspective aims to provide a more holistic and realistic understanding of crime and to develop practical social policies that address the needs of all parties involved.

180. (D) It posits that all forms of shaming are counterproductive and increase crime.
John Braithwaite's shaming theory does not argue that all shaming is counterproductive. Instead, it makes a critical distinction between disintegrative shaming, which is stigmatizing and can increase crime, and reintegrative shaming, which can reduce it. Reintegrative shaming condemns the act but seeks to maintain the offender's social bonds, encouraging their return to conventional life. Therefore, the statement that all forms of shaming are seen as increasing crime is an incorrect description of Braithwaite's nuanced and highly influential theoretical framework.

181. (A) deviance is attractive and conformity must be explained.
A core assumption of the social control perspective is that rule-breaking can be an easy way to achieve goals, making deviance naturally

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An integrated theory in criminology aims to provide a more comprehensive explanation of crime by synthesizing key concepts from multiple existing theoretical frameworks. By combining elements from different traditions, such as social control and social learning, researchers can better account for the complex factors that influence criminal behavior. This approach acknowledges that no single theory can fully explain all types of deviance and seeks to improve the explanatory power and practical application of criminological research in modern society.

211. (C) groups that have the power to have their interests translated into law.
According to conflict criminology, laws are not based on a social consensus but are created by groups with the power to influence the legal system. These groups use their resources to have their interests and values codified into law, ensuring that the justice system protects their status and power. This perspective views society as a competition between diverse interest groups and argues that the definition of crime reflects the underlying inequalities and power struggles within the social and political structure.

212. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
These statements accurately describe several contemporary criminological perspectives. Cyber criminology focuses on technology, green criminology on the environment, peacemaking on non-violence, and visual criminology on images. However, news-making criminology is not a government agency; it is a theoretical perspective that studies how the media constructs public understanding of crime. Therefore, only four of the five statements provided are correct descriptions of these diverse and influential fields and their primary areas of inquiry and concern in modern criminology.

213. (A) Broken Windows Theory
James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling are most famous for developing the broken windows theory, which they introduced in a nineteen eighty-two article. This perspective argues that visible signs of disorder and neglect signal a lack of social control, which can encourage more serious criminal behavior. Their theory has been highly influential in urban policing strategies, promoting a focus on addressing minor infractions and maintaining community order as an essential way to prevent the escalation of crime and ensure safety.

214. (D) Reintegrative shaming
Left realism focuses on several key concepts to explain crime in working-class communities, including relative deprivation, marginalization, and the influence of deviant subcultures. These elements describe the social and structural conditions that drive criminal behavior. While reintegrative shaming is an influential criminological concept developed by John Braithwaite, it is not one of the foundational elements of the left realist perspective. Left realists emphasize practical social policies that address the underlying inequalities within the 'square of crime' and provide realistic responses.

215. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
This matching accurately connects key criminological concepts with their descriptions. Commitment refers to the rational 'stake in conformity.' Secondary deviance is a deviant identity adopted in response to a social label. Hegemonic masculinity is a dominant, culturally idealized form of manhood. Relative deprivation is the sense of injustice felt when comparing one's situation to others. These concepts are essential for understanding the diverse social and psychological factors that influence patterns of crime, identity formation, and social control in society.

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216. (B) Cultural Criminology
Cultural criminology is the perspective most likely to study the role of emotion and the 'seductions of crime' in acts like joyriding. This field focuses on the stylistic and experiential dimensions of deviance, examining why some crimes are seen as thrilling or glamorous. By analyzing the meanings and emotions that offenders attach to their actions, cultural criminologists provide a deep understanding of the subjective appeal of rule-breaking and how it is represented and consumed as a cultural product.

217. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social control theories are based on the assumption that the motivation to deviate is a natural part of the human experience. Therefore, the key question for these theorists is not why

factors. These limitations include the incomplete information available at the time of the crime and the individual's personal cognitive and emotional state. This perspective provides a more realistic understanding of how criminal decisions are made in complex social environments.

189. (A) Positive Criminology
Positive criminology is a contemporary perspective that focuses on the individual and social strengths that promote desistance from crime. A community-based program that builds social cohesion and provides mentorship for youth is a direct application of this approach. By fostering protective factors and resilience, positive criminology aims to lead individuals away from delinquency and toward a more successful, conventional life. This strength-based model emphasizes the potential for human growth and the importance of positive social influences in preventing crime.

190. (C) The amount of time spent in conventional activities.
In Hirschi's social bond theory, involvement refers to the quantity of time and energy an individual spends in legitimate, conventional activities like school, work, or sports. The premise is that if a person is heavily involved in these pursuits, they simply have less time and opportunity to engage in delinquent behavior. This 'idle hands' concept suggests that active participation in the pro-social world acts as a natural restraint on deviance, strengthening the individual's overall bond to the societal order.

191. (A) A state of episodic release from moral constraint, allowing for deviance.
According to Matza, drift describes a state where an individual is temporarily freed from the moral constraints of society. This state allows them to engage in deviance without a permanent commitment to a criminal career. Techniques of neutralization facilitate this drift by providing rationalizations that justify the deviant act. In this condition, the individual can move back and forth between conventional behavior and rule-breaking, maintaining a sense of moral integrity while occasionally drifting into delinquency when the situation allows it.

192. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
These statements accurately describe several major criminological perspectives. Broken windows theory links disorder to crime, feminist criminology critiques androcentric bias, masculinity theory links manhood to crime, and life course theory uses trajectories and turning points. However, integrated theories do not argue that single-theory explanations are superior; instead, they combine elements from multiple theories for a more complete understanding. Therefore, only four of the five statements provided are correct descriptions of these diverse and influential theoretical frameworks and their primary focuses.

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193. (B) Rational Choice Theory
Rational choice theory is based on the premise that human behavior, including criminal acts, is the result of a calculated decision-making process. It suggests that individuals weigh the potential rewards of an action against the possible risks and punishments. If the benefits are perceived to outweigh the costs, the person may choose to commit the crime. This perspective views offenders as reasoning actors and provides a framework for crime prevention strategies that focus on altering the environment to change this calculation.

194. (C) The availability of illegitimate opportunities.
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, 'pulls' are environmental attractions that draw an individual toward deviance. The availability of illegitimate opportunities, such as easy access to stolen goods or a delinquent peer group, is a classic example of an external 'pull.' These attractions can overcome a person's inner and outer containment, leading them into delinquency. Understanding these pulls is essential for identifying the social and environmental factors that contribute to criminal behavior in a given community or social context.

195. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
This matching accurately connects each theory with a key policy implication. Broken windows theory leads to 'zero-tolerance' policing, rational choice theory to situational prevention, peacemaking criminology to restorative justice, and life course theory to early intervention programs. These policies reflect the diverse theoretical perspectives in criminology and

their different goals for reducing crime. From changing environments to building social bonds, these interventions demonstrate how theoretical frameworks are translated into practical strategies for social control and justice.

196. (C) defines crime as a product of class conflict within a capitalist system.
A central tenet of radical criminology is that the definition and enforcement of crime are products of class conflict. It argues that the capitalist state uses the legal system to protect the interests of the ruling class and suppress the working class. While this is its main argument, it is also a point of critique from those who see it as too narrow or deterministic. Understanding this class-based analysis is essential for engaging with critical perspectives on how power influences the justice system.

197. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Statement I is false because the primary focus of labelling theory is not on the initial causes of primary deviance. Instead, the theory is more concerned with the social reaction to deviance and its role in shaping a person's future behavior. Statement II is true, as it correctly identifies the focus on secondary deviance and how being labeled as 'deviant' can lead to an organized criminal identity and career. Labelling theory highlights the power of social reaction to influence behavioral outcomes.

198. (D) A breakdown of inner containment
Routine activities theory identifies three essential elements for a crime to occur: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. These are situational factors that describe the convergence of crime opportunities. 'A breakdown of inner containment' is a concept from Walter Reckless's containment theory, which focuses on internal psychological factors rather than the situational environment. Therefore, it is not one of the three necessary elements for crime as conceptualized within the routine activities theoretical framework.

199. (A) Cyber Criminology and Space Transition Theory
Studying how the internet facilitates new forms of dissent and crime involves the application of both cyber criminology and space transition theory. Cyber criminology focuses on the technical and social aspects of digital offenses, while space transition theory explain how behavior changes when individuals move from physical to virtual spaces. This combined approach is essential for understanding the unique dynamics of deviance on the internet, such as 'hacktivism,' where anonymity and digital connectivity create new opportunities for social and political action.

200. (A) Denial of responsibility
The statement is a classic example of the 'denial of responsibility' technique of neutralization. By claiming that they were not in control of their actions due to intoxication, the offender shifts the blame away from themselves. This rationalization allows the individual to justify the deviant act as an unintentional mistake rather than a reflection of their character. By neutralizing the guilt associated with the offense, the person can maintain a positive self-image despite having violated the law.

201. (A) Critical Criminology
Critical criminology argues that the study of crime should be broadened to include various forms of social harm and injustice. This perspective examines how issues like racism, sexism, and economic exploitation are linked to the operation of the criminal justice system. By moving beyond narrow legal definitions, critical criminologists highlight the systemic inequalities that shape what is considered criminal. This approach emphasizes that understanding crime requires a deep analysis of the power structures and social hierarchies that influence both behavior and social control.

202. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Social control theories focus on the internal and external mechanisms that encourage conformity. Hirschi's social bond theory, Reckless's containment theory, and Sykes and Matza's neutralization theory are all primary examples. However, they are unique because they focus on why most people follow the rules, rather than why people break them. Therefore, the fourth statement is incorrect, as the defining characteristic of the social control perspective is its inquiry into the reasons for social order and law-abiding behavior in society.

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203. (A) Life Course Theory
A key contribution of life course theory is its focus on desistance, or the process by which individuals stop committing crimes. This perspective examines how significant life events and transitions, such as starting a career or getting married, can lead to a cessation of criminal activity. By analyzing the long-term trajectories of offenders, life course theorists identify the factors that promote a successful transition to a law-abiding life. This focus on change over time provides valuable insights for crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

204. (A) Broken Windows Theory
Broken windows theory has been criticized for potentially leading to the harassment of marginalized groups through 'zero-tolerance' policing. This approach focuses on aggressively enforcing laws against minor disorders to maintain neighborhood stability. Critics argue that this can result in the over-policing of minorities and the poor, as they are more likely to be targeted for minor infractions in neglected areas. This concern highlights the potential social costs and ethical challenges of implementing strategies based on maintaining visual and social order in urban communities.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
John Braithwaite's shaming theory distinguishes between reintegrative and disintegrative societal reactions. Reintegrative shaming is seen as more effective because it condemns the criminal act while maintaining the offender's social bonds. By following the shaming with gestures of re-acceptance, the community encourages the individual to remain committed to conventional norms. This approach helps prevent the development of a deviant identity and reduces the likelihood of recidivism, highlighting the power of social inclusion and forgiveness in maintaining social control and community safety.

206. (A) Attachment
Attachment is the emotional component of Hirschi's social bond, representing a person's ties and sensitivity to significant others like parents and teachers. When an individual has strong emotional connections, they are more likely to care about the opinions and expectations of these people. This desire to avoid disappointing those they care about acts as a powerful restraint on deviance. Strengthening these emotional bonds is considered essential for promoting pro-social behavior and maintaining the overall stability of the social order.

207. (B) The 'war on crime' is a flawed and violent approach.
Peacemaking criminology views the traditional 'war on crime' as a flawed approach that often increases violence and suffering. It argues that a punitive system focuses too much on force and punishment, which fails to solve the underlying social and personal conflicts that drive criminal behavior. Instead, this perspective advocates for non-violent solutions, compassion, and restorative justice. By focusing on healing and mediation, peacemaking criminology seeks to address the causes of crime in a way that promotes overall social harmony and peace.

208. (B) commit the crime.
In the context of rational choice theory, the 'rational choice' refers specifically to the offender's purposive decision to commit a criminal act. This choice is based on a calculation that the perceived benefits of the crime outweigh the potential costs and risks. The theory views the act as a goal-oriented behavior designed to satisfy everyday needs or desires. By focusing on this specific decision-making process, the theory provides a framework for understanding and preventing criminal events through situational interventions and environmental design.

209. (C) Life Course Theory
Life course theory emphasizes that stable employment can serve as a powerful 'turning point' in an individual's life. This significant life transition creates new social bonds and increases the person's 'stake in conformity,' providing a source of informal social control. By offering a legitimate path to status and stability, employment can lead a person to desist from criminal behavior and move toward a more conventional lifestyle. This perspective highlights the importance of social context and individual transitions in explaining behavioral change.

210. (B) A theory that combine concepts from two or more existing theories.

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Commitment refers to the rational component of Hirschi's social bond, representing a person's investment in conventional activities like education and career. This 'stake in conformity' acts as a deterrent because individuals who have high levels of commitment have more to lose if they are caught engaging in deviance. They rationally weigh the potential consequences of their actions and choose to follow the rules to protect their future prospects and social standing. This internal restraint is essential for maintaining social order.

168. (C) News-making Criminology
News-making criminology examines the role of the media in shaping public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. It focuses on how media representations influence public fear and awareness of crime events. By analyzing news narratives and the processes of information production, this perspective highlights how the media can create moral panics and influence political discourse. News-making criminology encourages a critical understanding of how our knowledge of crime is constructed and mediated through diverse forms of modern communications.

169. (C) People are naturally inclined to deviance, but are restrained by societal bonds.
Hirschi's social bond theory is based on the assumption that individuals are naturally inclined toward deviance because it can be an easy way to achieve goals. The theory focuses on the bonds that restrain people from acting on these impulses. These bonds include attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. When these ties to society are strong, the person is more likely to conform. This perspective shifts the focus of criminology to explaining why most people choose to obey the law in their daily lives.

170. (A) Inner containment
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, inner containment is considered the more important factor in preventing delinquency. Inner containment consists of internal psychological strengths such as a strong self-concept, a well-developed conscience, and a high level of frustration tolerance. These internal factors help individuals resist external pulls and internal pushes toward crime even in difficult environments. While outer containment through social supervision is helpful, it is the individual's own internal control that provides the most effective insulator against deviant behavior.

171. (B) understanding the meanings, emotions, and aesthetics of deviance.
Cultural criminology focuses on the stylistic and emotional appeal of rule-breaking, examining the meanings and aesthetics that individuals and society attach to deviant behavior. It explores the subjective experiences of offenders and how crime is represented and consumed in popular culture. By analyzing the intersection of crime and media, cultural criminology provides a deep understanding of the symbolic significance of deviance. This perspective highlights how criminal acts can be seen as cultural products that reflect broader social and symbolic conflicts.

172. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) only
Space transition theory explain how behavior changes when moving from physical to cyberspace. It suggests that online anonymity can lead to a state of 'drift' and is relevant for explaining crimes like cyber-bullying. However, the theory does not argue that behavior is identical in both spaces; rather, it highlights the disconnect and the unique psychological dynamics of the digital world. Therefore, only four of the five statements provided accurately reflect the core tenets and relevance of this specific theoretical perspective on modern behavior.

173. (C) Life Course Theory
The work of Robert Sampson and John Laub is most closely associated with life course theory, which they developed in their influential nineteenth ninety-three study. They introduced concepts like trajectories, transitions, and turning points to explain patterns of offending and desistance over time. Their theory emphasizes the importance of age-graded informal social control through work and family. Their research has significantly shaped our understanding of how social bonds and life events influence criminal behavior across an individual's entire life course.

174. (C) Denial of the victim
The youth is using the 'denial of the victim' technique of neutralization by claiming that

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some people break the law, but rather why most people choose to conform to social norms. They focus on identifying the bonds, constraints, and internal controls that provide the necessary restraint and maintain social order. This shift in perspective emphasizes the importance of social integration and community ties.

218. (B) inner pushes.
In Walter Reckless's containment theory, 'pushes' are internal psychological pressures that may lead an individual toward deviance. A poor self-image and a low frustration tolerance are classic examples of these internal forces. These pushes must be counteracted by inner and outer containment to prevent delinquency. Understanding these internal pressures is essential for identifying the psychological factors that contribute to criminal behavior and for developing interventions that build up an individual's internal control mechanisms and resilience against these pressures.

219. (C) androcentric, or male-centered.
The main argument of feminist criminology is that traditional theories have been androcentric, focusing primarily on male offenders and male experiences. Feminist scholars critique the field for failing to adequately account for the unique social and gendered pathways of women. By assuming that findings based on male subjects are universal, traditional criminology may ignore the specific factors that influence female offending and victimization. Addressing this male-centered bias is essential for developing a more inclusive and accurate understanding of how gender shapes justice.

220. (B) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory posits that a criminal event occurs when three specific elements converge: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. This theory focuses on the opportunity for crime and how changes in the daily patterns of modern life influence the interaction of these three components. By analyzing the situational factors that facilitate crime, the perspective provides a framework for understanding and preventing criminal events through environmental design and improved social supervision and monitoring.

221. (B) Translational Criminology
Translational criminology is a contemporary perspective that aims to bridge the gap between academic research and criminal justice practice. It focuses on ensuring that scientific findings are effectively used by practitioners and policymakers to develop evidence-based strategies. By translating complex research into actionable policies, this approach aims to improve the effectiveness of crime control and prevention efforts. This focus on practical application helps ensure that criminological research has a direct and positive impact on community safety and the operation of the justice system.

222. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Labelling theory was pioneered by Becker and Lemert and focuses on the societal reaction to deviance and the importance of a 'master status.' However, its primary focus is not on explaining the initial causes of primary deviance; instead, it investigates how the application of a label influences identity and future behavior through secondary deviance. Therefore, only the first three statements accurately describe the core tenets and focus of the labelling perspective, while the fourth statement is an incorrect description.

223. (A) Radical Criminology focuses on a single class-based conflict, while Conflict Criminology sees multiple group conflicts.
The central difference between these two social conflict perspectives lies in their view of social competition. Radical criminology is influenced by Marxism and focuses primarily on the class struggle between the capitalist elite and the working class. Conflict criminology, on the other hand, is pluralistic and argues that society is composed of many diverse groups competing for power based on factors like ethnicity, religion, and interest. Both perspectives agree that power influences the law, but they differ on the nature of that power.

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224. (A) (b), (d), (c), and (a)
The development of these concepts followed a historical sequence. Sykes and Matza introduced neutralization techniques in nineteen fifty-seven. Lemert's work on primary and secondary deviance became influential in the early nineteen sixties. Sampson and Laub developed age-graded social control in nineteen ninety-three.

In Walter Reckless's containment theory, outer containment consists of external social influences that reinforce conformity. Consistent discipline from parents and school is a classic example, as it provides the necessary boundaries and supervision to keep individuals from drifting into delinquency. These external factors work alongside inner containment, which involves internal psychological strengths, to effectively insulate a person against the attractions of crime. Outer containment provides the social structure and social roles that support law-abiding behavior in society.

240. (B) Space Transition Theory
Space transition theory focuses on how human behavior changes as individuals move from physical space to the digital environment of cyberspace. It examines how factors like anonymity and the lack of immediate physical consequences in virtual spaces can influence a person's conduct. This perspective is highly relevant for understanding why people might engage in different behaviors online, providing a framework for analyzing the unique social and psychological dynamics of deviance and conformity on the internet and in online communities.

241. (A) Crime is a serious problem for working-class communities, caused by relative deprivation.
Left realism argues that crime is a serious problem that disproportionately affects marginalized and working-class communities. It identifies relative deprivation, combined with marginalization and the influence of deviant subcultures, as a primary driver of criminal behavior. This perspective emphasizes that crime is a real issue and advocates for practical, non-punitive social policies that address the underlying inequalities within the 'square of crime.' Left realists aim to provide realistic and effective responses that protect communities while promoting social justice.

242. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
These statements accurately connect several major theories with their key concepts. Labelling theory uses 'master status,' social bond theory uses 'stake in conformity,' and routine activities theory uses 'capable guardian.' However, drift theory is not associated with 'turning points,' which is a central concept in life course theory. Therefore, only the first three pairings provided correctly describe the core terminology and theoretical associations used by these influential perspectives to explain different aspects of crime and social control.

243. (A) Labelling Theory
The idea of a self-fulfilling prophecy is most central to labelling theory. This perspective argues that the application of a 'deviant' or 'criminal' label can lead individuals to internalize that description. Once labeled, a person may organize their life around that identity, leading to a career in secondary deviance. The societal reaction thus plays a crucial role in shaping a person's future behavior, highlighting how the power of a social label can influence behavioral outcomes and personal identity.

244. (B) Shaming Theory
John Braithwaite's shaming theory proposes that shaming can be a constructive force if it is 'reintegrative.' Reintegrative shaming condemns the criminal act but seeks to maintain the offender's social bonds through gestures of forgiveness and re-acceptance. This approach encourages the individual to return to conventional life and reduces the likelihood of recidivism. It contrasts with stigmatizing shaming, which isolates the offender and can lead to a long-term commitment to a deviant career and outcasts from society.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hirschi's social bond theory is based on the assumption that all individuals are potential offenders because deviance can be an easy way to achieve goals. The theory argues that it is the strength of an individual's bond to conventional society—through attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief—that prevents them from committing crimes. When these ties are strong, the person is restrained. This perspective shifts the focus of criminology to explaining why most people choose to conform to social norms.

246. (B) THE criminalization of corporate pollution
A primary concern for a green criminologist is the criminalization of corporate pollution. This specialized field focuses on harms and crimes

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patterns and the potential for rehabilitation and restoration.

232. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
These statements accurately describe several major criminological theories. Routine activities theory focuses on situational convergence, rational choice on decision-making, shaming theory on societal reactions, and broken windows theory on disorder. However, feminist criminology did not just emerge because theories were insufficiently inclusive of women; it also provided a fundamental critique of the androcentric power structures within the field. Therefore, only four of the five statements provided are completely correct descriptions of these diverse and influential theoretical frameworks and their primary focuses.

233. (A) Masculinity Theory
Masculinity theory in criminology explores how cultural constructions of 'being a man' relate to criminal behavior. It argues that some men may engage in crime to demonstrate their masculinity and achieve status, especially when other avenues are blocked. This concept of 'doing gender' through aggressive or criminal acts is a central point in this perspective. Masculinity theory provides a nuanced understanding of why crime is overwhelmingly committed by males and how gender identity influences offending patterns in modern society.

234. (A) Social Conflict Theory
Social conflict theory views crime and justice as products of power struggles between different social, economic, and political groups. This perspective argues that the law is not based on a social consensus but is used by powerful groups to protect their interests and maintain control. Crime is seen as a result of the inherent tensions and inequalities within the social structure. By analyzing these power dynamics, conflict criminologists highlight how the justice system can reflect and reinforce broader social hierarchies.

235. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
This matching correctly identifies the primary authors for several foundational criminological works. Travis Hirschi wrote 'Causes of Delinquency,' Sykes and Matza published 'Techniques of Neutralization,' John Braithwaite wrote 'Crime, Shame and Reintegration,' and Wilson and Kelling are famous for the 'Broken Windows' article. These works have significantly shaped our understanding of social control, the rationalization of deviance, the power of shaming, and the role of environmental factors in preventing crime and maintaining social order in modern communities.

236. (B) Green Criminology
A scholar using satellite imagery to study illegal deforestation would be working within the field of green criminology. This specialized branch of criminology focuses on harms and crimes against the natural environment and non-human animals. By investigating issues like environmental justice and the exploitation of ecosystems, green criminologists highlight the serious impact of these acts. Their work broadens the scope of the field to include ecological protection, which is often overlooked by traditional criminal law and justice systems.

237. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Positive criminology is a contemporary perspective that focuses on the individual and social strengths that promote desistance from crime. Statement I is false because it is a strength-based model, not a deficit-based one. Statement II is true, as it correctly identifies the focus on protective factors and influences that lead individuals to refrain from delinquency. By highlighting the potential for human growth and positive change, this approach aims to build resilience and pro-social behavior.

238. (A) Life Course Theory
Sampson and Laub's concept of age-graded informal social control is a key element of life course theory. This perspective argues that the nature of social bonds changes as individuals move through different life stages. Bonds to parents are important in childhood, while work and family become more significant in adulthood. These informal social controls provide the necessary restraints to prevent delinquency and promote desistance from crime, highlighting how social ties evolve and maintain their influence throughout a lifespan.

239. (A) Consistent discipline from parents and school

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254. (D) Why do most people conform to laws and social norms?
Social control theories focus on why individuals conform to laws and norms rather than why they commit crimes. This paradigm assumes criminal motivation is universal but controlled by social bonds. By analyzing the mechanisms that prevent deviance, these theories investigate the forces that maintain social order and ensure individuals remain tied to the conventional values of their community.

255. (C) Matza and Sykes's Drift theory, as a cognitive tool to enable deviance.
Techniques of neutralization are central to Drift theory, acting as cognitive mechanisms that allow individuals to temporarily silence their moral conscience. By using justifications like denial of the victim, offenders can engage in delinquent acts without seeing themselves as truly deviant. These tools facilitate the transition between conforming behavior and delinquency by mitigating the guilt associated with rule-breaking.

256. (B) The societal reaction and the application of a label.
Labelling Theory argues that deviance is not a quality inherent in an act itself. Instead, deviance is created through the social reaction to a behavior. When those in power apply a label to an individual, that person is socially defined as an offender. This perspective emphasizes that the application of rules and sanctions determines an individual's deviant status.

257. (D) A student who is caught cheating on a test is labelled a "cheat," internalizes this identity, and begins to cheat more frequently.
Secondary deviance occurs when an individual internalizes a negative label applied by society. This internal process leads the person to reorganize their identity and social roles around the deviant label. Once the identity is accepted, the individual may engage in more frequent or serious rule-breaking, fulfilling the expectations of the label and creating a self-perpetuating cycle of deviance.

258. (A) A dominant, socially-ascribed label that overrides an individual's other characteristics.
A master status is a primary social identity that overshadows all other personal attributes. In the context of deviance, being labelled a criminal can become the defining characteristic of an individual in the eyes of society. This dominant label influences how others interact with the person, often limiting their opportunities and pushing them further into a life of secondary deviance.

259. (C) Amplifying deviant behavior by creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.
Social control agencies can unintentionally increase crime by stigmatizing individuals through the labeling process. When a person is officially designated as a delinquent, they may lose access to legitimate opportunities and internalize the negative identity. This creates a self-fulfilling prophecy where the societal attempt to control behavior actually reinforces and amplifies the individual's commitment to a deviant career.

260. (A) Primary deviance does not alter one's self-concept, whereas secondary deviance involves a reorientation of identity around the label.
The key distinction lies in the impact on the individual's self-identity. Primary deviance involves minor acts that do not change how a person sees themselves. Conversely, secondary deviance occurs after a societal reaction, where the individual accepts the deviant label as a master status. This acceptance leads to a fundamental shift in identity and the adoption of deviant roles.

261. (D) Law and the justice system are instruments of power used by dominant groups.
Social conflict theories argue that the legal system and law enforcement serve as instruments of power for dominant social groups. These frameworks suggest that those in power use legislation to maintain their social and economic status while controlling subordinate groups. Crime is viewed as a consequence of the struggle between groups with conflicting interests and unequal power distribution.

262. (B) Conflict Criminology sees conflict arising from diverse group interests, while Radical Criminology specifically attributes it to capitalist class struggle.

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against the natural environment and non-human animals. Green criminologists investigate why these harms are often not recognized by traditional criminal law and advocate for environmental justice. By studying the impact of industrial and corporate activities on global ecosystems, they aim to highlight the serious consequences of environmental exploitation and promote more sustainable and ethical social policies and justice.

247. (A) lead crusades to have certain behaviors defined and enforced as deviant.
The term 'moral entrepreneurs' refers to individuals or groups who take it upon themselves to define what is right and wrong in society. In the context of labelling theory, these people lead crusades to have certain behaviors categorized as deviant and enforced through new laws. By successfully labeling behaviors as 'deviant,' they shape social norms and the legal system to reflect their own moral values. This process highlights the subjective and often political nature of social control.

248. (B) Routine Activities Theory
Routine activities theory would explain high rates of car theft by focusing on situational factors. A poorly lit parking garage with no security guard represents a situation where 'capable guardians' are absent and targets are suitable. This environmental condition creates an opportunity for motivated offenders. By analyzing how changes in the daily routine of modern life alter the interaction of these essential elements, the theory provides a framework for understanding and preventing criminal events through environmental design.

249. (C) Definitions of crime and the operation of the justice system are shaped by power structures and serve the interests of the elite.
Critical criminology argues that the definition of crime and the operation of the justice system are products of power dynamics and social inequality. This perspective move beyond individual-level explanations to focus on how power structures influence the definition of deviance. Critical criminologists highlight that the law often serves the interests of the powerful while targeting marginalized groups. This approach emphasizes that understanding crime requires a critical analysis of the broader social, economic, and political structures of modern society.

250. (A) (d), (b), (c), and (a)
The development of these perspectives followed a chronological order starting with labelling theory in the early nineteen sixties. Social bond theory was formalized in nineteen sixty-nine. Left realism emerged in the mid-nineteen eighties as a reaction against earlier theories. Finally, green criminology became a recognized field in the nineteen nineties. This sequence reflects the evolution of criminological thought from social reaction and control to critical realism and finally to broader environmental and social justice concerns in modern times.

251. (B) Drift and Neutralization theory
Drift and Neutralization theory posits that offenders are not fully committed to deviance. Instead, they temporarily suspend societal values through cognitive techniques. These techniques, such as denying responsibility, allow individuals to rationalize their actions. By neutralizing moral constraints, individuals drift between conventional and criminal behavior without fundamentally altering their primary moral compass or social identity.

252. (A) A strong sense of self-concept and goal orientation.
Inner containment serves as a psychological defense against criminogenic influences within an individual. It involves internal factors like a strong self-concept, a sense of goal orientation, and a high tolerance for frustration. These personal attributes act as internal regulators that help maintain conformity to social norms, even when external pressures or personal impulses push an individual toward deviant behavior.

253. (C) Commitment
Commitment involves the investment of time and energy into conventional activities like education or career development. Individuals with high commitment levels have more to lose if they engage in criminal behavior. The potential for jeopardizing their future prospects and social status acts as a powerful deterrent, strengthening the social bond and encouraging adherence to societal rules and norms.

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271. (C) Disintegrative shaming stigmatizes the offender, while reintegrative shaming allows for community reacceptance.
The primary difference between these two forms of shaming lies in the social outcome for the offender. Disintegrative shaming results in stigmatization and social exclusion, effectively casting the individual as an outsider. In contrast, reintegrative shaming focuses on disapproving of the specific act while showing respect for the person, followed by efforts to bring the individual back into the community.

272. (B) Disintegrative shaming
Disintegrative shaming is more likely to lead to secondary deviance because it isolates and stigmatizes the individual. By treating the offender as an outcast, this process can push them toward deviant subcultures where they find acceptance. This alignment with other offenders reinforces a criminal identity, making it much more difficult for the individual to return to a conventional lifestyle.

273. (D) visible signs of disorder can signal that crime is tolerated, leading to more serious offenses.
Broken Windows theory suggests that visible signs of urban decay and social disorder signal a lack of community monitoring. This perception of neglect implies that criminal behavior is tolerated in the area, which subsequently encourages more serious offenses. By addressing minor infractions and maintaining physical order, authorities aim to prevent the escalation of crime in distressed urban neighborhoods.

274. (A) Broken Windows theory
Zero tolerance policing is a direct application of Broken Windows theory, focusing on the strict enforcement of laws against minor offenses like vandalism. The strategy assumes that by eliminating small signs of disorder, the police can signal that all laws are strictly enforced. This approach is intended to restore order and prevent the environment from attracting more serious criminal activity.

275. (C) Reintegrative shaming
A juvenile justice program that involves victims and community members in a restorative process exemplifies reintegrative shaming. This approach allows the community to express disapproval for the harm caused while maintaining a path for the offender's reacceptance. By emphasizing reparation and social support, the program reinforces the offender's social bonds and encourages them to conform to societal expectations.

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276. (A) They are androcentric, largely ignoring female offending and victimization.
Feminist Criminology critiques traditional theories for being androcentric, meaning they were developed by men and focused primarily on male behavior. These theories often ignored women's unique experiences as both offenders and victims. By highlighting gender-based power imbalances, feminist scholars seek to reform the discipline to include the social, economic, and systemic factors that specifically influence female criminality and victimization.

277. (D) why males commit significantly more crime than females.
The gender-ratio problem refers to the significant and persistent disparity between male and female offending rates. Criminologists use this term to describe the observation that males commit a much higher volume of crime across most categories. Feminist and masculinity theories attempt to explain this gap by examining how socially constructed gender roles and structural inequalities influence behavior and opportunities.

278. (B) construct and demonstrate a culturally valued masculine identity.
Masculinity theory suggests that some men use crime as a resource to establish or prove their manhood. When legitimate avenues for achieving status, such as economic success, are unavailable, individuals may resort to aggression or risk-taking behavior. In this context, criminal acts serve as a way to perform hegemonic masculinity and gain respect within certain social or subcultural groups.

279. (C) They are both critical perspectives examining the role of socially constructed gender roles in crime.
Both Feminist Criminology and Masculinity theory are critical perspectives that analyze how gender shapes criminal behavior and the social response to it. They explore how

Conflict Criminology examines struggles among various social groups with different values and interests, whereas Radical Criminology focuses specifically on the Marxist concept of class struggle. Radical perspectives argue that crime is an inherent product of capitalism, where the ruling class uses the law to protect its interests. Conflict criminology is broader, looking at diverse power struggles throughout society.

263. (C) Radical Criminology
Radical Criminology views crime as a result of the inherent contradictions within a capitalist system. It suggests that the ruling class, or bourgeoisie, defines criminality to protect its own wealth and status. According to this perspective, laws are designed to target the behaviors of the working class while often ignoring or minimizing the harmful actions of the powerful elite.

264. (D) A broad umbrella term for theories that question and deconstruct power structures in the justice system.
Critical Criminology functions as a comprehensive term for various perspectives that challenge traditional views of crime and justice. It encompasses radical, feminist, and other theories that deconstruct the power structures and ideologies shaping the law. This approach aims to expose how the justice system often perpetuates social inequality rather than objectively addressing the root causes of harmful behavior.

265. (A) Radical Criminology
A scholar analyzing how laws were historically created to control the laboring class for the benefit of landowners is applying Radical Criminology. This perspective focuses on class struggle and the way those with economic power use the legal system to exploit and regulate the behavior of the working class. It emphasizes the economic foundations of legislation and social control.

266. (B) A motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.
Routine Activities theory states that three specific elements must coincide in time and space for a predatory crime to occur. There must be a motivated offender, a target that is considered suitable for the crime, and the absence of a guardian capable of preventing the act. This framework focuses on the environmental circumstances that facilitate or discourage criminal opportunities.

267. (B) A suitable target
In the context of Routine Activities theory, an unoccupied home without security measures represents a suitable target. Target suitability is determined by the perceived value, visibility, and accessibility of the object or location to a motivated offender. When a home is left vulnerable, it increases the likelihood of a crime occurring by providing an easy opportunity for the offender.

268. (A) It focuses on the offender's micro-level decision-making process to commit the crime.
Rational Choice theory complements the macro-level focus of Routine Activities theory by providing a micro-level analysis of the offender. It assumes that individuals are active decision-makers who evaluate the potential costs and benefits of a crime. By understanding how offenders perceive risks and rewards, this theory explains why certain environmental opportunities are acted upon while others are ignored.

269. (C) make decisions based on their limited and immediate perceptions of risks and rewards.
Bounded rationality suggests that while offenders attempt to make logical decisions, their choices are limited by available information and time. Offenders do not possess perfect knowledge but instead make their best guess based on immediate perceptions of risks and rewards. This concept explains why criminal decisions may seem irrational to others but make sense to the offender.

270. (D) Routine Activities Theory, by increasing capable guardianship.
Implementing street lighting and neighborhood watch programs directly applies Routine Activities theory by increasing capable guardianship. Guardianship includes any person or physical measure that discourages crime through monitoring and presence. By improving visibility and community oversight, these policies reduce criminal opportunities by making it more difficult for motivated offenders to strike a target without being noticed or apprehended.

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Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming theory was popularized in the late nineteen eighties. This sequence reflects the evolution of theoretical thought from social control rationalizations to critical reactions and finally to developmental and restorative perspectives on crime and justice.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Radical criminologists argue that the concept of 'crime' is not neutral but is an ideological construct that serves the interests of the capitalist class. They point out that harmful behaviors by the elite often go unpunished, while the acts of the powerless are heavily policed and criminalized. This analysis highlights the inequality in how laws are created and enforced, demonstrating how the legal system can function as a tool of class dominance and social control in a capitalist society.

226. (D) Belief
In the context of Hirschi's social bond, belief refers to the extent to which an individual accepts the moral validity of a society's rules and laws. When a person believes that the law is fair and morally binding, they are more likely to conform to its requirements. This internal sense of obligation acts as a restraint against deviance. Belief is one of the four key elements that bind individuals to the conventional social order, helping to maintain order and stability.

227. (B) Broken Windows Theory
'Zero-tolerance' policing is a policy most closely associated with broken windows theory. This approach focuses on the aggressive enforcement of laws against minor disorders and infractions to maintain neighborhood order. The goal is to prevent the environment from appearing neglected and to deter more serious criminal behavior. By addressing small problems immediately, authorities aim to prevent the escalation of crime and improve the overall safety and stability of a community, signaling that social control is actively maintained by the community.

228. (B) Feminist Criminology
The generalizability problem is a key concern of feminist criminology, questioning whether theories based on male behavior can be universally applied to explain female offending and victimization. Feminist scholars argue that traditional criminological theories often neglect the unique social and gendered experiences of women. By assuming that findings based on male subjects are universal, traditional criminology may fail to accurately explain the factors that influence female behavior. Addressing this issue is essential for developing more inclusive and accurate theories of justice.

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229. (C) Life Course Theory
Life course theory emphasizes the importance of 'turning points' in a person's life, such as marriage or military service, in explaining desistance from crime. These significant life transitions create new social bonds and increase an individual's 'stake in conformity,' providing a source of informal social control. By altering a person's life trajectory, these events can effectively lead an individual away from a criminal lifestyle. This perspective highlights the importance of social context and individual transitions in explaining behavioral change over time.

230. (B) News-making Criminology
News-making criminology examines how media narratives shape public understanding of crime and the criminal justice system. This perspective focuses on the processes by which certain events are selected as 'newsworthy' and how media coverage can create moral panics. By analyzing news production and representation, news-making criminology highlights the power of the media to define deviance and influence public fear and policy. This field encourages a critical understanding of how our knowledge of crime is constructed and mediated through diverse communications.

231. (C) Braithwaite's Shaming Theory
While social bond theory, containment theory, and neutralization theory are all primary examples of social control perspectives, Braithwaite's shaming theory is often categorized as a critical or restorative justice perspective. Shaming theory focuses on the societal reaction to deviance rather than just the internal and external mechanisms that encourage conformity. While it has social control elements, it is more concerned with how the type of societal reaction—reintegrative or disintegrative—influences future offending

patriarchal structures and cultural expectations of "manhood" or "womanhood" influence offending patterns. Together, these theories provide a more comprehensive understanding of how gendered power dynamics and social constructions contribute to criminality and victimization.

280. (D) Masculinity theory
A study of young men engaging in violence to gain peer respect is best framed by Masculinity theory. This perspective examines how social pressures to be dominant and aggressive drive criminal behavior. For those lacking traditional means of success, street violence becomes a tool for constructing a valued masculine identity, fulfilling cultural expectations of toughness and status among their peers.

281. (A) The development of offending and desistance over an individual's lifetime.
Life Course theory focuses on the progression of criminal behavior over time, analyzing why individuals start, continue, and eventually stop committing crimes. It emphasizes that offending is a dynamic process influenced by various life events and social circumstances. By studying these long-term patterns, the theory provides insight into how different life stages and transitions impact an individual's likelihood of deviance.

282. (B) turning point
In Life Course theory, a turning point refers to a specific life event or transition that significantly alters an individual's long-term trajectory. Events like stable employment or marriage can redirect a person away from a criminal path toward prosocial behavior. These moments are crucial for understanding desistance, as they provide new social bonds and responsibilities that discourage future offending.

283. (B) To combine elements from multiple theories for a more comprehensive explanation of crime.
Integrated theories aim to create more robust explanations by merging concepts from different, often competing, criminological perspectives. The goal is to address the limitations of single-theory models and provide a more comprehensive framework that accounts for the multifaceted nature of crime. By combining diverse insights, these theories can better explain the complex interactions between individual, social, and environmental factors.

284. (A) An Integrated theory
A theory that blends elements of social bond theory and social learning theory is a classic example of an Integrated theory. This approach might explain how a lack of social control makes an individual more vulnerable to learning deviant behaviors from peers. Integration allows for a more nuanced understanding of how different social processes work together to influence criminal conduct.

285. (C) It views crime as a dynamic process that changes with age and life events.
Life Course theory differs from static views by emphasizing that criminal behavior is not a fixed trait. Instead, it views crime as a dynamic process that evolves as individuals age and experience different life events. This perspective recognizes that people can change their behavior over time, allowing for the possibility of desistance through significant life transitions and turning points.

286. (D) Cultural Criminology
Cultural Criminology explores the symbolic and experiential dimensions of crime, including the emotional "seductions" of rule-breaking. It focuses on the excitement, adrenaline, and subcultural meanings associated with deviant acts. By using ethnographic methods, researchers in this field attempt to understand how individuals perceive their actions and how crime is represented and consumed as a cultural product in society.

287. (C) the role of the mass media in shaping public understanding and policy on crime.
News-making Criminology investigates how mass media outlets select and frame crime stories to influence public perception. This perspective examines how media narratives can generate fear and impact criminal justice policy. It highlights the power of the media as a social institution to define what is considered a significant crime threat, often creating a gap between reality and representation.

288. (B) News-making Criminology

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The study of moral panics is a central focus of News-making Criminology. A moral panic occurs when media coverage exaggerates the threat posed by a specific group or behavior, leading to widespread public anxiety. This amplified fear often results in punitive legislative changes. Researchers analyze how media framing contributes to these social phenomena and influences the public's perception of safety.

289. (D) Cultural Criminology
A researcher performing ethnographic work with graffiti artists to understand the style and meaning of their activities is utilizing the approach of Cultural Criminology. This field prioritizes understanding the internal logic and subcultural context of deviance. By focusing on the lived experience and artistic expression of offenders, cultural criminologists explore how deviant identities are constructed and performed in various settings.

290. (A) how crime is represented, constructed, and given meaning in society.
Both Cultural and News-making Criminology share an interest in the social construction and representation of crime. While Cultural Criminology focuses on subcultural meanings and personal experiences, News-making Criminology looks at how the media shapes broader public narratives. Both perspectives agree that crime is a cultural product influenced by representation, style, and the power to define deviance in the public sphere.

291. (C) It includes acts causing environmental and ecological harm, even if they are not illegal.
Green Criminology expands the definition of crime to include actions that cause significant ecological or environmental harm. This perspective often goes beyond traditional legal definitions, focusing on justice for ecosystems and non-human animals. It highlights how corporations and states often commit "green crimes" that are legally permissible but socially and environmentally destructive, particularly affecting marginalized and vulnerable human populations.

292. (A) Cyber Criminology
Cyber Criminology is the study of criminal acts committed through the use of networked technologies and the internet. This field addresses a wide range of digital offenses, including hacking, online fraud, and internet-based harassment. It examines how the unique characteristics of the digital environment, such as connectivity and speed, facilitate new forms of crime and change the nature of traditional offending.

293. (D) why individuals' behavior may change when they move from the physical world to cyberspace.
Space Transition theory examines why individuals exhibit different behaviors in the digital world compared to physical settings. It suggests that moving from a physical environment to cyberspace creates a disinhibition effect. Factors such as perceived anonymity and a lack of immediate deterrence allow people to engage in actions online that they would otherwise avoid due to social or legal consequences.

294. (B) Green Criminology
Investigating the environmental impact of illegal logging by corporations falls under the framework of Green Criminology. This perspective focuses on environmental justice and the harms inflicted on the planet and marginalized communities. It critiques the way powerful entities exploit natural resources and highlights the need to address crimes that threaten ecological stability, regardless of their current status in national laws.

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295. (C) The anonymity and perceived lack of deterrence in cyberspace.
Space Transition theory highlights that anonymity and a perceived lack of deterrence are key factors leading to behavior changes online. In cyberspace, individuals feel less vulnerable to immediate social or legal consequences, which can lead to a disinhibition effect. This lack of visible guardianship and accountability encourages people to perform deviant acts they might find too risky in person.

296. (D) reduce suffering for all parties involved in crime through non-violent approaches.
Peacemaking Criminology aims to move away from punitive and adversarial justice systems toward approaches based on compassion and mediation. Its goal is to reduce the suffering of victims, offenders, and the community by addressing the root causes of conflict. By

promoting restorative justice and social equality, this perspective seeks non-violent solutions that foster healing rather than escalating cycles of violence.

297. (A) By moving from studying risk factors and deficits to studying protective factors and personal strengths.
Positive Criminology shifts the focus of the discipline from individual deficits and risk factors to protective factors and personal strengths. It examines how positive social support and personal resilience can encourage desistance from crime. By focusing on the forces that promote prosocial behavior, this perspective seeks to understand how individuals can lead successful, crime-free lives despite facing significant life challenges.

298. (B) Translational Criminology
Translational Criminology is dedicated to closing the gap between academic research and practical application in the criminal justice system. A criminologist working to implement evidence-based findings into prison procedures is actively engaged in this translation process. This approach ensures that scientific knowledge is utilized to improve public policy, enhance rehabilitation efforts, and increase the overall effectiveness of crime prevention strategies.

299. (B) A victim-offender mediation session.
A peacemaking criminologist would advocate for victim-offender mediation because it aligns with the principles of restorative justice and non-violence. Unlike punitive sentences, mediation focuses on conflict resolution and addressing the harm caused to all parties. This approach seeks to heal the community and restore relationships, rather than simply punishing the offender through adversarial and potentially alienating legal processes.

300. (A) The failure to effectively apply scientific research findings to policy and practice.
Translational Criminology addresses the problem of research being underutilized in the real world. Many evidence-based findings in criminology fail to influence actual policy or justice system practices. This perspective focuses on finding ways to communicate scientific results to practitioners and policymakers, ensuring that the best available evidence is used to solve crime problems and improve justice system outcomes.

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(B) To pass binding judgments against the government.
(C) To command the armed forces during internal disturbances.
(D) To inquire into complaints of violations of human rights.

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Legal Concept)
P. Right to life and personal liberty
Q. Protection against self-incrimination
R. General Exceptions to criminal liability
S. Offence of Theft
List II: (Relevant Provision/Law)
1. Indian Penal Code, Section 378
2. Constitution of India, Article 21
3. Indian Penal Code, Chapter IV
4. Constitution of India, Article 20(3)
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

54. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is a special law enacted for what primary purpose?
(A) To provide for the general care and comprehensive protection of all children.
(B) To regulate child labour and ensure compulsory education.
(C) To establish juvenile justice boards for children in conflict with law.
(D) To address and provide a legal framework for protecting children from sexual abuse.

55. Identify a salient feature of the POCSO Act.
(A) It applies only to female children.
(B) The burden of proof is always on the child victim to prove the offence.
(C) It mandates that all trials must be held in public and open to media.
(D) It provides for child-friendly procedures for recording evidence and conducting trials.

56. The Supreme Court's landmark judgment in D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal primarily laid down guidelines related to:
(A) The rights of an arrested person and procedures for arrest and detention.
(B) The procedure for conducting trials in POCSO cases.
(C) The grant of bail in non-bailable offences.
(D) The compensation to be paid to victims of crime.

57. Arrange the following actions in the typical sequence they occur in the criminal justice process:
1. Seizure of incriminating material
2. Filing of F.I.R.
3. Arrest of the suspect
4. Search of premises
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

58. In an inquisitorial system, the truth-finding function is primarily the responsibility of:
(A) The investigating judge or magistrate
(B) The defense lawyer
(C) The prosecutor
(D) The jury

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59. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Penal Code is a substantive law.
Statement II : The Criminal Procedure Code is a procedural law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

60. Consider the following statements related to the investigation of crimes:
1. Investigation includes all proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the collection of evidence.
2. An investigation is conducted by a police officer or by any person authorized by a Magistrate.
3. A judicial inquiry by a Magistrate is a part of the investigation process.
4. The purpose of an investigation is to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

8. The essential elements of a crime are typically considered to be actus reus and which of the following?
(A) Mens Rea
(B) Motive
(C) Strict Liability
(D) Animus Possidendi

9. Consider the following statements regarding criminal liability:
1. Mens rea, or a guilty mind, is a crucial element in most criminal offences.
2. Actus reus refers to the voluntary guilty act or omission.
3. In all criminal cases, the motive behind the act must be proven by the prosecution.
4. Strict liability offences do not require the proof of mens rea.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 3 only

10. Which concept in criminal law imposes liability on a person for a wrongful act without proof of a guilty mind?
(A) Strict liability
(B) Vicarious liability
(C) Joint liability
(D) Corporate liability

11. An offence where the law does not require the prosecution to prove 'mens rea' on the part of the accused is known as a/an:
(A) Compoundable offence
(B) Cognizable offence
(C) Bailable offence
(D) Strict liability offence

12. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian Penal Code contains a chapter on 'General Exceptions'.
Reason (R) : These exceptions provide circumstances under which an act, which would otherwise be an offence, is not considered criminal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. The principle of 'Ignorantia juris non excusat' is related to which general exception in the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Act of a child
(B) Mistake of fact
(C) Mistake of law
(D) Act of an insane person

14. Under the Indian Penal Code, an act done by a child under which age is not an offence?
(A) Ten years
(B) Twelve years
(C) Fourteen years
(D) Seven years

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15. Consider the following statements regarding General Exceptions under the Indian Penal Code:
1. An act done by a person who is legally bound to do it is not an offence.
2. An act of a judge when acting judicially is an exception.
3. An act done in private defence is considered an offence.
4. Intoxication is always a valid defence, regardless of whether it was voluntary or involuntary.
5. A trivial act causing slight harm is not an offence under the principle of 'de minimis non curat lex'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 3

16. What is the most appropriate description of 'Theft' under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Unauthorizedly causing wrongful loss to any person's legitimate property.
(B) Dishonestly taking movable property from

(D) The Defence Counsel

34. Consider the following statements about F.I.R. (First Information Report):
1. It can only be filed by the victim of the crime.
2. It must be written and signed by the informant.
3. It relates to the commission of a cognizable offence.
4. The police are legally bound to register an F.I.R. upon receiving information about a cognizable offence.
5. A copy of the F.I.R. must be given free of cost to the informant.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 4 and 5

35. The power of a police officer to conduct a 'Search' of a place without a warrant is permissible under the Code of Criminal Procedure under what circumstances?
(A) In all non-bailable offences where the accused is suspected of fleeing.
(B) Only with the prior permission of the District Superintendent of Police.
(C) In specific situations where warrant delays might lead to the loss of evidence.
(D) Only after a formal First Information Report has been filed in the relevant court.

36. What is the legal procedure of taking property by a police officer from the possession of a person, against his will, called?
(A) Arrest
(B) Remand
(C) Bail
(D) Seizure

37. What is the maximum period for which a person can be held in 'Police Custody' upon initial arrest before being produced before a magistrate?
(A) 12 hours
(B) 48 hours
(C) 24 hours
(D) 72 hours

38. 'Judicial Remand' refers to the detention of an accused in:
(A) The custody of the police at the police station.
(B) The custody of the court, typically in a jail.
(C) House arrest under police surveillance.
(D) The custody of the complainant.

39. The concept of 'Bail' in the criminal justice system is primarily related to:
(A) The final acquittal of the accused.
(B) The suspension of the sentence after conviction.
(C) The compounding of an offence between the parties.
(D) The conditional release of an accused person from custody pending trial.

40. Which of the following is NOT a type of evidence generally recognized in a court of law?
(A) Hypothetical Evidence
(B) Oral Evidence
(C) Documentary Evidence
(D) Hearsay Evidence (with some exceptions)

41. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A confession made to a police officer is generally inadmissible as evidence against the accused.
Statement II : This rule is designed to prevent coerced confessions and protect the rights of the accused.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

42. Under what specific circumstance can a confession made by an accused while in police custody be proved against him?
(A) If it leads to the discovery of a fact.
(B) If it is made in the presence of a lawyer.
(C) If it is recorded on video.
(D) If it is corroborated by two independent witnesses.

43. A statement, written or verbal, made by a person who is dead, as to the cause of his death or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, is known as:

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(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

25. The primary purpose of classifying offences as 'Compoundable' and 'Non-compoundable' under the Code of Criminal Procedure is to:
(A) Determine the legal jurisdiction of the police to conduct an investigation.
(B) Decide whether an accused can be released on bail as a matter of right.
(C) Allow parties to settle the case and drop charges for less serious offences.
(D) Ascertain the maximum punishment that can be awarded for the offence.

26. Which of the following is NOT a 'General Exception' under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Act done under provocation
(B) Act done by a person justified by law
(C) Act of a child of immature understanding
(D) Act causing slight harm (de minimis non curat lex)

27. The defence of insanity under the Indian Penal Code is based on which famous legal rule?
(A) The Durham Rule
(B) The rule of Strict Liability
(C) The Res Ipsa Loquitur Rule
(D) The M'Naghten Rule

28. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : A person who commits an offence under involuntary intoxication is entitled to the same defence as an insane person.
Reason (R) : Involuntary intoxication can render a person incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that it is wrong or contrary to law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. A surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. The surgeon has committed:
(A) The offence of murder.
(B) The offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
(C) No offence.
(D) The offence of causing death by negligence.

30. The right of private defence under the Indian Penal Code extends to voluntarily causing death in defence of property against which offence?
(A) Robbery
(B) Theft of any kind
(C) Criminal Misappropriation
(D) Cheating

31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term from Code of Criminal Procedure)
P. Cognizable Offence
Q. Complaint
R. Investigation
S. Bailable Offence
List II: (Description)
1. Offence where bail is a matter of right
2. Proceedings for the collection of evidence by a police officer
3. Allegation made to a Magistrate to take action
4. Offence for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

32. What is the document that sets the criminal law in motion and is recorded by the police upon receiving information about a cognizable offence?
(A) Complaint
(B) First Information Report (F.I.R.)
(C) Charge Sheet
(D) Final Report

33. An investigation of a crime under the Criminal Procedure Code is primarily conducted by:
(A) The Magistrate
(B) The Police Officer
(C) The Public Prosecutor

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someone's possession without consent.
(C) Fraudulently deceiving a person to deliver property through false pretenses.
(D) Temporarily taking property with the specific intention of later returning it.

17. Which of the following is NOT an essential ingredient of the offence of Extortion under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Intentionally putting a person in fear of injury.
(B) The use of physical violence at the time of committing the offence.
(C) Dishonestly inducing the person so put in fear to deliver property.
(D) The delivery of property can be to any person.

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Offence against Property)
P. Theft
Q. Extortion
R. Robbery
S. Criminal Misappropriation
List II: (Key Element)
1. Dishonest conversion of property for own use
2. Taking movable property without consent
3. Theft or extortion accompanied by violence or threat of instant violence
4. Obtaining property by putting someone in fear of injury
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

19. The offence of dishonestly converting to one's own use property which one knows to be lost property is defined as:
(A) Theft
(B) Criminal breach of trust
(C) Criminal misappropriation of property
(D) Cheating

20. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the offence of 'Robbery'.
(A) Robbery is an aggravated form of either theft or extortion.
(B) The element of violence or threat of instant death/hurt is essential.
(C) For robbery, the offender must be voluntarily causing or attempting to cause fear of instant wrongful restraint.
(D) The property involved in robbery can be either movable or immovable.

21. Arrange the following stages of a criminal case in correct chronological order as per the Criminal Procedure Code:
1. Framing of charges
2. Investigation by police
3. Judgment and sentence
4. Trial
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

22. A police officer can arrest a person without a warrant in which type of offence?
(A) Non-cognizable offence
(B) Cognizable offence
(C) Bailable offence
(D) Compoundable offence

23. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In a non-cognizable offence, the police have the authority to investigate without the permission of a Magistrate.
Statement II : A non-cognizable offence is generally less serious in nature compared to a cognizable offence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

24. Consider the following statements about bailable and non-bailable offences:
1. Bail is a matter of right in a bailable offence.
2. All serious crimes are classified as bailable offences.
3. In a non-bailable offence, bail is granted at the discretion of the court.
4. The classification of offences into bailable and non-bailable is provided in the Indian Penal Code.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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(A) A confession
(B) An admission
(C) An expert opinion
(D) A dying declaration

44. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding a Dying Declaration?
(A) It is an exception to the rule against hearsay evidence.
(B) The person making the statement must survive for it to be valid.
(C) It must be made under the expectation of death to be admissible.
(D) It can be the sole basis for conviction if the court is satisfied of its truthfulness.

45. The "Rights of the accused" are protected in the Indian Constitution primarily under which group of rights?
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) Preamble

46. Which fundamental right guarantees protection against self-incrimination, i.e., the right not to be a witness against oneself?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19(1)(a)
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 20(3)

47. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Every person who is arrested must be informed of the grounds for such arrest.
Reason (R) : This is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 22 of the Constitution of India, ensuring procedural fairness.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

48. The rights of victims in the criminal justice process include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The right to pronounce the final judgment on the accused.
(B) The right to receive compensation.
(C) The right to participate in criminal proceedings.
(D) The right to be protected from intimidation and harassment.

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49. Which of the following is a recognized right of a person in custody?
(A) The right to be subjected to torture for extracting information.
(B) The right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice.
(C) The right to be held incommunicado indefinitely.
(D) The right to refuse food and water provided by authorities.

50. Consider the following statements about the rights of prisoners:
1. A prisoner is not a slave of the state and retains all fundamental rights not lost by the fact of incarceration.
2. Prisoners have the right to be protected from cruel and unusual punishment.
3. The right to a speedy trial ceases to exist once a person is convicted and becomes a prisoner.
4. Prisoners have no right to meet their family members or lawyers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 3 and 4
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4

51. The Protection of Human Rights Act in India led to the establishment of which bodies?
(A) The National and State Legal Services Authorities
(B) The Central and State Information Commissions
(C) The National and State Human Rights Commissions
(D) The National and State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions

52. What is the primary function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) To prosecute human rights offenders directly in court.

CHAPTER 05
Criminal Law, Procedure, and Human Rights

1. Which legal system is characterized by the judge playing an active role in investigating the facts of the case?
(A) Accusatorial system
(B) Inquisitorial system
(C) Adversarial system
(D) Common Law system

2. What is the primary role of the prosecution and defense in an accusatorial legal system?
(A) To present their cases and challenge the opposing party's evidence.
(B) To jointly investigate the crime and present findings to the judge.
(C) To act as impartial advisors to the presiding judge.
(D) To determine the final verdict based on the evidence presented.

3. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian criminal justice system is largely based on the accusatorial model.
Reason (R) : In India, the judge acts as a neutral arbiter, while the prosecution and defense present their respective cases.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

4. Identify the correct statement regarding Substantive Law.
(A) It prescribes the procedures for enforcing rights and duties.
(B) It primarily governs the functioning of courts and tribunals.
(C) It is exclusively concerned with the collection of evidence.
(D) It defines the rights, duties, and liabilities of individuals.

5. Which of the following is the best example of a Procedural Law?
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Indian Contract Act
(C) The Criminal Procedure Code
(D) The Transfer of Property Act

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Type of Law)
P. Substantive Criminal Law
Q. Procedural Criminal Law
R. Law defining offences against property
S. Law defining cognizable and non-cognizable offences
List II: (Example/Description)
1. Criminal Procedure Code
2. Indian Penal Code
3. Defines rights and liabilities
4. Prescribes the method of trial
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

7. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Procedural law provides the mechanism for enforcing the rights and duties created by substantive law.
Statement II : Substantive law can be effectively implemented without any corresponding procedural law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 4

61. Which of the following is NOT an 'Offence Against Property' under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Dacoity
(B) Criminal Breach of Trust
(C) Mischief
(D) Kidnapping

62. For an offence to be classified as 'Dacoity', what is the minimum number of persons required to be involved?
(A) Two
(B) Five
(C) Three
(D) Four

63. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : In a compoundable offence, the complainant can enter into a compromise with the accused and agree to have the charges dropped.
Reason (R) : Compoundable offences are considered private wrongs and are less serious in nature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. An F.I.R. can be quashed by which court?
(A) The Magistrate's Court
(B) The Sessions Court
(C) The Family Court
(D) The High Court

65. The process of taking a person into custody to secure his presence at the trial is called:
(A) Arrest
(B) Summons
(C) Warrant
(D) Proclamation

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66. Consider the following statements regarding the rights of an arrested person:
1. The right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. The right to be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
3. The right to consult a legal practitioner of one's choice.
4. The right to be released on bail in all circumstances.
5. The right to remain silent during interrogation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

67. A 'panchnama' or 'inquest report' prepared during a police seizure or search is essentially:
(A) A confession of the accused.
(B) A judgment delivered by the police.
(C) A record of proceedings witnessed by independent persons.
(D) An order from the High Court.

68. The admissibility of a dying declaration is based on the legal maxim:
(A) Res ipsa loquitur (the thing speaks for itself)
(B) Nemo dat quod non habet (no one gives what they do not have)
(C) Ubi jus ibi remedium (where there is a right, there is a remedy)
(D) Nemo moriturus praesumitur mentiri (a man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth)

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Right)
P. Right to speedy trial
Q. Right against double jeopardy
R. Right to compensation for victims
S. Right to humane treatment in prison
List II: (Nature/Source)
1. Statutory Right / Judicial Interpretation
2. Part of Right to Life (Article 21)
3. Right of Prisoners
4. Fundamental Right (Article 20(2))
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

70. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, defines 'human rights' as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by:
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights only
(B) The Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants
(C) The traditions and customs of India
(D) The judgments of the Supreme Court only

71. A salient feature of the POCSO Act, 2012, is the provision for 'aggravated penetrative sexual assault'. This refers to situations where:
(A) The offence is committed for the first time.
(B) The child is above 16 years of age.
(C) The offence is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority.
(D) The offence did not result in physical injury.

72. What is the fundamental difference between 'theft' and 'criminal misappropriation'?
(A) Whether property is taken without consent or comes into possession innocently.
(B) Whether the property involved is specifically classified as movable or immovable.
(C) The total monetary value of the property involved in the commission of the act.
(D) Whether the intent is to cause wrongful loss or to make a personal illegal gain.

73. The legal concept where liability for a crime is imposed upon one person for the act of another, such as an employer for the acts of an employee, is known as:
(A) Strict liability
(B) Joint liability
(C) Vicarious liability
(D) Absolute liability

74. Which statement accurately describes a 'non-compoundable' offence?
(A) It is an offence of a grave nature where the state prosecutes, and a private settlement is not allowed.
(B) It is an offence where the police can arrest without a warrant.
(C) It is an offence where the victim can enter into a compromise with the offender to drop the charges.
(D) It is an offence where bail can be claimed as a matter of right.

75. Arrange the following legal instruments and concepts in the chronological order of their emergence or enactment in the Indian legal framework:
1. Protection of Human Rights Act
2. Indian Penal Code
3. Constitution of India (Fundamental Rights)
4. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

76. A 'complaint' under the Criminal Procedure Code is an allegation made to whom?
(A) A Police Officer
(B) A Magistrate
(C) A Public Prosecutor
(D) The National Human Rights Commission

77. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Accusatorial System : Judge as neutral umpire
(B) Substantive Law : Defines rights and duties
(C) Procedural Law : Indian Evidence Act
(D) Inquisitorial System : Prosecution and defense as primary investigators

78. Consider the following statements:
1. All cognizable offences are non-bailable.
2. All bailable offences are non-cognizable.
3. The classification of an offence as cognizable or non-cognizable is independent of its classification as bailable or non-bailable.
4. A non-cognizable offence is always compoundable.
Which of the statements given above is correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 only
(C) 4 only
(D) 2 and 3

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79. The right to private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the assault reasonably causes apprehension of:
(A) Grievous hurt
(B) Simple hurt
(C) Wrongful restraint
(D) Criminal trespass

80. A, a police officer, tortures Z in custody to induce Z to confess to a crime. Which fundamental right of Z is primarily violated?
(A) Article 19 (Right to Freedom)
(B) Article 20(3) and Article 21
(C) Article 14 (Right to Equality)
(D) Article 25 (Right to Freedom of Religion)

81. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The POCSO Act provides for a gender-neutral definition of a 'child'.
Reason (R) : The Act aims to protect both male and female children from sexual offences.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

82. What is the legal effect of a confession made to a police officer which is otherwise inadmissible, if a part of it leads to the discovery of a weapon used in the crime?
(A) Only the part of the confession that distinctly relates to the fact discovered becomes admissible.
(B) The entire confession becomes admissible.
(C) The confession remains wholly inadmissible, but the discovery of the weapon can be used as evidence.
(D) The discovery of the weapon is also inadmissible as it is a fruit of a poisoned tree.

83. A person is kept in police custody for 36 hours without being produced before a magistrate. This action violates which constitutional provision?
(A) Article 20(1)
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 22(2)
(D) Article 19(1)(d)

84. Consider the following statements about the Protection of Human Rights Act:
1. The Chairperson of the NHRC must be a retired Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The recommendations of the NHRC are binding on the government.
3. The NHRC can investigate matters related to human rights violations by members of the armed forces.
4. The NHRC has its own investigation staff.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

85. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Judicial Remand'?
(A) Remanding a case back to a lower court for reconsideration.
(B) A police officer's request to keep the accused in the police station for further investigation.
(C) The custody of an accused person under the authority of a magistrate, usually in a prison.
(D) The final order of acquittal by a judge.

86. What is the core principle that differentiates 'Criminal Breach of Trust' from 'Criminal Misappropriation'?
(A) The value of the property involved.
(B) The existence of a trust or entrustment of property in the former.
(C) The nature of the property (movable or immovable).
(D) The age of the offender.

87. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Legal Term)
P. Bail
Q. Arrest
R. Search
S. Seizure
List II: (Meaning)
1. Taking possession of property by legal process

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under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure?
(A) Section 160
(B) Section 154
(C) Section 174
(D) Section 41

146. The following case involves industrial liability. Read the scenario and answer the question:
A factory releases noxious fumes that cause harm to the local population. The company's directors were unaware of the specific leak, but the activity is inherently dangerous. The company could be held liable under the principle of:
(A) Strict or Absolute Liability
(B) Vicarious Liability
(C) Mistake of Fact
(D) Private Defence

147. Which of the following is a procedural law?
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(C) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

148. The distinction between 'movable' and 'immovable' property is most crucial for which offence?
(A) Extortion
(B) Criminal Breach of Trust
(C) Robbery
(D) Theft

149. The 'rights of prisoners' have been largely evolved by the judiciary through the expansive interpretation of which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 32

150. The purpose of lodging an F.I.R. is to:
(A) Conclude the guilt of the accused.
(B) Set the criminal law in motion.
(C) Act as a substantive piece of evidence.
(D) Compel the accused to confess.

151. Which of the following is an essential ingredient of 'Criminal Misappropriation'?
(A) Entrustment of property
(B) Use of force or violence
(C) Deception from the very beginning
(D) Dishonest conversion of property to one's own use

152. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, who can seek to compound an offence?
(A) The person specified in the table under Section 320 of the Code, often the victim.
(B) The police officer in charge of the case.
(C) The public prosecutor.
(D) The presiding judge of the court.

153. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Provision)
P. Article 22, Constitution of India
Q. Section 300, Indian Penal Code
R. Section 154, Code of Criminal Procedure
S. Section 2(n), Code of Criminal Procedure
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Definition of 'Offence'
2. Definition of 'Murder'
3. Rights of arrested person
4. First Information Report (F.I.R.)
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

154. What is the status of a confession recorded by a Magistrate?
(A) It is admissible in evidence, provided certain procedures are followed.
(B) It is inadmissible in evidence.
(C) It is admissible only if corroborated by other evidence.
(D) It is treated as an F.I.R.

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155. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides for the creation of Human Rights Courts in every district.
Statement II : These courts are special, newly created courts exclusively for trying human rights violation cases.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

97. An offence which can be compromised between the two parties with or without the permission of the court is known as a:
(A) Cognizable offence
(B) Compoundable offence
(C) Non-bailable offence
(D) Non-cognizable offence

98. The legal system where the court is an active participant in investigating the facts is the:
(A) Inquisitorial System
(B) Adversarial System
(C) Accusatorial System
(D) Common Law System

99. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right of an accused person under the Indian Constitution?
(A) Protection against ex-post facto laws
(B) Protection against double jeopardy
(C) The right to a government job after acquittal
(D) Protection against self-incrimination

100. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act mandates speedy trials.
Reason (R) : Delays in trial can cause further trauma to the child victim and may lead to loss of evidence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The 'presumption of innocence' is a cardinal principle of which type of legal system?
(A) Inquisitorial system
(B) Accusatorial system
(C) Socialist law system
(D) Religious law system

102. Which law defines what constitutes a crime and what the punishment will be?
(A) Procedural Law
(B) Adjective Law
(C) Substantive Law
(D) Administrative Law

103. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Offence)
P. Robbery
Q. Cheating
R. Mischief
S. Criminal Trespass
List II: (Essential Element)
1. Deceitful inducement to deliver property
2. Causing destruction of property resulting in wrongful loss
3. Entering property in possession of another with intent to commit an offence
4. Theft or extortion involving immediate fear of violence
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

104. In a strict liability offence, which of the following is not required to be proven by the prosecution?
(A) Mens rea (the guilty mind)
(B) Actus reus (the guilty act)
(C) The identity of the accused
(D) The causation between the act and the harm

105. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The defense of 'mistake of fact' is a valid General Exception under the Indian Penal Code if the mistake is bona fide.
Statement II : 'Mistake of law' is not a valid defense as everyone is presumed to know the law of the land.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

106. Which section of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with the information in cognizable cases, commonly known as F.I.R.?

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127. 'Primary evidence' under the law of evidence means:
(A) The document itself produced for the inspection of the court.
(B) The oral testimony of an eyewitness.
(C) A certified copy of a public document.
(D) An expert's opinion on the evidence.

128. The right to protection against 'double jeopardy', enshrined in Article 20(2) of the Constitution, means that a person cannot be:
(A) Prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
(B) Arrested and detained for the same offence.
(C) Tried in two different courts simultaneously for different offences.
(D) Given two punishments for a single proven offence.

129. Consider the following regarding the POCSO Act:
1. It mandates the recording of a child's evidence within thirty days of the court taking cognizance.
2. It prescribes a minimum punishment for most offences.
3. It allows for the trial of a child accused of an offence under the regular criminal court.
4. The trial should be completed, as far as possible, within one year from the date the court takes cognizance.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

130. The legal rule that a confession should be free and voluntary is a safeguard against:
(A) Self-incrimination
(B) Double jeopardy
(C) Ex-post facto law
(D) Unlawful arrest

131. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Legal Term)
P. Accusatorial
Q. F.I.R.
R. Strict Liability
S. Dying Declaration

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List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Exception to Hearsay Rule
2. Adversarial System
3. Information about a cognizable offence
4. Offence without Mens Rea

Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

132. The main difference between a 'complaint' and an 'F.I.R.' is that:
(A) A complaint is made to a Magistrate, while an F.I.R. is lodged with the police.
(B) A complaint relates to a non-cognizable offence, while an F.I.R. relates to a cognizable offence.
(C) A complaint must be in writing, while an F.I.R. can be oral.
(D) Both (A) and (B) are significantly correct.

133. The principle that an act is not a crime unless there is a guilty mind is expressed by the maxim:
(A) Ignorantia juris non excusat
(B) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
(C) Respondeat superior
(D) Volenti non fit injuria

134. Which one of the following is NOT a General Exception under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Act of a Judge when acting judicially
(B) Act done in private defence
(C) Act done under sudden and grave provocation
(D) Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent to prevent other harm

135. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The rights of victims have been given increasing recognition in the Indian criminal justice system through legislative amendments and judicial pronouncements.
Statement II : The Code of Criminal Procedure was amended to include a specific definition of 'victim' and provisions for victim compensation schemes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

117. Which of the following correctly pairs a legal system with its core characteristic?
(A) Inquisitorial – Emphasis on plea bargaining
(B) Accusatorial – Judge as chief investigator
(C) Adversarial – Truth emerges from the contest between two opposing sides
(D) Common Law – Primacy of statutory code over judicial precedent

118. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian Evidence Act is a procedural law.
Reason (R) : It prescribes the rules and procedures for proving facts in a judicial proceeding.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

119. Which of the following is an example of an offence requiring strict liability?
(A) Murder
(B) Theft
(C) Cheating
(D) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship

120. A person commits 'Lurking house-trespass' if they take precautions to:
(A) Cause grievous hurt to the occupants.
(B) Commit theft of property exceeding a certain value.
(C) Enter the house during the daytime.
(D) Conceal the trespass from any person who has a right to exclude the trespasser.

121. The final report submitted by the police to the magistrate after the completion of an investigation is known as the:
(A) First Information Report (F.I.R.)
(B) Complaint
(C) Charge Sheet or Final Report
(D) Inquest Report

122. Which of the following statements about 'Bail' is incorrect?
(A) Anticipatory bail can be granted after the arrest of the person.
(B) In a bailable offence, bail is a matter of right.
(C) In a non-bailable offence, the court has discretion to grant bail.
(D) Bail involves furnishing a security to ensure the accused's presence during trial.

123. The Supreme Court of India has interpreted Article 21 of the Constitution to include which of the following rights for prisoners?
(A) Right to speedy trial
(B) Right to legal aid
(C) All of the above
(D) Right against solitary confinement

124. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, does NOT empower the NHRC to:
(A) Intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
(B) Visit any jail to study the living conditions of the inmates.
(C) Recommend the payment of compensation to the victims.
(D) Inquire into a matter after the expiry of one year from the date of the act.

125. The special procedures under the POCSO Act, such as in-camera trials and not revealing the child's identity, are designed to:
(A) Ensure a significantly quicker and more efficient conviction of the accused.
(B) Give a strategic procedural advantage to the prosecution during the trial.
(C) Protect the child victim from further trauma and stigmatization.
(D) Prevent the accused person from obtaining a fair and impartial legal trial.

126. Arrange the following offences against property in increasing order of their gravity/seriousness:
1. Theft
2. Robbery
3. Dacoity
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

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166. A, a public servant, is entrusted with government funds. He dishonestly uses the funds for his private business. A has committed:
(A) Theft
(B) Criminal Breach of Trust
(C) Criminal Misappropriation
(D) Extortion

167. Arrange the following steps in the typical order of a criminal trial:
1. Examination of witnesses
2. Final arguments
3. Judgment
4. Framing of charge
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

168. The right to remain silent, available to an accused, is an extension of the protection against:
(A) Self-incrimination
(B) Double jeopardy
(C) Ex-post facto laws
(D) Illegal detention

169. What is the most significant consequence of an offence being declared 'non-cognizable'?
(A) The punishment for the offence is minimal.
(B) The accused is automatically entitled to bail.
(C) The police cannot investigate or arrest without an order from the Magistrate.
(D) The trial is always conducted by the High Court.

170. Which of the following statements is true regarding a dying declaration?
(A) It can form the sole basis of conviction without corroboration.
(B) It must be recorded by a Magistrate to be valid.
(C) It is inadmissible if the person making it survives.
(D) It is only admissible in murder trials.

171. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, applies to:
(A) The whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Only the Union Territories
(C) Only matters relating to the armed forces
(D) The whole of India

172. A key objective of the POCSO Act is to ensure that the trial of offences is conducted in a:
(A) Publicly accessible and televised manner.
(B) Manner that is sensitive and not intimidating to the child.
(C) Way that prioritizes the conviction of the accused above all else.
(D) Summary manner without examination of witnesses.

173. The general exception of 'consent' in the Indian Penal Code does not excuse an act that is intended to cause:
(A) Harm
(B) Injury
(C) Death or grievous hurt
(D) Wrongful loss

174. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Police custody and judicial custody are synonymous terms.
Statement II : In both police and judicial custody, the accused is under the physical control of the police for interrogation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

175. The Supreme Court's guidelines in the `Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P.` case emphasized that:
(A) An arrest should not be made merely because it is lawful for the police to do so.
(B) All non-bailable offences must result in immediate arrest.
(C) A confession to a police officer is fully admissible.
(D) The police have unlimited powers of search and seizure.

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176. What is the fundamental principle of strict liability?
(A) The greater the harm, the stricter the liability.
(B) Only the employer is liable, not the employee.

(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

136. A person is arrested by the police. He has a right to be examined by a medical practitioner. This right is a:
(A) Constitutional Right
(B) Human Right under International Covenants
(C) Discretionary power of the police officer
(D) Statutory Right under the Code of Criminal Procedure

137. Which of the following is a landmark Supreme Court judgment on the right to speedy trial as a fundamental right?
(A) Shah Bano Begum v. Mohd. Ahmed Khan
(B) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
(C) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
(D) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

138. The Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission should be a:
(A) Retired Chief Justice of a High Court
(B) Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
(C) Serving Judge of the High Court
(D) Retired Chief Secretary of the State

139. What is the key element that elevates 'culpable homicide' to 'murder' under the Indian Penal Code, barring the exceptions?
(A) The specific use of a deadly weapon during the commission of the act.
(B) The death of the victim occurring within twenty-four hours of the act.
(C) The specific intention to cause death or bodily injury likely to cause death.
(D) The lack of any sudden or grave provocation from the victim's side.

140. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The role of a judge in an accusatorial system is that of a passive umpire.
Reason (R) : The responsibility of presenting evidence and arguments lies with the adversarial parties, i.e., the prosecution and the defense.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The power to grant 'anticipatory bail' vests in:
(A) The Magistrate's Court only
(B) Any Police Officer above the rank of Inspector
(C) The Sessions Court and the High Court
(D) The Supreme Court only

142. A 'dying declaration' to be admissible must relate to:
(A) Any criminal offence the declarant has witnessed
(B) The cause of the declarant's death
(C) The disposal of the declarant's property
(D) Any civil dispute involving the declarant

143. Consider the following statements about Human Rights in the context of the Indian Legal System:
1. Fundamental Rights in the Constitution are a key source of human rights protection.
2. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides a mechanism for their enforcement.
3. The Supreme Court has expanded the scope of human rights through judicial interpretation, especially of Article 21.
4. The rights of the accused and victims are integral components of human rights jurisprudence.
5. International Covenants on human rights are not relevant to the Indian legal system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 4 and 5

144. An act done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act is not an offence. This is based on the principle of:
(A) Doli incapax
(B) Insanity as a defense
(C) Doli capax
(D) Involuntary intoxication

145. A police officer has the power to summon and examine witnesses during an investigation

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2. Examination of a person or place to find evidence
3. Conditional release of an accused from custody
4. Taking a person into legal custody

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

88. The main objective of the Criminal Procedure Code is to:
(A) Define crimes and prescribe punishments.
(B) Outline the rules of evidence in criminal trials.
(C) List the fundamental rights of citizens.
(D) Provide a mechanism for the administration of criminal justice.

89. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A dying declaration can be in the form of gestures and signs.
Statement II : The law requires that a dying declaration must always be in written form and signed by the declarant.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

90. Consider the following acts:
1. An act done under the threat of instant death.
2. An act of a person of unsound mind.
3. An act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent, where consent cannot be obtained.
4. A communication made in good faith.
5. An act of a child above seven years but under twelve, with insufficient maturity of understanding.

Which of these are covered under the General Exceptions of the Indian Penal Code?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

91. The landmark judgment of the Supreme Court in 'Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan' is related to:
(A) Rights of prisoners
(B) Police reforms
(C) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace
(D) Admissibility of dying declarations

92. Under the POCSO Act, who is responsible for recording the statement of the child?
(A) Any police officer currently on duty at the local police station's reception.
(B) A woman police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, as far as practicable.
(C) The public prosecutor in charge of the case during a meeting in his office.
(D) The parents or legal guardians of the child in the presence of witnesses.

93. The difference between a 'cognizable' and 'non-cognizable' offence is primarily based on:
(A) The severity of the punishment.
(B) Whether the offence is bailable or non-bailable.
(C) Whether the police can arrest and investigate without a warrant.
(D) Whether the offence is compoundable or non-compoundable.

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94. X finds a purse on the road containing money. X knows who the owner is but decides to keep the money for himself. X has committed the offence of:
(A) Theft
(B) Extortion
(C) Cheating
(D) Criminal misappropriation of property

95. The right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest does not apply to:
(A) An enemy alien.
(B) A person arrested for a non-bailable offence.
(C) A person arrested under a warrant.
(D) A female accused.

96. Arrange the following procedural steps in their correct chronological order:
1. Bail application hearing
2. Arrest of the accused
3. Production before the magistrate
4. Filing of F.I.R.

156. The principle of 'Doli Incapax' as a general exception in criminal law refers to the incapacity of:
(A) A person of unsound mind.
(B) A child of tender age.
(C) A person under intoxication.
(D) A person acting under threat.

157. Which of the following is NOT a right of a victim of crime under the amended Code of Criminal Procedure?
(A) The right to engage an advocate.
(B) The right to appeal against an acquittal.
(C) The right to personally investigate the crime.
(D) The right to receive compensation.

158. The landmark judgment in `Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration` is a leading case on:
(A) Guidelines for arrest and detention.
(B) Environmental protection.
(C) The basic structure doctrine of the Constitution.
(D) Rights of prisoners and protection against torture in jail.

159. Consider the following statements about the investigation process:
1. It is a judicial proceeding.
2. It aims to collect evidence.
3. It can be conducted by a police officer.
4. It starts after the framing of charges by the court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

160. An F.I.R. that does not disclose a cognizable offence can be a ground for:
(A) Immediate arrest of the informant.
(B) The High Court to quash the F.I.R.
(C) The police to refuse to register the information.
(D) The trial to begin immediately.

161. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Substantive law defines the rights and obligations of individuals.
Reason (R) : Procedural law prescribes the methods for the enforcement of those rights and obligations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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162. A key feature of the accusatorial system of justice is:
(A) The emphasis on a contest between the prosecution and the defense.
(B) The judge actively participates in questioning witnesses.
(C) The presumption of guilt until proven innocent.
(D) The limited role of lawyers in the proceedings.

163. The offence of 'dacoity' is an aggravated form of:
(A) Theft only
(B) Extortion only
(C) Robbery
(D) Criminal Misappropriation

164. Consider the following:
1. Indian Penal Code
2. Criminal Procedure Code
3. Indian Evidence Act
4. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
5. The Constitution of India

Which of the above contain provisions directly related to the criminal justice process in India?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) All of the above

165. A seizure memo, or 'fard', is prepared by the police during the seizure of articles. What is its evidentiary value?
(A) It is conclusive proof of the seizure.
(B) It is inadmissible in evidence.
(C) It is a record of the fact of seizure and needs to be proved by witnesses.
(D) It is an admission of guilt by the accused.

(A) Section 154
(B) Section 151
(C) Section 161
(D) Section 173

107. Consider the following statements regarding a 'search warrant':
1. It is an order issued by a Magistrate.
2. It authorizes a police officer to conduct a search of a specific place.
3. It is generally issued when there is reason to believe that a person is wrongfully confined.
4. It can be issued for a search of a person, place, or thing.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1 and 3 only

108. The process of taking an accused from police custody to jail custody under the order of a court is known as:
(A) Police Remand
(B) Judicial Remand
(C) Test Identification Parade
(D) Charge-sheeting

109. Which of the following is a key right of a prisoner?
(A) The right to treat other prisoners as his choice.
(B) The right to be treated with humanity and dignity.
(C) The right to freedom of movement across the country.
(D) The right to carry on any trade or business inside the prison.

110. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Executive body
(C) Non-governmental organization
(D) Statutory body

111. Which Supreme Court judgment is famously associated with Criminal Justice Reforms concerning police investigations and the separation of investigation from law and order duties?
(A) Prakash Singh v. Union of India
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(D) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

112. The POCSO Act defines a 'child' as any person below the age of:
(A) 14 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 18 years

113. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, who is empowered to arrest a person who commits a cognizable offence in their presence?
(A) Any government servant
(B) Any private person
(C) Only a police officer in uniform
(D) Only a Magistrate

114. The term 'evidence' in the context of a criminal trial refers to:
(A) Any information presented to the court to prove or disprove a fact in issue.
(B) Only the oral testimony of witnesses.
(C) Only documents and electronic records.
(D) The arguments made by the lawyers.

115. Consider the following types of rights:
1. Right to a speedy trial.
2. Right against custodial violence.
3. Right to free legal aid.
4. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
5. Right to remain silent.

Which of these are considered fundamental rights of an accused person in India?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

116. A confession becomes inadmissible if it is found to be the result of:
(A) A guilty conscience of the accused.
(B) The advice of the accused's lawyer.
(C) The presentation of incriminating evidence to the accused.
(D) A promise made by a person in authority.

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(C) Liability arises only if the act was intentional.
(D) The act itself is punishable, regardless of the mental state of the actor.

177. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Legal System/Law)
P. Inquisitorial System
Q. Accusatorial System
R. Substantive Law
S. Procedural Law
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Defines Rights and Duties
2. Judge as Investigator
3. Prescribes Method and Practice
4. Contest between two parties
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

178. The right to private defence is available against an act which is:
(A) An offence under the Indian Penal Code.
(B) Morally wrong but not illegal.
(C) A civil wrong or tort.
(D) A breach of contract.

179. A 'Zero FIR' refers to an FIR that can be filed in:
(A) A special court designated for heinous crimes.
(B) An online portal without visiting a police station.
(C) Any police station, irrespective of jurisdiction, which then transfers it to the appropriate station.
(D) A police station only by a person with zero criminal record.

180. The admissibility of confessions is governed by which major piece of legislation?
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Criminal Procedure Code
(C) The Constitution of India
(D) The Indian Evidence Act

181. Which one of the following is not a right of an accused person?
(A) Right to a fair trial
(B) Right to legal aid
(C) Right to be present during the commission of the crime
(D) Right to a speedy trial

182. A 'cognizable offence' is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure as an offence for which a police officer may:
(A) Not investigate without a magistrate's order
(B) Arrest without a warrant
(C) Grant bail at the police station
(D) Only issue a summons to the accused

183. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Prisoners retain certain fundamental rights.
Reason (R) : Imprisonment does not extinguish a person's fundamental rights, but only curtails them to the extent of incarceration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

184. The Chairperson and Members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed by:
(A) The President of India on the recommendation of a committee
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Parliament of India

185. A key difference between 'theft' and 'extortion' is that in extortion, the delivery of property is obtained by:
(A) Inducing fear of injury.
(B) Taking it without the owner's knowledge.
(C) Deceiving the owner.
(D) Finding lost property and keeping it.

186. Consider the following statements about 'admissibility':
1. All relevant facts are admissible in evidence.
2. All admissible evidence is relevant.
3. Hearsay evidence is generally inadmissible.
4. A confession to a police officer is generally inadmissible.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 3 and 4 only

187. The purpose of judicial remand is to:
(A) Allow the police to continue their interrogation.
(B) Punish the accused before the trial is complete.
(C) Allow the accused to prepare his defense from home.
(D) Secure the presence of the accused for trial.

188. Which schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code classifies offences as cognizable/non-cognizable and bailable/non-bailable?
(A) The Second Schedule
(B) The Third Schedule
(C) The Fourth Schedule
(D) The First Schedule

189. Which concept is an exception to the general rule that 'mens rea' is an essential element of a crime?
(A) Private defence
(B) Necessity
(C) Strict liability
(D) Insanity

190. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Penal Code is the main substantive criminal law of India.
Statement II : The Code of Criminal Procedure is the main procedural criminal law of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

191. The right of a victim to receive compensation is recognized under which legislation?
(A) The Code of Criminal Procedure
(B) The Indian Penal Code
(C) The Indian Evidence Act
(D) The General Clauses Act

192. Which legal system heavily relies on judicial precedents and case law?
(A) The Inquisitorial system
(B) The Common Law system (which includes the Accusatorial model)
(C) The Civil Law system
(D) The Socialist Law system

193. Consider the following acts or omissions:
1. An act done by a child under 7 years of age.
2. An act of an insane person.
3. An act done in exercise of the right of private defence.
4. A trivial act where harm caused is very slight.
5. An act done under voluntary intoxication.

Which of the above are considered complete defenses (General Exceptions) under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) All of the above

194. A confession made by an accused is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any of the following, except:
(A) A moral appeal to the conscience
(B) Inducement
(C) Threat
(D) Promise

195. The primary objective of the POCSO Act, 2012 is to:
(A) Punish parents for child neglect.
(B) Regulate the adoption of children.
(C) Protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.
(D) Provide for compulsory education for all children.

196. The document containing the allegations made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action, is a:
(A) F.I.R.
(B) Charge Sheet
(C) Remand Application
(D) Complaint

197. Which of the following is not an essential element of 'Criminal Breach of Trust'?

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(A) Dishonest misappropriation or conversion
(B) Violation of a legal contract or direction
(C) Entrustment of property
(D) Putting the victim in fear of instant death

198. The period of limitation for the National Human Rights Commission to take cognizance of a matter is:
(A) Six months from the date of the incident.
(B) One year from the date of the incident.
(C) Two years from the date of the incident.
(D) There is no period of limitation.

199. What distinguishes 'robbery' from 'theft'?
(A) The value of the property taken.
(B) The time of day the offence is committed.
(C) The type of property, whether movable or immovable.
(D) The presence of violence or the threat of instant violence.

200. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Case)
P. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
Q. Prakash Singh v. Union of India
R. Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
S. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
List II: (Subject)
1. Police Reforms
2. Right to Speedy Trial
3. Sexual Harassment at Workplace
4. Rights of Arrested Persons
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

201. Which provision of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been interpreted to include a vast array of human rights?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

202. The term 'offence' is defined in which of the following legislations?
(A) The General Clauses Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure
(B) The Indian Penal Code only
(C) The Constitution of India
(D) The Indian Evidence Act

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203. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : An F.I.R. is not a substantive piece of evidence.
Reason (R) : It can be used to corroborate or contradict the testimony of the informant in court.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

204. The right of private defence is not available when:
(A) The act defended against is a serious crime.
(B) There is sufficient time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities.
(C) The harm apprehended is grievous hurt.
(D) The assailant is of unsound mind.

205. The 'Malimath Committee Report' is a significant document related to:
(A) Environmental Law reforms
(B) Electoral reforms
(C) Reforms in the Criminal Justice System
(D) Centre-State relations

206. Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights:
1. They are absolute and cannot be restricted.
2. They are primarily available against the State.
3. The right to property is still a fundamental right.
4. The right to constitutional remedies is itself a fundamental right.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

(D) The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

249. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement I : A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence.

Statement II : The law presumes that a person on the verge of death is unlikely to lie.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

250. The concept of 'Bailable' and 'Non-bailable' offences is crucial for determining:

(A) Whether the accused can be released from custody as a matter of right or discretion.
(B) The court which will try the case.
(C) The maximum punishment for the offence.
(D) Whether the parties can settle the case out of court.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The global landscape of criminal justice is broadly characterized by two principal legal approaches: the accusatorial and the inquisitorial systems. The accusatorial model, prevalent in common law jurisdictions like India, is fundamentally adversarial. In this system, the criminal trial is conceptualized as a contest between two opposing parties, the prosecution (representing the state) and the defense (representing theaccused), before a neutral and passive judge. The judge's role is akin to that of a referee, ensuring that procedural rules are followed, while the onus of presenting evidence and establishing facts lies entirely with the parties. The presumption of innocence is a cornerstone of this system. Conversely, the inquisitorial system, common in civil law countries, is characterized by an active and investigative judicial role. Here, the judge, or a designated investigating magistrate, is not a passive arbiter but the primary fact-finder, actively directing the investigation, gathering evidence, and questioning witnesses. The process is less of a contest and more of a continuous inquiry to uncover the truth. While the goal of both systems is to ascertain guilt or innocence, their methodologies, the roles of key actors, and the philosophical underpinnings regarding the pursuit of truth are fundamentally divergent.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which statement best encapsulates the primary function of a judge within an accusatorial legal system?

(A) To actively lead the evidence-gathering phase of an investigation.
(B) To serve as a neutral arbiter ensuring adherence to procedural rules.
(C) To represent the state's interests in prosecuting the accused.
(D) To collaborate with the defense to uncover exculpatory facts.

252. According to the passage, a key philosophical difference between the inquisitorial and accusatorial systems lies in:

(A) the role assigned to the judicial authority in the fact-finding process.
(B) the ultimate goal of determining guilt or innocence.
(C) the requirement for the defense to be represented by a legal professional.
(D) the principle of punishing the guilty party after a conviction.

253. Based on the description provided, which concept is explicitly mentioned as a cornerstone of the accusatorial system?

(A) The active participation of the magistrate in the investigation.
(B) The pursuit of truth through continuous judicial inquiry.
(C) The presumption of innocence afforded to the accused.
(D) The collaboration between the prosecution and the judge.

254. In a system described as inquisitorial, the process of a criminal trial is characterized as:

(A) a contest between two adversarial parties.
(B) a passive observation of arguments by the judge.
(C) a procedure led entirely by the prosecution.
(D) a continuous inquiry to discover the truth.

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218. Consider the following statements related to the rights of a person in custody:
1. Right to remain silent.
2. Right to be informed of the grounds for arrest.
3. Right to consult a lawyer.
4. Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours.
5. Absolute right to be released on bail.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) All of the above

219. The concept of 'Judicial Remand' implies that the accused is in the custody of:
(A) The police
(B) The court
(C) The complainant
(D) The probation officer

220. The investigation of a non-cognizable offence is initiated by the police only after receiving an order from:
(A) The Superintendent of Police
(B) A Magistrate
(C) The State Government
(D) The High Court

221. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Every robbery is either theft or extortion.
Reason (R) : Robbery is the aggravated form of theft or extortion, characterized by the use of or threat of immediate violence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

222. The term 'human rights' under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, includes rights guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in:
(A) The Vedas and Upanishads
(B) The resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly
(C) The customs and traditions of the land
(D) The International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India

223. What is the most appropriate reason for the general inadmissibility of a confession made to a police officer?
(A) Police officers are not trustworthy.
(B) It is to prevent the practice of coercion and torture in police custody to extract confessions.
(C) Police officers lack the legal knowledge to record a confession correctly.
(D) It complicates the investigation process for the police.

224. The main distinction between 'arrest' and 'custody' is that:
(A) Arrest is performed by police, while custody is by the court.
(B) Arrest applies to cognizable offences, while custody applies to non-cognizable ones.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) Arrest is a specific act of apprehending a person, while custody is the state of being detained that follows an arrest.

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225. A key principle of the POCSO Act is that the interests and well-being of the child are of:
(A) Paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process.
(B) Secondary importance to the conviction of the accused.
(C) Equal importance to procedural formalities.
(D) Lesser importance than the rights of the accused.

226. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concept)
P. General Exceptions
Q. Cognizable Offence
R. Compoundable Offence
S. Strict Liability
List II: (Description)
1. Liability without fault (mens rea)
2. Defences to criminal liability (e.g., insanity)
3. Offence where parties can compromise
4. Offence where police can arrest without

warrant

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

227. The legal maxim 'de minimis non curat lex' (the law does not concern itself with trifles) is a general exception provided in the:
(A) Criminal Procedure Code
(B) Indian Penal Code
(C) Indian Evidence Act
(D) Constitution of India

228. Which of the following situations would be covered under the General Exception of 'necessity' in the Indian Penal Code?
(A) A starving person stealing food.
(B) A person pulling down a house to prevent a fire from spreading.
(C) A doctor performing surgery without consent to save a patient's life, when the patient is unconscious.
(D) Both (B) and (C).

229. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Procedural laws are also known as adjective laws.
Statement II : They do not confer rights but only prescribe the procedure for their enforcement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

230. The primary difference between the Inquisitorial and Accusatorial systems lies in the:
(A) Type of punishments awarded.
(B) Role of the judge and the method of inquiry.
(C) Rights granted to victims.
(D) Speed of the trial process.

231. The right to consult a lawyer of one's choice is a fundamental right guaranteed under:
(A) Article 20(3)
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 22(1)
(D) Article 19(1)(g)

232. 'Evidence' can be classified into:
(A) Oral and Documentary
(B) Direct and Circumstantial
(C) Primary and Secondary
(D) All of the above

233. The Supreme Court's judgment in `Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra` is significant for upholding the rights of:
(A) Child labourers
(B) Under-trial prisoners
(C) Women in police custody
(D) Environmental activists

234. Consider the following statements about the Indian criminal justice system:
1. It is primarily accusatorial in nature.
2. The burden of proof lies on the prosecution.
3. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty.
4. The judge plays an active role in the investigation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1 and 4 only

235. The fundamental right to protection against ex-post facto laws means that a person cannot be:
(A) Punished for the same offence twice.
(B) Compelled to be a witness against himself.
(C) Convicted of an offence for an act that was not an offence at the time of its commission.
(D) Denied the right to legal representation.

236. The procedure for arrest, search, and seizure is detailed in which legislation?
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Criminal Procedure Code
(C) The Indian Evidence Act
(D) The Police Act

237. In which of the following offences against property is 'deception' the core element?
(A) Cheating
(B) Theft
(C) Extortion
(D) Robbery

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238. The National Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairperson and how many members?
(A) Two
(B) Five
(C) Three
(D) Four

239. A 'retracted confession' is one which is:
(A) Made voluntarily but later denied by the accused.
(B) Made before a Magistrate.
(C) Made to a police officer and is inadmissible.
(D) Made by a co-accused.

240. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The POCSO Act provides for a child-friendly court process.
Reason (R) : This includes provisions for in-camera trials and preventing the child from being repeatedly called to testify.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

241. What is the maximum period of police remand (police custody) that a magistrate can authorize for an accused person at one time?
(A) 7 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 15 days
(D) 30 days

242. 'Hurt' under the Indian Penal Code becomes 'Grievous Hurt' if it involves, among other things:
(A) Emasculation or permanent privation of the sight of either eye
(B) Any bodily pain
(C) A minor scratch or bruise
(D) Temporary impairment of a limb

243. The rights of prisoners are seen as an extension of which fundamental right?
(A) Right to Equality (Article 14)
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)
(C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25)

244. A police officer recording a First Information Report (F.I.R.) is performing a:
(A) Judicial function
(B) Quasi-judicial function
(C) Discretionary function
(D) Mandatory administrative function

245. Which one of the following is NOT a right guaranteed to an arrested person under Article 22 of the Constitution?
(A) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
(B) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.
(C) Right to consult a legal practitioner.
(D) Right to be released on bail.

246. Consider the following statements:
1. Substantive law creates and defines rights.
2. Procedural law prescribes the method of enforcing rights.
3. The Limitation Act, which prescribes time limits for legal actions, is a procedural law.
4. The Indian Penal Code is a procedural law.
5. The Indian Evidence Act is a substantive law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 4

247. The primary purpose of a 'search' conducted by the police during an investigation is to:
(A) Harass the suspect and his family.
(B) Establishing the authority of the police.
(C) Discover and collect evidence related to the crime.
(D) Confiscate all property belonging to the suspect.

248. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, was enacted in the backdrop of:
(A) The Paris Principles adopted by the UN.
(B) The end of the Cold War.
(C) The economic liberalization in India.

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207. A 'bailable offence' means an offence which is shown as bailable in:
(A) The First Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code
(B) The Indian Penal Code
(C) The Indian Evidence Act
(D) The Constitution of India

208. The main purpose of arresting a person is:
(A) To secure their presence for investigation and trial.
(B) To punish them for the crime.
(C) To teach them a lesson.
(D) To satisfy the victim.

209. A dying declaration made by a person who is not a competent witness (e.g., a child of tender years) is:
(A) Admissible only if corroborated
(B) Inadmissible
(C) Always admissible
(D) Admissible only if recorded by a Magistrate

210. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The POCSO Act requires that the identity of the child victim should not be disclosed to the media.
Statement II : This provision is meant to protect the child from social stigma and harassment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

211. Which of the following is an example of an offence against property?
(A) Assault
(B) Defamation
(C) Mischief
(D) Forgery

212. The Indian criminal justice system, being largely accusatorial, places the burden of proof on:
(A) The accused
(B) The judge
(C) The police
(D) The prosecution

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213. Arrange the following legal concepts/ enactments in chronological order of their origin:
1. Common Law (origin of Accusatorial system)
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. The Constitution of India, 1950
4. POCSO Act, 2012
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

214. The power of a police officer to conduct a search without a warrant is an exception to the general rule and is provided to:
(A) Make the police more powerful than the judiciary.
(B) Reduce the workload of the Magistrates.
(C) Prevent the destruction or concealment of evidence.
(D) Allow for random searches of any citizen.

215. The right of an indigent accused person to free legal aid is a fundamental right under:
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19(1)(a)
(C) Article 30
(D) Article 21

216. Which of the following statements about Substantive and Procedural law is incorrect?
(A) Procedural law is more important than substantive law.
(B) Substantive law defines the crime, while procedural law establishes the trial process.
(C) The Indian Penal Code is a substantive law.
(D) The Criminal Procedure Code is a procedural law.

217. Which of the following is NOT an essential component for the validity of a dying declaration?
(A) The statement must relate to the cause of death.
(B) The statement must be countersigned by a doctor.
(C) The declarant must have died.
(D) The statement must be made under the expectation of death.

255. The passage suggests that the responsibility for presenting evidence in an accusatorial system rests primarily with:
(A) the judge and the investigating magistrate.
(B) an independent commission assigned to the case.
(C) the opposing parties, namely the prosecution and the defense.
(D) the jury and its foreman.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The architecture of a legal system is structured upon two fundamental categories of law: substantive and procedural. Substantive laws are the body of rules that define and regulate rights, duties, and liabilities among individuals and the state. They determine what constitutes a crime or a civil wrong and prescribe the corresponding punishments or remedies. In the context of criminal law in India, the Indian Penal Code (IPC) serves as a quintessential example of substantive law, as it meticulously defines various offences, from theft to murder, and stipulates the penalties for them. On the other hand, procedural laws, also known as adjectival laws, prescribe the machinery and the process for the enforcement of the rights and liabilities established by substantive law. They govern the manner in which a case is initiated, investigated, adjudicated, and concluded. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is the primary procedural law for criminal matters in India. It lays down the detailed procedures for the investigation of crimes, arrest of suspects, collection of evidence, trial proceedings, and the process of appeal. These two branches of law are inextricably linked; substantive law is rendered ineffective without a procedural framework for its enforcement, and procedural law has no purpose without the substantive rights and obligations it is designed to uphold.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between substantive and procedural law?
(A) Procedural law establishes the punishments for crimes, while substantive law governs the process of investigation.
(B) Substantive law defines rights and liabilities, while procedural law outlines the mechanism for their enforcement.
(C) Substantive law is adjectival in nature, while procedural law is the primary body of legal rules.
(D) Procedural law determines what constitutes an offence, while substantive law details the trial proceedings.

257. According to the passage, the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is an example of substantive law because it:
(A) dictates the procedure for arresting a suspect.
(B) outlines the rules for the admissibility of evidence in court.
(C) governs the process of filing an appeal after a conviction.
(D) defines specific offences and their corresponding punishments.

258. The passage describes the relationship between substantive and procedural law as:
(A) interdependent and complementary.
(B) independent and mutually exclusive.
(C) hierarchical, with procedural law being superior.
(D) adversarial and often in conflict.

259. Based on the source, the function of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is to:
(A) create new criminal offences and liabilities.
(B) define the fundamental rights of citizens.
(C) prescribe the methodology for criminal investigation and trial.
(D) stipulate the remedies available in civil wrongs.

260. What can be inferred from the term "adjectival laws" as a synonym for procedural laws?
(A) They are descriptive and modify the application of substantive laws.
(B) They are less important than substantive laws.
(C) They are a recent addition to the legal system.
(D) They primarily deal with adjectives and grammar in legal drafting.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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The foundation of criminal liability in most legal systems rests on the Latin maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, which means an act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty. This principle bifurcates criminal liability into two essential components: actus reus (the guilty act) and mens rea (the guilty mind). Actus reus refers to the physical component of a crime—the prohibited conduct, consequence, or state of affairs. Mens rea, conversely, is the mental or psychological element, encompassing intentions, knowledge, recklessness, or negligence regarding the nature and consequences of the act. The prosecution typically bears the burden of proving both elements beyond a reasonable doubt. However, the law carves out an exception to this rule through the doctrine of strict liability. In offences of strict liability, the requirement to prove mens rea is dispensed with. The commission of the prohibited act (actus reus) alone is sufficient to establish guilt. Such offences are often created by statute to regulate public welfare, health, and safety, addressing matters like food adulteration, environmental pollution, or certain traffic violations. The rationale behind strict liability is to enforce a high standard of care in activities that pose a significant risk to the community, making it unnecessary for the prosecution to delve into the complex and often difficult task of proving the defendant's state of mind.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the principle actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, a person is generally considered criminally liable when:
(A) a prohibited act is committed, regardless of mental state.
(B) a guilty intention is formed, even if no act occurs.
(C) the consequences of an act are harmful to the public.
(D) both a prohibited act and a guilty mental state are present.

262. The concept of "strict liability" in criminal law represents a departure from the general rule by:
(A) requiring a higher standard of proof for the actus reus.
(B) dispensing with the need to prove the mens rea element.
(C) combining the actus reus and mens rea into a single element.
(D) shifting the burden of proving innocence to the accused.

263. The passage suggests that offences of strict liability are most commonly created to:
(A) punish individuals for their malicious thoughts.
(B) simplify the prosecution of all criminal offences.
(C) regulate activities that impact public welfare and safety.
(D) ensure that all prohibited acts receive the same penalty.

264. What is the primary meaning of mens rea as described in the source?
(A) The physical conduct that constitutes a crime.
(B) The legal consequence of a prohibited act.
(C) The evidence presented by the prosecution.
(D) The psychological or mental element of a crime.

265. Based on the passage, what is a key rationale for implementing strict liability for certain offences?
(A) To avoid the difficulty of proving the defendant's mental state in public welfare cases.
(B) To ensure that the defendant's state of mind is thoroughly examined.
(C) To increase the penalties for crimes involving a guilty mind.
(D) To apply the principle of actus reus more stringently in all criminal matters.

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC), as the primary substantive criminal law of India, codifies a vast range of offences. However, it also recognizes that not every act causing harm should attract criminal liability. Chapter IV of the IPC, titled "General Exceptions," enumerates a set of circumstances under which an act, which would otherwise constitute an offence, is excused or justified, thereby absolving the doer of criminal responsibility. These exceptions are founded on the principle that the law should not punish individuals who lacked the necessary guilty

intention or were compelled by circumstances. The exceptions cover a wide spectrum of situations, including mistake of fact (but not mistake of law), acts of a person legally bound to do so, acts of a judge acting judicially, and acts done by accident or misfortune without any criminal intention or knowledge. Furthermore, the chapter includes the doctrine of necessity, where a lesser harm is caused to avert a greater one, and situations involving the consent of the victim. One of the most significant provisions is the right of private defence, which permits a person to use reasonable force to protect their own body or property, or the body or property of another, against an unlawful attack. These general exceptions function as a crucial balancing mechanism, ensuring that the letter of the law does not operate in an unjust or overly harsh manner.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. The primary purpose of the "General Exceptions" in Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code is to:
(A) introduce new categories of criminal offences.
(B) define circumstances that absolve an individual of criminal liability.
(C) increase the penalties for pre-existing crimes.
(D) outline the procedural steps for conducting a criminal trial.

267. According to the passage, which of the following is explicitly mentioned as a valid ground for exemption from criminal liability under the IPC?
(A) An act committed due to a mistake of law.
(B) An act performed by accident without criminal intention.
(C) Any act committed with the verbal consent of the victim.
(D) The use of excessive force in the name of private defence.

268. The doctrine of necessity, as described in the source, justifies an act when:
(A) a minor harm is caused to prevent a more significant harm.
(B) it is done under the orders of a superior officer.
(C) the act is a mistake of fact but not of law.
(D) the actor was unaware of the legal provisions.

269. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the right of private defence?
(A) It is an unlimited right to use any amount of force.
(B) It is applicable only for the protection of one's own body.
(C) It permits the use of reasonable force to protect person and property.
(D) It is a justification available only to law enforcement officers.

270. The general exceptions in the IPC function as a balancing mechanism by:
(A) ensuring that every harmful act is punished severely.
(B) providing a separate set of punishments for minor offences.
(C) making the prosecution's task of proving guilt more straightforward.
(D) preventing the rigid application of law in situations lacking criminal culpability.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) establishes a foundational framework for the administration of criminal justice in India by classifying offences into distinct categories, each with significant procedural implications. A primary classification is between cognizable and non-cognizable offences. A cognizable offence is one for which a police officer can arrest a suspect without a warrant from a magistrate, and they can start an investigation without prior judicial permission. These are generally more serious crimes. In contrast, for a non-cognizable offence, which is typically less severe, a police officer has no authority to arrest without a warrant, and an investigation cannot commence without a magisterial order. Another crucial distinction is between bailable and non-bailable offences. In a bailable offence, granting bail is a matter of right for the accused, and the police or the court are bound to release the person upon furnishing security. For a non-bailable offence, bail is not a right but a matter of judicial discretion. Finally, offences are categorized as compoundable or non-compoundable. Compoundable offences are those

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283. What is the central idea behind the legal maxim nemo moriturus praesumitur mentiri in the context of evidence?
(A) A confession must be voluntary to be considered truthful.
(B) A person who is about to die is presumed to be telling the truth.
(C) An accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty.
(D) Hearsay evidence is generally unreliable and inadmissible.

284. For a statement to be admitted as a dying declaration, which condition is explicitly mentioned as necessary in the passage?
(A) The person making the statement must have subsequently died.
(B) The statement must be recorded by a judicial magistrate.
(C) The statement must be a full confession of a crime.
(D) There must be a witness present when the statement is made.

285. A dying declaration is considered an exception to which general rule of evidence?
(A) The rule against self-incrimination.
(B) The rule that evidence must be relevant.
(C) The rule against the admissibility of hearsay evidence.
(D) The rule against the admissibility of confessions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Constitution guarantees a set of fundamental rights that form the bedrock of human rights protection within its criminal justice system. These rights are not suspended when a person is accused of a crime or taken into custody. The rights of the accused are specifically enshrined to ensure a fair trial and to protect individual dignity against potential state overreach. Key among these are the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest, the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of one's choice, and the right to be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. Furthermore, the right against self-incrimination, articulated in Article 20(3), protects an accused person from being compelled to be a witness against themselves. Beyond the accused, the human rights framework also extends to persons in custody and prisoners. These individuals retain their fundamental rights, subject only to the limitations imposed by their incarceration. The rights of prisoners include protection from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, the right to health and medical care, and the right to meet with family members. The Supreme Court of India has played a proactive role in expanding and safeguarding these rights, emphasizing that imprisonment does not strip a person of their fundamental personhood.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following is explicitly mentioned as a fundamental right afforded to an accused person in India?
(A) The right to a trial by jury.
(B) The right to be released on bail for any offence.
(C) The right to refuse a medical examination.
(D) The right to be defended by a legal practitioner.

287. The right against self-incrimination, as described in the passage, primarily protects an accused individual from:
(A) being subjected to a search without a warrant.
(B) being arrested without being informed of the grounds.
(C) being compelled to provide evidence against themselves.
(D) being held in police custody for more than 24 hours.

288. According to the source, what is the status of a prisoner's fundamental rights?
(A) They are completely suspended upon imprisonment.
(B) They are retained, subject to limitations necessitated by incarceration.
(C) They are fully retained without any limitations.
(D) They are replaced by a separate set of rights under prison manuals.

NODIA

(A) A cognizable offence.
(B) A non-cognizable offence.
(C) Any offence reported directly to a magistrate.
(D) An offence that is bailable by right.

277. What is the mandatory time limit within which an arrested person must be produced before a magistrate?
(A) 12 hours.
(B) 48 hours.
(C) 72 hours.
(D) 24 hours.

278. The distinction between "police custody" and "judicial remand" as described in the source lies in:
(A) whether the accused is released on bail or not.
(B) the authority under whose supervision the accused is held (police or court).
(C) the duration for which an accused can be detained.
(D) the type of offence the accused is charged with.

279. The purpose of bail, as inferred from the passage, is to:
(A) permanently acquit the accused of all charges.
(B) transfer the custody of the accused from the police to the prison authorities.
(C) provisionally release an accused person while the trial is pending.
(D) allow the police to conduct searches and seizures without a warrant.

280. The passage indicates that the criminal law is set in motion for a non-cognizable offence through:
(A) the immediate arrest of the suspect by the police.
(B) the mandatory recording of a First Information Report.
(C) the granting of judicial remand for the accused.
(D) the filing of a complaint before a magistrate.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the adjudication of criminal cases, the law of evidence plays a pivotal role in determining which facts and materials are permissible in court to prove or disprove a charge. Among the most critical and scrutinized forms of evidence are confessions and dying declarations. A confession is a statement made by an accused person admitting their guilt. However, its admissibility is subject to strict conditions to prevent coercion and ensure voluntariness. For instance, a confession made to a police officer is generally inadmissible as evidence against the accused. The rationale is to safeguard the accused from police pressure or inducement. In contrast, a confession made before a judicial magistrate, after due warnings and precautions to ensure it is voluntary, is considered highly reliable and is admissible. Another crucial piece of evidence is the dying declaration, which is a statement made by a person about the cause of their death or the circumstances of the transaction that resulted in their death. Rooted in the legal maxim nemo moriturus praesumitur mentiri (a man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth), such a statement is considered an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence. For a dying declaration to be admissible, the declarant must have died, and the statement must relate to the cause of their death.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. A confession made by an accused person to a police officer is generally considered:
(A) inadmissible as evidence against the accused.
(B) fully admissible as primary evidence of guilt.
(C) admissible only if corroborated by another witness.
(D) admissible only in cases of non-cognizable offences.

282. The passage suggests that a confession made before a judicial magistrate is given high evidentiary value because:
(A) magistrates are trained to extract confessions from suspects.
(B) procedures are in place to ensure the statement is made voluntarily.
(C) it is always recorded in the presence of a police officer.
(D) it can be used to incriminate co-accused individuals.

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where the victim (the complainant) can enter into a compromise with the accused and agree to drop the charges, often with or without the court's permission. Non-compoundable offences, usually serious crimes against the state or society, cannot be settled by compromise between the parties.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. In the case of a cognizable offence, what authority does a police officer possess according to the passage?
(A) To arrest a suspect only after obtaining a warrant from a magistrate.
(B) To initiate an investigation but not to make an arrest without a warrant.
(C) To arrest a suspect without a warrant and start an investigation.
(D) To advise the parties to reach a compromise without judicial intervention.

272. Which statement accurately describes the key difference between a bailable and a non-bailable offence?
(A) Non-bailable offences are less serious than bailable offences.
(B) Bail is a matter of right in a bailable offence, whereas it is discretionary in a non-bailable offence.
(C) Arrests cannot be made in bailable offences, but they can in non-bailable ones.
(D) A bailable offence can be compounded, whereas a non-bailable offence cannot.

273. What is the defining characteristic of a compoundable offence?
(A) It is an offence where the police can arrest without a warrant.
(B) It is a serious crime against the state that cannot be settled.
(C) It is an offence where bail is granted at the discretion of the court.
(D) It is an offence where the complainant and accused can compromise to drop charges.

274. Based on the source, an investigation into a non-cognizable offence can be initiated only when:
(A) a magistrate issues an order permitting the investigation.
(B) the police officer personally witnesses the crime.
(C) the accused person voluntarily surrenders.
(D) the complainant files a First Information Report (F.I.R.).

NODIA

275. The classification of offences into categories like cognizable, bailable, and compoundable primarily serves to:
(A) determine the final punishment for the convicted person.
(B) define the substantive elements of each crime.
(C) establish the procedural pathway for handling the case.
(D) assess the financial liability of the accused.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The initiation of the criminal justice process in India is primarily governed by the procedures laid out in the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). The process typically begins with information about a crime reaching the police. When this information relates to a cognizable offence, it is recorded as a First Information Report (F.I.R.), a crucial document that sets the criminal law in motion. Any person can provide this information, and the police are obligated to record it. For non-cognizable offences, the information is recorded, but the process begins with a complaint filed before a magistrate. Following the registration of an F.I.R., the investigation commences, during which police have powers of arrest, search, and seizure to collect evidence. An arrest can be made to secure the accused's presence at trial and prevent further crime. Post-arrest, the accused must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. The magistrate then decides whether to grant police custody for further investigation or to order judicial remand, where the accused is sent to jail. Parallel to this process is the concept of bail, which is a provisional release of an accused person pending trial. The decision to grant bail balances the liberty of the individual against the interests of justice, such as preventing the accused from absconding or tampering with evidence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, a First Information Report (F.I.R.) is specifically associated with the reporting of which type of offence?

289. The passage highlights the role of the Supreme Court of India in the context of prisoners' rights as being:
(A) restrictive and focused on punishment.
(B) passive and deferential to prison authorities.
(C) limited to only matters of parole and early release.
(D) proactive in expanding and protecting these rights.

290. Based on the passage, the right of an arrested person to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours serves to:
(A) provide an opportunity for judicial scrutiny of the detention.
(B) ensure a speedy conviction.
(C) facilitate the recording of a confession.
(D) transfer the case to a higher court.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In response to the growing need for a specialized mechanism to address human rights violations, the Indian Parliament enacted the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993. This landmark legislation provides a statutory basis for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. A key feature of the Act is the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) at the central level and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) at the state level. The primary function of these commissions is to inquire, either on their own initiative (suo motu) or on a petition presented to them, into complaints of human rights violations or the negligence of a public servant in preventing such violations. The term "human rights" under the Act is defined as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India. The commissions have the powers of a civil court while trying a suit, such as summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath. However, their role is largely recommendatory; after an inquiry, they can recommend to the concerned government or authority to pay compensation to the victim or to initiate proceedings for prosecution against the guilty public servant.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What was the primary purpose for the enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?
(A) To replace the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.
(B) To exclusively handle criminal prosecutions for human rights abuses.
(C) To create a specialized statutory mechanism for addressing human rights violations.
(D) To ratify international treaties on behalf of the Indian government.

NODIA

292. According to the Act's definition cited in the passage, "human rights" include rights that are:
(A) guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in International Covenants and enforceable by Indian courts.
(B) only embodied in International Covenants.
(C) only guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
(D) defined exclusively by the National Human Rights Commission itself.

293. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can initiate an inquiry into a violation based on:
(A) a direct order from the Supreme Court only.
(B) a request from a foreign government.
(C) the advice of the concerned public servant.
(D) its own initiative or a petition filed before it.

294. The nature of the NHRC's function after conducting an inquiry is described in the passage as being:
(A) purely punitive, with the power to imprison offenders.
(B) largely recommendatory, suggesting actions to the government.
(C) strictly judicial, with the power to issue final verdicts.
(D) exclusively administrative, focused on departmental changes.

295. The passage states that while conducting an inquiry, the Human Rights Commissions possess the powers of:
(A) a criminal court during a trial.
(B) a police officer during an investigation.
(C) a civil court while trying a suit.
(D) the Parliament while enacting a law.

Direction : Please read the following source

9. (B) 1, 2 and 4
Criminal law typically requires a voluntary act combined with a blameworthy mental state to establish liability. While the intention to commit an act is vital, the underlying motive or reason for the behavior is generally not an essential element for a conviction. However, certain regulatory offenses bypass the requirement for a guilty mind entirely, holding individuals responsible based solely on the commission of the act.

10. (A) Strict liability
Certain legal provisions impose responsibility for an offense without requiring the prosecution to prove that the individual intended to cause harm. This concept is typically applied in regulatory matters where the goal is to protect public health, safety, or the environment. By focusing exclusively on the prohibited act itself, the law encourages individuals and organizations to exercise the highest level of caution in their activities.

11. (D) Strict liability offence
In specific types of legal violations, the state does not need to establish that the defendant possessed a guilty intent or knowledge. These offenses are created to ensure high standards of public safety and social welfare in modern society. The mere performance of the forbidden act is sufficient to trigger legal consequences, regardless of whether the person meant to violate the law or cause any injury.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The penal code incorporates a specific framework that acknowledges that certain acts, although typically criminal, may be justified or excused under unique circumstances. These provisions account for human fallibility and the necessity of actions taken in self-defense or during states of mental incapacity. By providing these exceptions, the legal system ensures that justice is tempered with a realistic understanding of the context surrounding a particular action.

13. (C) Mistake of law
This legal maxim signifies that being unaware of a specific statute is not a valid justification for violating the law. In the criminal justice system, individuals are presumed to know the rules governing their conduct within society. While a misunderstanding of factual circumstances might excuse an act, a failure to understand the legal prohibitions themselves is generally rejected to maintain the uniform application of justice.

14. (D) Seven years
The law recognizes that very young children lack the mental maturity and moral understanding required to form criminal intent. Consequently, an absolute immunity is granted to those below this specific age, as they are considered incapable of committing a crime. This protection ensures that the criminal justice system does not unfairly penalize individuals who cannot comprehend the nature or the legal consequences of their physical actions.

15. (A) 1, 2 and 5
Legal exceptions provide immunity for actions that would otherwise be criminal if performed under specific conditions. This includes acts committed by judges performing their official duties or persons acting under a legal obligation. Furthermore, the law ignores trivial harms that do not warrant the attention of the court system. However, actions like private defense are justifications rather than offenses, and voluntary intoxication rarely serves as a valid defense.

16. (B) Dishonest taking movable property from someone's possession without consent.
This offense occurs when an individual moves a physical item with the intent to take it away from the rightful possessor without their permission. The core elements involve a dishonest intention at the time of the taking and the lack of consent from the person in control of the property. It specifically applies to movable objects that can be physically relocated from one place to another.

17. (B) The use of physical violence at the time of committing the offence.
Obtaining property through this method relies on inducing fear in the victim rather than necessarily employing actual physical force during the interaction. The perpetrator intentionally places another person in a state of apprehension regarding potential injury to themselves or others. This fear is used as a tool to dishonestly compel the victim to deliver valuable

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Inquisitorial system
This legal framework empowers the presiding officer to actively participate in the investigation of a case rather than remaining a passive observer. By taking the lead in questioning witnesses and gathering evidence, the court seeks to discover the objective truth independently of the parties. This approach is widely utilized in various European nations and contrasts with the adversarial model found in many other common law jurisdictions.

2. (A) To present their cases and challenge the opposing party's evidence.
In an accusatorial legal framework, the responsibility for building a case rests entirely on the opposing parties involved. The prosecution and the defense independently gather evidence and present arguments to prove their respective positions before a neutral arbiter. This competitive process ensures that all evidence is scrutinized through cross-examination and rebuttal. The system operates on the premise that truth emerges from a vigorous contest.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian legal structure follows a model where the judiciary acts as an impartial umpire while the contesting sides lead the litigation. This system requires the state and the accused to produce their own witnesses and evidence during the trial proceedings. Because the judge does not take an active role in investigating facts, the assertion and the reasoning provided accurately reflect the prevailing procedural reality.

4. (D) It defines the rights, duties, and liabilities of individuals.
Substantive law forms the core part of the legal system by establishing the actual rules that govern how people must behave. It identifies what specific actions are prohibited and what legal obligations one person owes to another or to the state. This type of legislation focuses on the essence of legal relationships and outcomes rather than the technical steps required to navigate the courtroom environment.

5. (C) The Criminal Procedure Code
Procedural law provides the machinery for the enforcement of rights and the punishment of crimes within the judicial system. It details the specific steps that must be followed by the police, lawyers, and judges from the moment a crime is reported until the final verdict. This framework ensures that the legal process remains fair, transparent, and consistent for all individuals involved in a criminal trial.

6. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The classification of laws involves distinguishing between the content of the rules and the methods used to apply them. Substantive criminal law creates the definitions for crimes and punishments, while procedural law outlines the specific trial methods. For instance, the penal code defines offenses like property crimes, whereas the procedure code categorizes offenses based on the arrest powers of the police and the required judicial trial stages.

NODIA

7. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
For substantive law to be meaningful, there must be a procedural framework to facilitate its actual implementation in society. Procedural rules provide the necessary tools for authorities to investigate crimes and for courts to deliver justice according to established standards. Without these mechanisms, the rights and duties defined by substantive statutes would remain theoretical concepts that cannot be practically enforced against violators or protected for victims.

8. (A) Mens Rea
Establishing criminal liability generally requires the presence of both a physical act and a specific mental state. The guilty mind represents the intention, knowledge, or recklessness of the individual at the time the prohibited act was committed. This principle ensures that persons are not punished for accidents or involuntary actions where they lacked the blameworthy state of mind necessary to be considered truly criminal.

carefully.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is a comprehensive and special law enacted to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography. A salient feature of this legislation is its child-centric and child-friendly approach throughout the entire judicial process. The Act provides a robust legal framework that prioritizes the best interests and well-being of the child at every stage, from the reporting of the crime to the recording of evidence and the trial itself. It introduces age-appropriate definitions of a 'child' and various forms of sexual offences, ensuring clarity and broad coverage. To minimize the trauma for the child victim, the Act mandates special procedures, such as recording the child's statement at their residence or a place of their choice, and by a woman police officer. It also prohibits the disclosure of the child's identity to the public or media. A significant procedural innovation is the establishment of Special Courts, designated for the speedy trial of offences under the Act. These courts are required to conduct proceedings in camera and to ensure that the child is not repeatedly called to testify, aiming to create a non-intimidating and supportive atmosphere for the child victim.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is described as the overarching approach of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act?
(A) A punitive-focused framework for offenders.
(B) A media-centric and public awareness model.
(C) An administrative and department-led procedure.
(D) A child-centric and child-friendly methodology.

297. According to the passage, a key procedural safeguard for a child victim under the POCSO Act is:
(A) the recording of the child's statement at their residence by a woman police officer.
(B) the mandatory presence of the accused during the recording of the initial statement.
(C) the public disclosure of the case details to encourage more witnesses.
(D) the requirement for the child to testify multiple times to ensure consistency.

298. The establishment of Special Courts under the POCSO Act is primarily intended to:
(A) handle all types of criminal cases involving adults and children.
(B) ensure the speedy trial of offences and provide a non-intimidating environment.
(C) focus exclusively on the financial compensation for the victims.
(D) conduct public trials to raise awareness about child abuse.

299. Which of the following is a specific prohibition mentioned in the passage to protect the child victim?
(A) Prohibiting the child from receiving legal aid.
(B) Prohibiting the disclosure of the child's identity.
(C) Prohibiting the family from being present during the trial.
(D) Prohibiting any medical examination of the child.

300. The POCSO Act provides a robust legal framework by:
(A) introducing clear definitions of a 'child' and various sexual offences.
(B) creating a parallel justice system outside the regular courts.
(C) focusing only on punishment rather than procedural safeguards.
(D) allowing out-of-court settlements for all offences under the Act.

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items or signed documents, effectively bypassing the need for violence.

18. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Different crimes against property are distinguished by the specific methods used to acquire the items. Taking property without consent defines one category, while using fear of injury to compel delivery defines another. When these acts involve immediate violence or threats, they escalate to a more serious classification. Additionally, using property that was found or initially obtained legally but then dishonestly converted constitutes a separate legal violation.

19. (C) Criminal misappropriation of property
This legal violation occurs when an individual finds an item that belongs to someone else and decides to keep or use it for their own benefit. Unlike taking property directly from another person's possession, the offender initially comes across the property innocently but later develops a dishonest intention. The crime is completed when the person converts the found property for personal use despite knowing it belongs to another.

20. (D) The property involved in robbery can be either movable or immovable.
This serious crime is always an escalated version of either taking movable items without consent or inducing the delivery of property through fear. Because it originates from these specific offenses, it inherently concerns only property that can be moved or transferred during the encounter. The use of immediate force or the threat of death distinguishes this act from simpler forms of property crimes in the legal system.

21. (C) 2, 1, 4, 3
The criminal justice process follows a logical sequence starting with the collection of evidence by the authorities. Once the police conclude their investigation, the court examines the findings to formally state the accusations against the individual. Following this stage, a trial is conducted where witnesses are examined and evidence is presented. Finally, the presiding judge delivers a formal decision regarding the guilt and the appropriate penalty.

22. (B) Cognizable offence
In cases involving serious crimes, the law grants the police the authority to take a suspect into custody immediately to prevent escape or further harm. This power allows for a swift response to grave violations without the initial need for a formal court order. Such offenses are typically categorized based on their severity and the necessity for urgent state intervention to maintain public order and safety.

23. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
For less serious legal violations, the police are generally prohibited from beginning an official inquiry or taking a suspect into custody without receiving specific authorization from a magistrate. These offenses are viewed as being less harmful to society as a whole compared to more severe crimes. Consequently, the procedural requirements are stricter to ensure that the police do not overreach in matters that are considered minor.

24. (A) 1 and 3
The classification of crimes determines whether an individual has a legal right to be released while awaiting trial. For certain offenses, the law mandates that the accused must be granted release upon providing the necessary security. In more severe cases, however, the decision rests entirely with the court, which evaluates various factors before deciding whether to allow the person to remain free during the legal proceedings.

NODIA

25. (C) Allow parties to settle the case and drop charges for less serious offences.
This classification allows the legal system to facilitate resolutions through mutual agreement between the victim and the accused for specific minor crimes. By permitting a compromise, the court can reduce its workload and help parties resolve personal disputes without a full trial. This process typically leads to the acquittal of the accused once the settlement is officially recognized and approved by the presiding judicial officer.

26. (A) Act done under provocation
General exceptions provide absolute defenses that excuse an individual from criminal liability based on circumstances like legal justification or mental incapacity. While responding to an immediate and extreme provocation might

reduce the severity of a specific crime, it does not function as a total exception that removes all criminal responsibility. The law distinguishes between factors that mitigate a punishment and those that completely justify or excuse an act.

27. (D) The M'Naghten Rule
The legal standard for evaluating mental incapacity focuses on whether the individual understood the nature of their actions or knew that what they were doing was legally and morally wrong. This test originated from a famous nineteenth-century case and has since become a cornerstone of criminal jurisprudence. It ensures that the justice system does not punish those who, due to profound mental illness, lack the capacity for criminal intent.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When an individual is forced to consume an intoxicating substance without their knowledge or against their will, the law treats them similarly to an insane person. If the resulting state of mind prevents them from understanding that their conduct is illegal or harmful, they are excused from liability. This protection exists because the person did not voluntarily choose to enter a state where they lost control of their judgment.

29. (C) No offence.
In the medical profession, communicating a sincere opinion about a patient's condition is not considered a crime, even if the news leads to a fatal shock. Provided the information is shared in good faith for the patient's benefit, the professional is protected from criminal charges. The law recognizes that practitioners must be able to speak honestly with those under their care without the fear of being prosecuted for unintended consequences.

30. (A) Robbery
The law permits an individual to use extreme force, potentially leading to the death of an attacker, when defending property against certain high-risk crimes. This specific protection is triggered by offenses that involve immediate violence or the threat of instant harm to persons. While the right of defense is generally limited, the presence of such severe danger justifies a more forceful response to protect one's belongings and personal safety.

31. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Legal terminology in criminal procedure identifies specific roles and stages of the justice system. For instance, some offenses allow immediate arrest, while others provide a right to release on security. A formal allegation made to a judicial officer starts one type of process, whereas the active collection of evidence by authorities represents another. Understanding these distinctions is essential for navigating the complex framework of the criminal law and its enforcement.

32. (B) First Information Report (F.I.R.)
This essential document serves as the foundation for the criminal investigative process when a serious crime is reported to the authorities. It captures the initial details of the incident as provided by the informant and creates a permanent record that the police must act upon. By registering this report, the law is formally put into motion, requiring the state to begin a systematic inquiry into the alleged criminal activity.

33. (B) The Police Officer
The task of gathering evidence and identifying the perpetrator of a crime is primarily the responsibility of the law enforcement authorities. During this phase, officers interview witnesses, examine crime scenes, and collect physical proof to build a case. While judges and prosecutors play significant roles in the trial and charging stages, the actual groundwork of investigating the facts is conducted by the police under the procedural code.

34. (C) 3, 4 and 5
When information about a serious crime is given to the police, they are legally required to record it and provide a copy to the person reporting it without charge. This requirement ensures that the state cannot ignore grave offenses and that the informant has proof of their report. Any person who has knowledge of the crime can provide this information, and it serves as the official starting point for the investigation.

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35. (C) In specific situations where warrant delays might lead to the loss of evidence.
While the law generally requires a court order to enter private premises, officers are granted emergency powers in urgent circumstances. If there is a reasonable belief that waiting for a formal warrant would result in the destruction or removal of crucial evidence, the police may proceed immediately. This power is balanced by strict procedural requirements to ensure that the intrusion into privacy is justified and documented for later review.

36. (D) Seizure
This legal action involves the authorities taking physical control of specific items or property that are believed to be relevant to a criminal investigation. By removing these objects from a person's possession, the police ensure that evidence is preserved for use in court proceedings. This process must follow established legal protocols to be valid, often requiring the presence of witnesses and the creation of an official record of the items taken.

37. (C) 24 hours
The constitution and procedural law mandate that any person taken into custody must be presented before a judicial officer within a very short timeframe. This rule serves as a vital safeguard against illegal detention and ensures that the judiciary can review the grounds for the arrest. The calculation of this period typically excludes the time necessary for traveling from the place of arrest to the nearest magistrate's office.

38. (B) The custody of the court, typically in a jail.
This type of detention occurs when a magistrate orders an accused person to be held in a prison facility rather than at a police station. During this period, the individual is under the supervision of the court rather than the active interrogation of investigative officers. This distinction is important for the protection of the accused's rights and prevents excessive or unauthorized police pressure while the legal case is pending.

39. (D) The conditional release of an accused person from custody pending trial.
This mechanism allows an individual charged with a crime to remain free in society while their case moves through the court system. To secure this release, the person usually provides a financial guarantee or a formal undertaking to ensure they will appear at all future hearings. This principle balances the state's interest in prosecution with the individual's right to liberty and the presumption of innocence before conviction.

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40. (A) Hypothetical Evidence
Courts rely on factual information that can be verified through various means, such as the testimony of witnesses or the examination of physical documents. While statements made by experts or records of events are standard forms of proof, the legal system generally rejects speculations or imaginary scenarios that lack a factual basis. The goal of evidence is to prove or disprove actual events rather than exploring theoretical possibilities during a trial.

41. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The law generally excludes statements of guilt made to police officers to protect suspects from being forced into admitting crimes they did not commit. By making such statements inadmissible, the justice system removes the incentive for authorities to use aggressive or unethical tactics during questioning. This rule reinforces the requirement that the state must prove its case through independent evidence rather than relying solely on custodial admissions.

42. (A) If it leads to the discovery of a fact.
There is a narrow exception where a statement made to the police can be used in court if it results in finding physical evidence, such as a hidden weapon. Only the specific portion of the statement that directly relates to the discovered item becomes admissible. This rule acknowledges the reliability of information that is confirmed by the subsequent recovery of tangible objects during the course of the criminal investigation.

43. (D) A dying declaration
A statement made by a person concerning the causes or circumstances of their own demise is given special status in the law of evidence. Because the person cannot appear in court to testify, their final words are admitted as an exception to the usual rules against hearsay. This practice is based on the belief that a person who knows they are about to die will be truthful.

parliament to oversee the protection of personal liberties. Because it was created by a statute rather than being part of the original constitution, it is classified as a legislative creation with defined powers and duties. Its existence provides a dedicated channel for monitoring human rights and investigating complaints of state misconduct, strengthening the framework of accountability for public officials across the country.

111. (A) Prakash Singh v. Union of India
This significant judicial ruling focused on the need for major changes within the police force to ensure its independence and efficiency. The court directed the state to separate the functions of investigating crimes from the daily task of maintaining public order. By recommending these reforms, the judiciary sought to reduce political interference in law enforcement and improve the quality of criminal investigations, ultimately leading to a more professional and accountable justice system.

112. (D) 18 years
The legislation focused on protecting minors from sexual harm uses a specific age limit to define who qualifies for these special protections. Any individual who has not yet reached this age is considered a child under the law, regardless of their gender or personal circumstances. This consistent definition ensures that all young people receive the necessary care and that the specialized procedures for investigation and trial are applied uniformly to protect those who are most vulnerable.

113. (B) Any private person
The law allows ordinary citizens to take a suspect into custody if they witness a serious crime being committed in their presence. This power ensures that offenders cannot easily escape before the police arrive at the scene. Once the individual is detained, the private person must immediately hand them over to a law enforcement officer or take them to the nearest police station. This rule encourages community participation in maintaining public safety during emergencies.

114. (A) Any information presented to the court to prove or disprove a fact in issue.
In a trial, any material that helps the judge understand the truth of the allegations is considered part of the proof. This can include the spoken words of witnesses, physical items found at a crime scene, or digital records and documents. The purpose of this information is to provide a factual basis for the final decision, ensuring that the verdict is based on verified details rather than on mere assumptions or unsupported arguments.

115. (D) All of the above
Individuals accused of a crime are protected by several fundamental rights that ensure they receive a fair and dignified legal process. These include the right to know the reasons for their arrest, to receive free legal help if they cannot afford it, and to have a trial that is not unnecessarily delayed. They are also protected from being forced to speak and from physical abuse by authorities, maintaining the integrity of the judicial system.

116. (D) A promise made by a person in authority.
For an admission of guilt to be used in court, it must be given voluntarily without any external pressure or inducement. If a suspect is persuaded to confess because a public official promised them some form of leniency or benefit, the statement is rejected as unreliable. This rule prevents the authorities from using psychological manipulation to obtain confessions, ensuring that any admission used in a trial is a genuine and unforced reflection of the truth.

117. (C) Adversarial – Truth emerges from the contest between two opposing sides
This legal model operates on the principle that the most effective way to uncover the facts is through a structured competition between the prosecution and the defense. Each side presents its own version of events and evidence before a neutral judge, who ensures the rules are followed. By challenging each other's arguments and witnesses through cross-examination, the two parties help the court arrive at a fair and accurate understanding of what actually occurred.

118. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rules governing how facts are established in a courtroom are a fundamental part of the legal process. This legislation provides the framework for what can be presented to a judge and how witnesses should be questioned to

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by examining evidence, visiting detention centers, and recommending corrective actions or compensation for victims. While it does not have the power to punish offenders directly, its findings and recommendations carry significant weight in the public and political spheres.

53. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The legal system is built upon various constitutional and statutory provisions that define both individual liberties and specific criminal acts. Fundamental rights protect personal freedom and prevent self-incrimination, while the penal code provides detailed chapters on exemptions from liability and definitions of property offenses. Together, these rules create a comprehensive framework that governs the relationship between the individual and the state's power to punish prohibited conduct.

54. (D) To address and provide a legal framework for protecting children from sexual abuse.
This specific piece of legislation was created to tackle the serious issue of sexual exploitation and harm directed at minors. It provides a comprehensive set of rules to identify different forms of abuse and establishes specialized procedures for the investigation and trial of these cases. The primary goal is to ensure the safety of children and to provide a legal environment that is sensitive to their unique needs and vulnerabilities.

55. (D) It provides for child-friendly procedures for recording evidence and conducting trials.
A key feature of the laws protecting minors from abuse is the emphasis on reducing the trauma associated with the legal process. Special measures are taken to ensure that the child does not have to face the accused and that the environment for giving testimony is comfortable and non-threatening. These procedural safeguards are designed to help the child speak freely while ensuring that justice is pursued in a compassionate and sensitive manner.

56. (A) The rights of an arrested person and procedures for arrest and detention.
This landmark judicial decision established a strict set of requirements that the police must follow whenever they take an individual into custody. These rules were designed to prevent custodial violence and ensure transparency by mandating the preparation of arrest memos and the notification of family members. By providing these specific guidelines, the court sought to protect the fundamental rights and physical integrity of persons under state control.

57. (D) 2, 3, 4, 1
The standard investigative process typically begins with the formal registration of a report about a crime. Following this, the police may take a suspect into custody based on the information received. Once the arrest is made, the authorities often conduct a detailed search of relevant locations to find physical evidence. Any incriminating items found during this search are then officially taken into possession by the police to be used during the trial.

58. (A) The investigating judge or magistrate
In this particular legal tradition, the responsibility for uncovering the truth lies with the judicial officer rather than solely with the competing parties. The judge takes an active role in gathering facts, interviewing witnesses, and examining the evidence before the trial begins. This approach assumes that a thorough investigation conducted by a neutral official is the most effective way to ensure that all relevant details of a case are brought to light.

59. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The legal system is composed of statutes that define criminal acts and those that outline the trial process. One type of law establishes the boundaries of acceptable behavior and the resulting penalties for violations. The other type provides the step-by-step instructions that law enforcement and the courts must follow to enforce those rules fairly. Both elements are essential for a functioning justice system that balances social order with procedural consistency.

60. (A) 1 and 2
The process of gathering evidence in a criminal matter is conducted by the police or authorized individuals to establish the facts of the case. This phase involves activities like questioning witnesses and seizing relevant items, but it is distinct from the judicial inquiry conducted by a magistrate. The ultimate goal is to prepare a case for the court, though the final determination

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of guilt occurs later during the formal trial proceedings.

61. (D) Kidnapping
While many offenses involve the illegal acquisition or destruction of physical belongings, certain crimes are focused on the violation of personal liberty rather than property. Taking or enticement of a person against their will or from lawful guardianship is categorized as a crime against the person. This distinction is important in the penal code, as it separates acts targeting a person's physical safety and freedom from those targeting their financial and material assets.

62. (B) Five
This specific category of serious property crime is defined by the number of people involved in its commission. When a group of five or more individuals jointly commits or attempts to commit a robbery, the law classifies the act more severely. This distinction reflects the increased danger to public safety when multiple people cooperate to use violence or threats for the purpose of stealing property or inducing fear for financial gain.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Certain less serious offenses are viewed by the law as primarily personal disputes rather than major threats to the public order. In such cases, the victim is allowed to reach a settlement with the accused, which leads to the charges being formally withdrawn. This process acknowledges that some grievances can be resolved through mutual agreement, allowing the court to focus its resources on more severe crimes that affect the community at large.

64. (D) The High Court
The power to dismiss a criminal report and stop the legal proceedings before a trial begins is a significant authority held by higher judicial bodies. This action is typically taken when the allegations do not constitute a crime or when the process is being used to harass an individual unfairly. Only a court with inherent jurisdiction can exercise this power to ensure that the criminal justice process is not abused for improper motives.

65. (A) Arrest
Taking a person into state custody is a formal procedure used to ensure that a suspect will be present for the required legal proceedings. This act involves the actual touching or confinement of the individual by an officer to establish physical control. It is a critical stage in the justice process, as it deprives a person of their liberty to facilitate an investigation and ensure they do not flee before the trial concludes.

66. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
An individual in custody is protected by several legal guarantees, including the right to know the reasons for their detention and to be brought before a judge quickly. They also have the privilege to remain silent to avoid incriminating themselves and the right to seek professional legal counsel. While bail is available for many crimes, it is not an absolute right in every situation, as the court must often exercise its discretion.

67. (C) A record of proceedings witnessed by independent persons.
When police conduct a search or seize items, they must create a formal document that describes the actions taken and the objects found. To ensure the accuracy and fairness of this record, the law requires that independent members of the public observe the process and sign the document. This practice serves as a vital safeguard against the fabrication of evidence and ensures that there is a reliable account of the investigative steps.

68. (D) Nemo moriturus praesumitur mentiri (a man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth)
The legal acceptance of statements made by persons on the brink of death is based on a long-standing belief in human truthfulness during final moments. It is assumed that an individual would not choose to tell a lie when they know their life is ending. This psychological assumption allows courts to admit these declarations as evidence, even though the speaker is not available to be cross-examined by the defense during the trial.

69. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Various rights in the criminal justice system are derived from different legal sources. Some are explicitly mentioned in the constitution as fundamental protections against repeated trials or unfair treatment. Others have been recognized through judicial decisions as

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essential components of the right to a dignified life. Additionally, specific statutes and court rulings have established the rights of prisoners and victims to ensure they are treated with fairness and receive appropriate support and compensation.

70. (B) The Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants
Human rights are broadly defined as the fundamental entitlements that every individual possesses by virtue of being human. In the domestic legal framework, these include the liberties guaranteed by the national constitution and those recognized in major global agreements that have been integrated into the legal system. This comprehensive definition ensures that personal dignity, equality, and freedom are protected by both local laws and international standards enforceable through the court system.

71. (C) The offence is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority.
The law imposes harsher penalties when a crime against a minor is committed by someone who is supposed to protect them. This includes family members, teachers, or public officials who use their status to exploit a vulnerable child. Such acts are viewed as being more severe because they involve a profound betrayal of trust, causing deeper harm to the victim and making the prevention of the crime significantly more difficult for the community.

72. (A) Whether property is taken without consent or comes into possession innocently.
The primary difference between these two property offenses lies in how the perpetrator initially obtains the item. One involves taking a movable object directly from another person's control with a dishonest intent. The other occurs when an individual finds or receives an item legally but later decides to keep it for themselves dishonestly. Both crimes result in the wrongful loss of property, but the initial interaction with the object defines the specific legal charge.

73. (C) Vicarious liability
In certain situations, the law holds one person responsible for the illegal acts committed by another person who is under their control or employment. This principle is often applied to ensure that those who benefit from the work of others also bear the responsibility for any harm caused during that work. It encourages higher levels of supervision and ensures that victims can seek compensation from those who have the resources to provide it in professional settings.

74. (A) It is an offence of a grave nature where the state prosecutes, and a private settlement is not allowed.
Serious crimes are viewed as violations against the entire society rather than just the individual victim. Because of their severe impact, the law prohibits the parties from reaching a private agreement to drop the charges. In these cases, the state has a duty to pursue the prosecution to its conclusion to ensure that justice is served and that the public is protected from dangerous behavior that cannot be resolved through simple settlements.

75. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The Indian legal framework has evolved over more than a century through the introduction of various statutes and the adoption of the national constitution. The primary penal code was established in the nineteenth century, followed by the constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights in the mid-twentieth century. Later developments included focused legislation for human rights protection and specialized laws to protect children from abuse, reflecting the growing legal emphasis on individual dignity and vulnerable populations.

76. (B) A Magistrate
A formal allegation of a crime can be made directly to a judicial officer to request that legal action be taken against a suspect. This process is distinct from reporting an incident to the police, as it involves the court directly in the initial stages of the criminal case. The judicial officer must then examine the allegation and decide whether there is enough evidence to proceed with an inquiry or a trial against the accused person.

77. (D) Inquisitorial System : Prosecution and defense as primary investigators
In an investigative legal framework, the responsibility for finding the facts rests with the judge rather than the opposing lawyers. The court takes an active lead in questioning and evidence

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collection, while the prosecution and defense play a more supportive role. This contrasts with systems where the judge acts as a neutral umpire while the two sides independently investigate and present their cases to prove the guilt or innocence of the individual.

78. (B) 3 only
The classification of an offense as one where the police can arrest without a warrant is a separate legal determination from whether the accused has a right to be released on security. While many serious crimes are both non-bailable and allow immediate arrest, there is no universal rule that links these categories. Each offense is categorized individually based on its severity and the procedural needs of the justice system as outlined in the legal schedules.

79. (A) Grievous hurt
The right to defend one's own body allows for a forceful response, including the use of lethal force, when there is a reasonable fear of suffering serious physical injury. Minor harms or simple restraints do not justify such an extreme reaction. The law requires that the level of force used in defense must be proportionate to the danger faced, and the apprehension of permanent or severe bodily damage provides the legal grounds for this protection.

80. (B) Article 20(3) and Article 21
Using physical or mental pressure to force a person to confess to a crime is a grave violation of both the right against self-incrimination and the right to personal dignity. Every individual is constitutionally protected from being compelled to provide evidence against themselves and from being treated inhumanely while in state custody. Such actions by authorities are prohibited to ensure that the justice system relies on voluntary statements and reliable evidence rather than coerced admissions.

81. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The legislation protecting minors from sexual exploitation applies equally to all children, regardless of their gender. This inclusive approach recognizes that both boys and girls can be victims of abuse and require the same level of legal protection and support. By providing a gender-neutral framework, the law ensures that every minor has access to justice and that offenders are held accountable for their actions against any child under the age of eighteen.

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82. (A) Only the part of the confession that distinctly relates to the fact discovered becomes admissible.
While statements made to the police are generally not allowed in court, a specific exception exists when a statement leads directly to the recovery of physical evidence. In such cases, only the precise words that described the location or existence of the discovered item can be used as evidence. This rule balances the need for reliable information with the general prohibition against custodial confessions, focusing on the factual discovery that confirms the statement's truth.

83. (C) Article 22(2)
Every individual who is taken into custody must be brought before a judicial officer within twenty-four hours to ensure the legality of their detention. Holding a person for a longer period without this judicial review is a violation of a fundamental constitutional safeguard. This requirement prevents the authorities from detaining persons indefinitely and ensures that the court can supervise the treatment of suspects and the necessity of their continued confinement by the police.

84. (C) 1, 3 and 4
The national body for human rights is led by high-ranking former judicial officers and possesses its own staff to conduct independent investigations into complaints. It has the authority to look into violations involving different sectors of the government, including those concerning the security forces, although its recommendations are not legally binding on the state. These features ensure that the commission can operate with a degree of independence while monitoring the status of personal liberties nationwide.

85. (C) The custody of an accused person under the authority of a magistrate, usually in a prison.
This form of detention involves holding an individual in a jail facility rather than a police station, based on a specific order from a court. During this period, the person is no longer under the direct investigative control of the police, which helps prevent unauthorized pressure or

interrogation. It is a standard procedural step used to ensure that a suspect remains available for trial while protecting them from potential abuses in police custody.

86. (B) The existence of a trust or entrustment of property in the former.
While both offenses involve the dishonest use of property, one specifically requires that the item was initially given to the person in a position of confidence. In this scenario, the individual has a legal or moral obligation to manage the property for the benefit of another but chooses to misuse it instead. The other offense involves property that comes into a person's hands through other means, such as finding a lost object without any prior agreement.

87. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Criminal procedure involves various distinct actions taken by the state to investigate and manage a case. Taking a person into custody is the initial step to secure their presence, while their conditional release allows them to stay free pending trial. Investigating authorities also conduct examinations of locations to find proof and take possession of relevant items through formal processes. Each of these terms represents a specific legal power used to facilitate the administration of justice.

88. (D) Provide a mechanism for the administration of criminal justice.
The primary function of procedural law is to create a structured environment where crimes can be investigated and tried fairly. It outlines the specific duties of the police, the rights of the accused, and the powers of the judiciary during the legal process. By establishing these clear rules, the code ensures that the state's power to punish is exercised in a consistent, transparent, and legally authorized manner that respects the rights of all participants.

89. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Final statements made by a person about the cause of their death do not always have to be in writing to be legally valid. If the individual is unable to speak or write, they may use physical gestures or signs to convey information, which can then be recorded and used as evidence. The law prioritizes the intent and clarity of the message over the specific format, acknowledging that people in their final moments may face physical limitations.

90. (D) All of the above
The penal code identifies several situations where an act that appears criminal is excused due to lack of intent or extraordinary circumstances. This includes actions taken under the threat of death, by persons with mental disabilities, or by young children who lack maturity. Communications made in good faith and acts performed to prevent greater harm without consent are also protected. These exceptions ensure that the law is applied fairly by considering the context and state of mind.

91. (C) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace
This historic judicial decision established comprehensive guidelines to protect employees from unwanted sexual behavior in professional settings. Before specific legislation was enacted, these court-mandated rules provided a framework for addressing complaints and ensuring a safe working environment. The judgment recognized that such harassment is a violation of fundamental rights to equality and dignity, requiring employers to take proactive steps to prevent misconduct and provide effective grievance mechanisms for their staff.

92. (B) A woman police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, as far as practicable.
To ensure that child victims of sexual offenses feel safe and supported, the law mandates that their statements should be taken by female officers of a certain rank. This requirement aims to create a more sensitive and less intimidating environment for the minor to share their experience. By prioritizing the comfort of the child and reducing potential trauma, the justice system seeks to obtain accurate information while protecting the well-being of the vulnerable victim.

93. (C) Whether the police can arrest and investigate without a warrant.
The distinction between these two categories of offenses is based on the level of authority granted to law enforcement to take immediate action. In some cases, the severity of the crime allows officers to take a suspect into custody and begin

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an inquiry without first obtaining a court order. In other, less serious matters, the police must receive specific permission from a magistrate before they can exercise their powers of arrest and formal investigation.

94. (D) Criminal misappropriation of property
When an individual finds an item on the road and keeps it for themselves despite knowing who it belongs to, they commit a specific crime of dishonest use. Unlike theft, where the item is taken from someone's possession, this offense begins with an innocent finding that is later corrupted by a dishonest intention. The law requires finders to make reasonable efforts to return property to its rightful owner rather than converting it for their own personal benefit.

95. (A) An enemy alien.
While most individuals arrested under the law are entitled to be brought before a judge within a day, certain exceptions exist for persons who belong to a nation at war with the state. This constitutional exclusion reflects the unique security concerns associated with international conflict and the different legal status of such individuals. For all other persons, the requirement for a prompt judicial review remains a fundamental protection against arbitrary or prolonged detention by the executive authorities.

96. (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
The standard path of a criminal case begins with the official registration of the crime by the police. Following this report, the suspect is taken into custody and must be brought before a judicial officer within twenty-four hours. Once the individual is in court, they may apply for a temporary release while the trial is pending. This chronological order ensures that every stage of detention is subject to legal oversight and that procedural rights are respected.

97. (B) Compoundable offence
Some legal violations are classified as matters that can be settled between the parties involved without requiring a full trial. This allows the victim and the accused to resolve their dispute through mutual agreement, which then results in the official ending of the criminal proceedings. Depending on the nature of the crime, this settlement may require the prior approval of the court to ensure that the agreement is fair and that the public interest is not harmed.

98. (A) Inquisitorial System
In this type of legal framework, the court takes a lead role in the search for truth by actively investigating the facts and questioning witnesses. Rather than just acting as a referee between two competing sides, the judge ensures that all evidence is examined and that the case is thoroughly understood. This approach is designed to produce a comprehensive and accurate outcome through a collaborative process directed by the judicial officer rather than an adversarial contest.

99. (C) The right to a government job after acquittal
While the constitution provides several protections for persons facing trial, such as the right to a fair hearing and protection from self-incrimination, it does not guarantee specific employment outcomes. Being found innocent of a crime restores a person's legal status, but it does not create an automatic entitlement to any particular position in the public sector. The fundamental rights focus on ensuring justice during the trial and protecting the individual from arbitrary state power.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Specialized laws for the protection of minors emphasize the need for a quick resolution to criminal cases to prevent the victim from suffering further emotional harm. Long delays in the judicial process can be particularly traumatic for children and may also lead to the loss of reliable testimony and physical evidence. By mandating a swift trial, the law seeks to provide justice in a way that minimizes the negative impact on the child's life and well-being.

101. (B) Accusatorial system
The foundational principle that every person is considered innocent until proven guilty by the state is central to the adversarial model of justice. This rule places the entire burden of proof on the prosecution, requiring them to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It ensures that individuals are protected from unfair punishment and that the state must present strong evidence

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before the court can take away a person's liberty or impose a legal penalty.

102. (C) Substantive Law
This part of the legal system focuses on the actual definitions of what constitutes a crime and the corresponding punishments for those acts. It establishes the rights and obligations of individuals within society and identifies which behaviors are legally prohibited. Unlike the rules that govern the trial process, this law deals with the content and consequences of illegal conduct, providing the basic framework for understanding what is lawful and what is punishable by the state.

103. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Property crimes are categorized based on the specific intent and the methods used by the offender. For instance, using deceit to persuade someone to hand over property defines one type of offense, while damaging property to cause loss defines another. Illegal entry with a criminal intent is also a distinct violation. When theft or extortion is accompanied by immediate threats of violence, it takes on a more serious classification, reflecting the increased danger to the victim.

104. (A) Mens rea (the guilty mind)
In certain regulatory or public safety offenses, the state does not need to prove that the individual had a guilty intention or knowledge of wrongdoing. The focus is entirely on whether the prohibited act was actually committed. This legal approach ensures that individuals and businesses maintain high standards of care in activities that could harm the public, such as handling hazardous materials, regardless of whether they intended to cause any specific injury or violation.

105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The law allows for a defense if an individual commits an act based on a sincere and reasonable misunderstanding of the facts. However, it generally rejects the claim that a person did not know a particular law existed. This distinction is maintained because while people can be mistaken about circumstances, everyone is expected to be aware of the rules governing society. Allowing ignorance of the law as a defense would make the enforcement of justice nearly impossible.

106. (A) Section 154
The formal process of reporting a serious crime to the police is governed by a specific provision that requires officers to record the information provided. This report serves as the initial record of the offense and officially starts the investigative process. By documenting the details of the incident immediately, the law ensures that there is a clear starting point for the state's intervention and that the informant's account is preserved for future use in the court.

107. (C) 1, 2 and 4
A judicial order that permits law enforcement to enter a specific location to find proof is issued by a magistrate when there is a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. This authority can extend to searching a particular person, a building, or specific objects to gather evidence for a case. By requiring a court's permission, the law balances the need for effective investigation with the protection of personal privacy, ensuring that such intrusions are legally justified and supervised.

108. (B) Judicial Remand
When a court decides that an accused person should be kept in a prison facility instead of a police station, it is following a specific procedural step. This move ensures that the individual is under the control of the judiciary rather than being subjected to continuous questioning by investigators. It provides a more neutral environment for the accused while they await their next hearing and helps prevent potential abuses that could occur in police custody.

109. (B) The right to be treated with humanity and dignity.
Individuals who are serving a sentence in prison do not lose their basic human entitlements or their right to be free from cruel treatment. The state has a duty to provide a safe and dignified environment, ensuring that punishment does not involve torture or degrading conditions. While their freedom of movement is restricted, their physical integrity and basic needs must be protected to respect the inherent worth of every person within the criminal justice system.

110. (D) Statutory body
This national organization was established by a specific piece of legislation enacted by the

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44. (B) The person making the statement must survive for it to be valid.
For a final statement regarding the cause of injury to be admissible under this specific evidentiary rule, the person making it must actually pass away. If the individual survives, the statement does not qualify as this type of special evidence and must be proven through regular witness testimony. The admissibility of such declarations is predicated on the unavailability of the speaker due to their subsequent death from the injuries.

45. (C) Fundamental Rights
The highest law of the land provides specific protections to ensure that every individual is treated fairly when accused of a crime. These protections are categorized as essential liberties that the state cannot easily take away. They include rights against arbitrary arrest, the right to a fair hearing, and protection from being forced to testify against oneself. These guarantees are central to maintaining the rule of law and personal freedom.

46. (D) Article 20(3)
This constitutional provision ensures that no person accused of an offense can be forced to provide evidence that would prove their own guilt. It upholds the principle that the burden of proving a crime lies entirely with the state. By protecting the right to remain silent and preventing forced confessions, this right serves as a critical barrier against custodial abuse and maintains the integrity of the judicial process.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When an individual is taken into custody, the state is constitutionally required to immediately provide the reasons for the deprivation of their liberty. This transparency allows the person to understand the nature of the charges and to seek appropriate legal assistance for their defense. Providing the grounds for arrest is an essential component of procedural fairness, ensuring that the power of the state is exercised responsibly and legally.

48. (A) The right to pronounce the final judgment on the accused.
While the legal system has increasingly recognized the importance of supporting those harmed by crime, the power to deliver a verdict remains exclusively with the judiciary. Victims are granted rights to be heard, to receive financial assistance, and to be protected from harm during the process. However, for a trial to be fair and impartial, the final determination of guilt and punishment must be made by a neutral judge.

49. (B) The right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice.
A person in state custody retains the essential right to seek professional advice to protect their legal interests. This access to a lawyer ensures that the individual can understand their rights and the charges against them. It acts as a safeguard against unfair treatment and helps prepare an effective defense. The state is prohibited from isolating a suspect from their legal representative during the period of detention and investigation.

50. (B) 1 and 2
Incarceration does not mean that an individual loses all their legal protections or becomes property of the state. Prisoners are entitled to be treated with dignity and remain protected from excessive or inhumane punishment while serving their sentences. Although certain liberties like freedom of movement are restricted, the core constitutional rights regarding humane treatment and personal safety continue to apply to every person, regardless of their status as a convicted criminal.

51. (C) The National and State Human Rights Commissions
Special legislation was enacted to create independent bodies dedicated to the protection and promotion of fundamental human liberties across the country. these organizations are tasked with monitoring the state's actions and investigating complaints regarding the violation of rights. By establishing these commissions at both the central and local levels, the law provides a focused mechanism for individuals to seek redress against the abuse of power by authorities.

52. (D) To inquire into complaints of violations of human rights.
The main role of this national body is to look into reports of misconduct or neglect by public officials that result in the infringement of personal freedoms. It acts as a watchdog

ensure the information is reliable. By prescribing these methods, the law ensures that trials are conducted consistently and that the evidence used to determine guilt or innocence is obtained and evaluated according to established standards.

119. (D) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
Certain offenses are treated by the law as being so serious that the perpetrator's mental state is not the primary factor in determining liability. In cases involving the taking of a minor from their legal protectors, the focus is on the act itself and the resulting harm to the child's safety and the guardian's rights. This approach ensures that the law provides maximum protection to vulnerable individuals by holding offenders accountable regardless of their specific intentions.

120. (D) Conceal the trespass from any person who has a right to exclude the trespasser.
This specific type of illegal entry involves an individual taking active steps to hide their presence while trespassing on someone else's property. By attempting to avoid being seen or detected by the rightful owners or occupants, the offender demonstrates a more deceptive and dangerous intent. The law treats this hidden form of trespass more severely than simple entry, as it creates a greater threat of harm or theft within the private space.

121. (C) Charge Sheet or Final Report
Once the police have completed their inquiry into a crime, they must submit a formal summary of their findings to the judicial officer. This document details the evidence collected and identifies the persons believed to be responsible for the offense. It acts as the basis for the court to decide whether to proceed with a trial. By filing this report, the investigative phase officially concludes, and the judicial stage of the criminal case begins.

122. (B) In a bailable offence, bail is a matter of right.
For certain categories of crimes, the law mandates that an accused person must be released if they provide the required security. In these situations, the court or the police officer does not have the authority to refuse the request for release while the case is pending. This right ensures that individuals accused of less serious offenses do not have to remain in custody unnecessarily, respecting their personal liberty during the lengthy judicial process.

123. (C) All of the above
The judiciary has expanded the meaning of the right to personal liberty to include essential protections for those who are held in state facilities. This includes ensuring that trials are not delayed, providing access to professional legal advice for those who cannot afford it, and preventing the use of isolated confinement. These interpretations ensure that the state respects the dignity and fundamental rights of every person, even when they are serving a sentence for a crime.

124. (D) Inquire into a matter after the expiry of one year from the date of the act.
The national body responsible for human rights operates under a specific time limit for taking up new cases. If a complaint is brought more than twelve months after the incident occurred, the commission generally lacks the authority to conduct a formal investigation. This rule encourages individuals to report violations quickly and ensures that the organization focuses its resources on current issues where evidence is more likely to be available and relevant for corrective action.

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125. (C) Protect the child victim from further trauma and stigmatization.
The specialized procedures for trials involving minors are designed to create a safe environment that shields the victim from public scrutiny and the pressure of the courtroom. By conducting hearings in private and keeping the child's identity confidential, the law seeks to minimize the emotional distress and social harm often associated with such cases. These measures ensure that the pursuit of justice does not come at the cost of the child's future well-being.

126. (B) 1, 2, 3
Property offenses are ranked in the legal system based on the level of violence or organized force used during the act. Simple taking without consent is considered less severe than acts involving immediate threats or physical harm. When a large group of people cooperates to use violence for the purpose of stealing, the crime reaches its most serious classification. This hierarchy reflects the increasing danger to public

safety and individual victims as the offense becomes more aggressive.

127. (A) The document itself produced for the inspection of the court.
In the legal rules concerning evidence, the most reliable way to prove the contents of a written record is to present the original item directly to the judge. This approach ensures that there are no errors that could occur through copying or summarizing the information. By prioritizing the actual document, the court maintains the highest standard of accuracy, only allowing other forms of proof in specific situations where the original is proven to be unavailable.

128. (A) Prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
A fundamental constitutional protection ensures that an individual cannot be subjected to the stress and punishment of a legal proceeding for the same crime after a final verdict has been reached. Once a person has been tried and either acquitted or convicted, the state is barred from starting another trial for that exact same act. This rule prevents the government from using its vast resources to repeatedly target an individual until a desired outcome is achieved.

129. (C) 1, 2 and 4
The legislation focused on protecting minors from sexual abuse establishes strict timelines to ensure that the legal process moves quickly and efficiently. It requires that testimony be recorded within a month and that the entire trial be finished, if possible, within one year. These rules, along with mandatory minimum penalties, are designed to provide swift justice and ensure that the legal system prioritizes the needs and safety of the child victim throughout the entire proceeding.

130. (A) Self-incrimination
The requirement that a person's admission of guilt must be given of their own free will is a vital protection against being forced to testify against themselves. If confessions could be obtained through force or threats, the fundamental right to remain silent would be meaningless. By ensuring that only voluntary statements are accepted as evidence, the law discourages the use of torture or coercion by authorities and maintains a high standard of fairness in the justice system.

131. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The legal system involves various concepts that categorize crimes and trial methods. One model focuses on a contest between two sides, while another allows for liability even without a specific guilty intent. Procedural rules define how information about serious crimes is recorded and provide special exceptions for the words of dying persons. These components work together to ensure that the criminal justice process is organized, based on clear definitions, and adaptable to different factual scenarios.

132. (D) Both (A) and (B) are significantly correct.
There are two main ways to inform the legal system about a crime, depending on who receives the information and the nature of the offense. One method involves reporting to a judicial officer, typically used for less serious matters, while the other involves giving information to the police about more grave crimes. These different paths determine how the investigation begins and whether the court or law enforcement takes the lead in the initial stages of the criminal case.

133. (B) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
This foundational legal principle holds that a physical act alone is not enough to make someone a criminal; there must also be a blameworthy state of mind. It ensures that the justice system distinguishes between accidents or innocent mistakes and intentional violations of the law. By requiring proof of both a guilty act and a guilty intent, the law ensures that only those who chose to do wrong are subjected to the penalties of the state.

134. (C) Act done under sudden and grave provocation
General exceptions provide absolute justifications or excuses that remove all criminal responsibility for an act, such as when a judge performs their official duties. In contrast, reacting to an immediate and extreme provocation is considered a factor that might reduce the severity of a crime rather than completely excusing it. The law recognizes that while human emotions can lead to violence, an emotional response does not provide the same level of immunity as legal or mental necessity.

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135. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Recent changes in the criminal justice system have placed a greater emphasis on the needs and rights of those who have been harmed by crimes. New rules have been added to ensure that victims can participate more effectively in the legal process and receive financial support from the state. These reforms acknowledge that justice involves not just punishing the offender but also helping the person who suffered loss or injury to recover from the criminal act.

136. (D) Statutory Right under the Code of Criminal Procedure
The law governing the trial process includes a specific provision that allows an arrested person to request a physical check by a qualified health professional. This rule provides a vital safeguard against custodial violence by creating a formal record of the person's physical condition at the time of their detention. By making this a part of the procedural code, the legal system ensures that suspects have a clear mechanism to protect their safety and physical integrity.

137. (C) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
This significant judicial ruling highlighted the plight of many people who were held in prison for long periods while waiting for their trials to even begin. The court established that the right to have a case heard without unnecessary delay is an essential part of the fundamental right to personal liberty. This decision forced the state to release many individuals and emphasized that the justice system must be efficient to avoid becoming a source of unfairness itself.

138. (A) Retired Chief Justice of a High Court
The individual chosen to lead the state-level body for monitoring human rights must have previously served in a high-ranking judicial position. This requirement ensures that the person has the necessary legal expertise and experience to handle complex complaints about the violation of personal liberties. By appointing a former top judge from a state's superior court, the law provides the commission with the independence and authority needed to challenge misconduct by public officials and government agencies.

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139. (C) The specific intention to cause death or bodily injury likely to cause death.
The difference between a general act of causing death and the most serious classification of killing depends on the level of intent or knowledge possessed by the offender. When a person acts with the specific purpose of taking a life or causes an injury they know will result in death, the crime is viewed with the highest level of severity. This focus on the mental state of the individual helps the legal system determine the appropriate level of punishment.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the adversarial model, the judge's primary role is to ensure that the rules of the court are followed while the prosecution and defense lead the case. The responsibility for finding and presenting evidence lies entirely with the competing sides rather than the judicial officer. This approach assumes that a fair result is best achieved when the judge remains a neutral observer of the legal contest, deciding the outcome based only on what the parties provide.

141. (C) The Sessions Court and the High Court
The authority to grant a legal release before an arrest even takes place is reserved for the superior judicial bodies in the state. This power allows individuals who fear they may be unfairly arrested for a serious crime to seek protection from the court. By placing this responsibility in higher courts, the law ensures that the decision is made by experienced judges who can carefully balance the needs of the investigation with the protection of personal liberty.

142. (B) The cause of the declarant's death
For a statement made by a dying person to be used as special evidence in a trial, it must specifically relate to how they received their fatal injuries. This rule ensures that the information is directly relevant to identifying the person responsible for the death or understanding the events that led to it. Because the speaker is no longer available to testify, the law limits these declarations to the most critical facts surrounding the transaction that caused the fatality.

143. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4

purpose is to prepare the necessary evidence for later review in the courtroom environment.

160. (B) The High Court to quash the F.I.R.
If an initial police report does not actually describe an action that is prohibited by law, a superior judicial body can intervene to stop the legal process. This power is used to prevent individuals from being subjected to an unnecessary and potentially harassing investigation or trial. By dismissing a report that lacks a legal basis, the court protects the rights of the individual and ensures that the resources of the justice system are used only for actual crimes.

161. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The legal system is divided into rules that establish personal rights and duties and those that provide the methods for their implementation. One set of laws defines which acts are illegal and what responsibilities individuals owe to each other. The other set describes the technical steps that must be followed in court to seek justice. While both are necessary for the functioning of the system, they represent different aspects of the law with their own distinct purposes.

162. (A) The emphasis on a contest between the prosecution and the defense.
In this particular legal model, the trial is structured as a formal competition between two opposing sides, each trying to prove their case before a neutral judge. Each party is responsible for finding its own evidence and questioning witnesses to challenge the other's version of events. This adversarial approach assumes that a thorough examination of the facts through a vigorous legal battle is the most effective way for the court to reach a fair verdict.

163. (C) Robbery
This very serious offense occurs when a large group of people cooperates to use violence or threats for the purpose of stealing. It is essentially a more severe form of an act that already involves the immediate danger of harm to others. By involving multiple participants, the crime becomes a greater threat to public order and individual safety, leading the law to categorize it separately and provide for significantly harsher penalties for everyone involved in the act.

164. (D) All of the above
The framework for criminal justice is built upon a wide range of laws that define prohibited acts, the trial process, and the rules of proof. It also includes constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and specialized legislation for the protection of children. Together, these statutes and high-level principles ensure that the state's power to punish is exercised according to clear rules that protect the rights of suspects, victims, and the general public during every stage of the legal process.

165. (C) It is a record of the fact of seizure and needs to be proved by witnesses.
When physical items are taken by the police during an investigation, they create a formal document to describe the event and the objects involved. This record is not considered final proof on its own; instead, the people who saw the seizure must testify in court to confirm that the document is accurate. This requirement ensures that the evidence was obtained legally and that the record has not been fabricated or altered by the investigative authorities.

166. (B) Criminal Breach of Trust
This crime occurs when an individual who has been given authority over property for a specific purpose chooses to use it dishonestly for their own benefit. It involves a violation of the confidence placed in the person, such as a public official misusing government resources. Because the property was initially handed over legally, the offense lies in the subsequent dishonest decision to use it in a way that goes against the established rules or agreements.

167. (D) 4, 1, 2, 3
A criminal trial follows a standard sequence that begins with the court formally stating the accusations against the defendant. Once this stage is complete, both sides present their evidence and question the witnesses involved in the case. After all the proof has been heard, the lawyers deliver their final arguments to summarize their positions. Finally, the presiding judge evaluates all the information and delivers a formal decision regarding the guilt of the accused and the appropriate punishment.

168. (A) Self-incrimination

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does not require any initial force or trickery, but rather a later decision to deprive the rightful owner of their belongings for personal gain.

152. (A) The person specified in the table under Section 320 of the Code, often the victim.
The law allows for certain less serious offenses to be resolved through a mutual agreement between the parties, and the authority to initiate this settlement typically rests with the person who was harmed. By allowing the victim to forgive the offender and drop the charges, the system encourages the resolution of personal disputes without a full trial. This process ensures that the individual's grievances are addressed while also reducing the burden on the criminal courts.

153. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The criminal justice framework is established through a combination of constitutional protections and specific statutes that define crimes and procedures. These include the rights of persons when they are arrested and the detailed definitions for serious acts like taking a life. Additionally, the rules for reporting offenses and the general definition of what constitutes a crime are found in different parts of the legislation, creating a complete structure for the administration of justice in society.

154. (A) It is admissible in evidence, provided certain procedures are followed.
For an admission of guilt to be used in a trial, it must be recorded by a judicial officer who ensures that the statement is given voluntarily. The magistrate must explain to the person that they are not required to confess and that their words can be used against them. This formal process provides a high level of reliability and protection, making the resulting document a valid piece of evidence that can be presented to the trial court.

155. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The national legislation for protecting personal liberties allows the state to designate specific existing courts to handle cases involving human rights violations. These are not entirely new or separate institutions, but rather established courts that are given the additional responsibility of trying these specialized matters. This approach ensures that there is a dedicated legal path for addressing such grievances without the need for creating a completely independent and redundant judicial system across every district.

156. (B) A child of tender age.
This legal concept refers to the assumption that a very young individual lacks the mental capacity and moral judgment required to form criminal intent. Because they cannot fully understand the nature or consequences of their actions, the law provides them with a complete defense against prosecution. This principle ensures that the justice system does not unfairly punish those who are too immature to be held responsible for their conduct according to standard legal rules for adults.

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157. (C) The right to personally investigate the crime.
While the rights of those harmed by crimes have been significantly strengthened to include access to lawyers and financial support, the actual gathering of evidence remains a state function. Individuals do not have the legal power to conduct their own official inquiry or take over the role of the police. Instead, they are granted procedural rights to participate in the hearings and to challenge an acquittal, ensuring that their voice is heard during the formal trial.

158. (D) Rights of prisoners and protection against torture in jail.
This important judicial decision focused on the treatment of individuals who are serving time in prison, establishing that they do not lose their fundamental rights upon incarceration. The court ruled that prisoners must be protected from physical abuse and inhumane conditions, and that any punishment beyond the actual sentence must be legally justified. This ruling reinforced the duty of the state to treat every person with dignity and respect for their basic physical integrity and legal rights.

159. (B) 2 and 3
The process of gathering facts about a crime is primarily an administrative task performed by law enforcement officers or authorized persons. It begins shortly after a crime is reported and focuses on finding witnesses and collecting physical proof to build a case. This phase is distinct from the formal trial or the judicial inquiries conducted by a magistrate, as its main

Human rights in the national legal system are built on a foundation of constitutional guarantees, specialized statutes, and judicial interpretations that have expanded personal protections. These include the rights of both those accused of crimes and those who have been victimized. While international standards are often considered by the courts to interpret domestic laws, the core of the system consists of locally enforceable rules that protect individual dignity and freedom from state abuse or procedural unfairness.

144. (B) Insanity as a defense
The legal system recognizes that an individual should not be held responsible for a crime if, at the time of the act, they lacked the mental capacity to understand what they were doing. This protection applies when a severe mental disability prevents the person from knowing that their conduct is illegal or morally wrong. It ensures that the state only punishes those who possess the maturity and mental clarity required to form a blameworthy intent for their actions.

145. (A) Section 160
During the process of gathering facts about a crime, the police have the legal authority to require the attendance of persons who are believed to have knowledge of the events. This power allows investigators to interview potential witnesses and record their statements to build a case. There are specific protections in place for vulnerable individuals, such as women or the elderly, who are generally required to be questioned at their own residence rather than at a police station.

146. (A) Strict or Absolute Liability
In legal scenarios involving inherently dangerous activities, a corporation can be held accountable for harm caused to others regardless of its knowledge or intent. This principle ensures that enterprises conducting high-risk operations bear the financial responsibility for any resulting damages. It prioritizes the safety and protection of the general public over the requirement to prove specific negligence or a guilty mind during the litigation process.

147. (C) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
This legislation provides the essential rules that govern how facts are proven within a courtroom environment. Rather than defining crimes or establishing contract rights, it focuses on the methods for presenting information and the standards for its reliability. By detailing how witnesses are examined and what types of records can be admitted, it ensures that the judicial process follows a consistent and fair procedure for every individual involved in a legal dispute.

148. (D) Theft
This specific crime against property is defined by the taking of an object that can be physically relocated from one place to another. Because the essence of the act is the moving of the item out of another person's possession, it cannot apply to land or buildings. This distinction is critical in the penal code, as other crimes may involve both physical and non-physical assets, but this particular offense is strictly limited to movable property.

149. (B) Article 21
The judiciary has used the broad concept of the right to life to establish a wide range of protections for individuals who are incarcerated. This includes the right to be treated with dignity, to have access to legal aid, and to be protected from torture or inhumane conditions in jail. By interpreting personal liberty in this way, the courts ensure that even those who have lost their freedom retain their basic human rights and physical safety.

150. (B) Set the criminal law in motion.
The primary purpose of recording the initial information about a serious crime is to begin the state's formal investigative process. It serves as a record of the allegations and requires the police to look into the matter and gather evidence. While the report is important for the case, it is not considered final proof of guilt; rather, it is the first step that allows the justice system to operate and eventually bring a case to trial.

151. (D) Dishonest conversion of property to one's own use
This offense occurs when an individual decides to use an item for their own benefit after coming into its possession through legal or neutral means. The core of the crime is the change in the person's intent from being a finder or temporary holder to dishonestly keeping the property. It

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The privilege of not speaking during a legal proceeding is a key part of the protection against being forced to provide evidence that could prove one's own guilt. Every person accused of a crime has the right to refuse to answer questions that might lead to a conviction. This ensures that the state must build its own case through independent evidence rather than relying on the forced participation of the individual who is facing the criminal charges.

169. (C) The police cannot investigate or arrest without an order from the Magistrate.
For certain less serious offenses, the law requires that law enforcement obtain a specific judicial order before they can begin an inquiry or take a person into custody. This rule provides a safeguard against excessive police power in minor matters, ensuring that a judge first reviews the situation. Without this formal authorization, the authorities are prohibited from exercising their standard investigative powers, reflecting the lower priority and reduced severity of these specific types of legal violations.

170. (A) It can form the sole basis of conviction without corroboration.
In cases where a person has passed away, their final statements regarding the cause of their injuries are given exceptional weight in a trial. Because it is assumed that a dying individual will tell the truth, a court can rely on these words even if there is no other evidence to support them. However, the judge must be fully convinced that the statement was made voluntarily and that the person was in a sound state of mind at the time.

171. (D) The whole of India
The national legislation that established commissions to monitor and protect personal liberties is effective across every part of the country's territory. This ensures that the standards for human rights protection and the mechanisms for investigating state misconduct are applied uniformly to all citizens. By having a broad reach, the law provides a consistent framework for holding public officials accountable and ensuring that the fundamental rights of every individual are respected regardless of their specific geographic location.

172. (B) Manner that is sensitive and not intimidating to the child.
Specialized rules for cases involving minors emphasize creating a safe and comfortable environment during the legal process. The goal is to ensure that the child can share their experience without feeling threatened or re-traumatized by the presence of the accused or the formal atmosphere of the courtroom. These child-friendly procedures are essential for obtaining accurate information while also protecting the emotional well-being and dignity of the young victim throughout the entire investigation and trial.

173. (C) Death or grievous hurt
While the law sometimes excuses an act if the person harmed agreed to it, this protection does not apply to very serious injuries. An individual cannot legally consent to being killed or suffering permanent and severe physical damage. The state maintains an interest in protecting human life and preventing extreme violence, so any act intended to cause such profound harm remains a crime even if the victim initially agreed to participate in the situation.

174. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
There is a significant legal difference between being held at a police station and being held in a prison facility under a court order. In one situation, the investigators have direct physical access to the person for questioning. In the other, the individual is under the supervision of the judiciary, and the police generally need special permission to conduct further interrogation. These two forms of detention serve different procedural purposes and offer different levels of protection for the accused.

175. (A) An arrest should not be made merely because it is lawful for the police to do so.
This important judicial ruling emphasized that taking an individual into custody should be a necessary action rather than a routine response to every allegation. The court stated that law enforcement must have a valid reason, such as preventing flight or the destruction of evidence, before depriving a person of their liberty. This principle protects individuals from arbitrary detention and requires the police to use their

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powers of arrest responsibly and only when the situation truly requires it.

176. (D) The act itself is punishable, regardless of the mental state of the actor.
This legal principle creates a category of offenses where the prosecution does not need to prove that the person intended to do wrong or had a guilty mind. The focus is purely on whether the prohibited physical act was performed. Such rules are typically found in regulatory and public welfare laws where the primary goal is to ensure strict compliance with safety standards, holding individuals and organizations accountable for any violation of these essential rules.

177. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different legal traditions and types of law serve distinct roles in the justice system. One model involves the judge leading the inquiry, while another focuses on a competition between the parties. Substantive rules define what actions are allowed and what rights individuals possess, whereas procedural rules establish the technical methods for conducting a trial. Each of these components is vital for ensuring that the legal process is both based on clear principles and carried out fairly.

178. (A) An offence under the Indian Penal Code.
The legal right to protect oneself or others from harm is specifically available when faced with an act that is recognized as a crime by the state. It does not apply to situations involving simple moral disagreements or civil disputes like breaches of contract. The law allows for a forceful response only when it is necessary to prevent a criminal violation, ensuring that the use of private force is limited to protecting against actual illegal behavior that threatens safety.

179. (C) Any police station, irrespective of jurisdiction, which then transfers it to the appropriate station.
This procedural mechanism allows a victim to report a serious crime at the nearest available station, even if the incident occurred in a completely different area. The receiving station records the information and assigns it a temporary number before sending the case to the station that has the legal authority to investigate. This ensures that the report is captured immediately and that the investigative process is not delayed by technical questions about geographic boundaries.

180. (D) The Indian Evidence Act
The rules governing which statements of guilt can be used in a trial are found in the primary legislation concerning proof and witness testimony. This law establishes the standards for reliability and prevents the use of confessions obtained through force or given to certain individuals like police officers. By detailing these requirements, the statute ensures that only voluntary and legally obtained admissions are considered by the judge when deciding the outcome of a criminal case.

181. (C) Right to be present during the commission of the crime
The legal system provides several protections for persons facing trial, such as the right to a fair hearing and access to professional legal advice. However, these rights concern the judicial process itself rather than the circumstances of the alleged offense. Every individual is entitled to a speedy trial and the presumption of innocence, but the law does not provide any rights that relate to being involved in the prohibited act that led to the charges in the first place.

182. (B) Arrest without a warrant
For certain categories of serious crimes, the law grants the police the authority to take a suspect into custody immediately to prevent them from fleeing or causing further harm. This power allows for a rapid response to grave offenses without the need to first wait for a formal court order. Such cases are identified in the procedural code based on their severity and the potential impact on public safety, requiring urgent action by the law enforcement authorities.

183. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Being in prison does not mean that a person is completely deprived of their legal status or basic protections. While their freedom of movement and certain other liberties are significantly restricted by the fact of their incarceration, they still possess essential rights related to their dignity and physical safety. The state is required to treat every prisoner humanely, ensuring that the punishment remains within the bounds of

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the law and does not involve the total loss of individual rights.

184. (A) The President of India on the recommendation of a committee
The individuals chosen to lead the national body for monitoring personal liberties are selected through a high-level process involving several top government and political figures. This selection method is designed to ensure that the commission operates with a degree of independence and possesses the necessary authority to investigate complaints against state agencies. By involving multiple branches of the government in the appointment, the law seeks to create a balanced and professional organization for human rights oversight.

185. (A) Inducing fear of injury.
The primary difference between these two property crimes is that one involves taking an object secretly or without the owner's knowledge, while the other involves obtaining it through threats. In the second scenario, the perpetrator intentionally makes the victim afraid of being hurt to force them to hand over valuable items or sign specific documents. This element of fear and forced delivery is what distinguishes this act from other forms of theft in the legal system.

186. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Not all information that is relevant to a case can be presented to the judge, as the law excludes certain types of proof to ensure reliability. For example, second-hand information and confessions made to police officers are generally rejected. However, any evidence that is allowed in court must be related to the facts of the case. These rules ensure that the final decision is based on trustworthy information that has been obtained and presented according to established legal standards.

187. (D) Secure the presence of the accused for trial.
Holding an accused person in a prison facility under a court order serves to ensure that they will be available for all the required hearings in their case. This is not meant as a punishment before a verdict is reached, but as a procedural step to prevent the person from fleeing or interfering with the investigation. By keeping the individual under the control of the judiciary, the law balances the need for a functioning trial with the protection of the accused's rights.

188. (D) The First Schedule
The primary procedural code for criminal matters includes a detailed list that categorizes every crime based on how the police and courts should handle it. This list specifies which offenses allow for immediate arrest and which ones permit the accused to be released on security. By providing this information in a clear format, the law ensures that officers and legal professionals can quickly determine the correct procedures to follow for any specific violation of the penal code.

189. (C) Strict liability
This legal concept represents an exception to the usual requirement that a person must have a guilty mind to be convicted of a crime. In these specific cases, the state only needs to prove that the prohibited physical act was performed. This approach is often used in regulatory and public safety laws to ensure that individuals and businesses exercise the highest level of care in high-risk activities, regardless of their specific intentions or state of knowledge at the time.

190. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The justice system is built on two main pillars: one that defines which actions are illegal and one that provides the rules for how those crimes are tried. The first type of law identifies the offenses and their corresponding penalties, while the second type outlines the duties of the police, lawyers, and judges throughout the legal process. Both sets of rules are essential for maintaining social order and ensuring that the criminal justice system operates fairly and consistently.

191. (A) The Code of Criminal Procedure
The rules governing the trial process include specific provisions that allow the court to order financial payments to individuals who have suffered loss or injury due to a crime. This recognizes that justice involves supporting the victim and helping them recover from the harm they experienced. By making this part of the procedural code, the law provides a clear mechanism for the state to provide assistance to those affected by criminal acts as part of the legal outcome.

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192. (B) The Common Law system (which includes the Accusatorial model)
This legal tradition places great importance on the previous decisions made by judges in similar cases, using them as a guide for future rulings. It operates on the idea that consistent interpretations of the law over time provide a stable and fair framework for justice. In this model, the trial is often conducted as a competition between two sides, with the court ensuring that the established precedents and procedural rules are followed by all participants.

193. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The penal code identified several situations where an individual is not held responsible for an act that would otherwise be a crime. These include actions taken by very young children, persons with mental disabilities, or those defending themselves from an attack. The law also ignores very minor harms that do not justify the court's attention. These exceptions ensure that criminal responsibility is only imposed when there is a meaningful blameworthy intent and a significant harm to society.

194. (A) A moral appeal to the conscience
For a statement of guilt to be used in court, it must be given voluntarily without any pressure or promises from those in power. If a suspect is threatened or offered a benefit to confess, the information is considered unreliable and is rejected by the judge. However, if the person chooses to admit their actions after a sincere talk about right and wrong, the statement remains valid, as it was not obtained through illegal force or psychological manipulation by authorities.

195. (C) Protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.
The primary goal of this specialized legislation is to ensure that minors are shielded from different forms of sexual exploitation and harm. It provides a comprehensive set of definitions for crimes and establishes sensitive procedures for investigating and trying these cases to reduce the trauma for the child victim. By focusing specifically on these serious offenses, the law seeks to provide a strong and compassionate legal framework for the safety and well-being of all young people.

196. (D) Complaint
This formal document consists of an allegation of a crime made directly to a judicial officer to request that legal action be taken against a suspect. It is a specific path for starting a criminal case, especially when the police have not taken action or when the offense is of a certain nature. The magistrate must then examine the information and decide whether there is enough evidence to begin a formal inquiry or proceed with a trial against the accused.

197. (C) Entrustment of property
This crime is defined by the violation of a person's confidence regarding the handling of their belongings. For this offense to occur, the property must have been given to the individual for a specific purpose or under an agreement, which the person then chooses to ignore for their own benefit. While other property crimes involve taking or keeping items found by chance, this specific violation is centered on the dishonest use of property that was initially provided in trust.

198. (B) One year from the date of the incident.
The national organization responsible for monitoring personal liberties is required to take up complaints within a specific timeframe after the event occurred. If a report is made more than twelve months after the alleged violation, the commission generally does not have the authority to conduct an inquiry. This rule ensures that the body focuses on recent cases where evidence is fresh and promotes the timely reporting of state misconduct or neglect to ensure effective oversight and corrective action.

199. (D) The presence of violence or the threat of instant violence.
The main feature that distinguishes this serious property crime from a simple taking is the use of immediate physical force or the threat of death or injury. While both acts involve the dishonest acquisition of belongings, the more severe classification reflects the direct danger to the victim's safety during the event. This element of violence makes the crime a significant threat to public order, leading the legal system to impose much harsher penalties for such aggressive behavior.

200. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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Significant judicial decisions have shaped the criminal justice process by establishing guidelines for the treatment of suspects and the structure of law enforcement. These include rules for protecting persons when they are arrested and the need for major reforms in the police force. Other landmark cases have recognized the right to a speedy trial as essential and provided protections against harassment in professional settings. Together, these rulings ensure that the legal system evolves to protect individual dignity and fairness.

201. (C) Article 21
The fundamental guarantee of life and personal liberty has been interpreted by the courts to include a vast range of protections for individuals in their interactions with the state. This includes the right to be treated humanely, to have access to legal help, and to live with dignity even when incarcerated. By expanding the meaning of this constitutional provision, the judiciary has created a powerful tool for ensuring that every person is protected from arbitrary or cruel treatment.

202. (A) The General Clauses Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure
The formal definition of what constitutes a violation of the law is found in several different statutes that provide a consistent framework for justice. These definitions identify an offense as any act or omission that is punishable by a current law. By having a clear and common definition across various pieces of legislation, the legal system ensures that both the definitions of crimes and the procedures for their trial are based on the same fundamental understanding of prohibited conduct.

203. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The initial police report about a crime is an important document, but it is not considered final proof of the facts in a trial. Its main use is to record the information given at the very beginning and to check if the informant's later testimony in court is consistent. While it helps to evaluate the reliability of a witness, the judge must base the final decision on all the evidence and arguments presented during the entire legal proceeding.

204. (B) There is sufficient time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities.
The legal right to use force for self-protection is limited to situations where there is no other way to ensure safety. If an individual can easily get help from the police or other officials, they are required to do so rather than taking the law into their own hands. This ensures that private force is only used as a last resort in emergencies, maintaining the state's primary role in enforcing the law and protecting the community from harm.

205. (C) Reforms in the Criminal Justice System
This influential report provided a comprehensive set of recommendations for improving the efficiency and fairness of the legal process. It suggested changes to the rules of evidence, the treatment of victims, and the structure of investigations to better serve the needs of modern society. By focusing on these major reforms, the document aimed to balance the rights of the accused with the need for effective prosecution and the protection of those harmed by criminal acts.

206. (B) 2 and 4
Fundamental rights are essential liberties that are primarily intended to protect individuals from the misuse of state power. These rights include the power to seek a legal remedy if any of these protections are violated by the government. While they are very strong, they are not absolute and can be limited for reasons of public interest. This framework ensures that the state respects individual freedom while maintaining the overall safety and order of the entire society.

207. (A) The First Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code
The classification of which crimes allow an accused person to be released on security is found in a detailed list attached to the main procedural code. This document identifies every offense and specifies the rules that the police and courts must follow regarding the grant of liberty before a trial. By having this information in a clear and organized format, the law ensures that the rights of individuals are protected and that the legal process is consistent.

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procedural law provides the necessary machinery and methods to enforce these rules. Together, they create a comprehensive legal framework where one defines the legal standards and the other dictates how those standards are practically applied.

257. (D) defines specific offences and their corresponding punishments.
The Indian Penal Code acts as a primary example of substantive legislation by identifying various criminal acts and stipulating their legal consequences. It focuses on the definitions of offences ranging from minor thefts to serious crimes like murder. By outlining these specific legal boundaries and penalties, the code provides the essential rules that govern criminal conduct within the jurisdiction.

258. (A) interdependent and complementary.
Substantive and procedural laws are fundamentally intertwined, as neither can function effectively without the other. Substantive law requires a procedural framework to ensure its rules are enforced, while procedural law has no meaning without the rights and obligations defined by substantive statutes. Their relationship is characterized by mutual dependence, ensuring a cohesive and functional system for administering justice.

259. (C) prescribe the methodology for criminal investigation and trial.
The Criminal Procedure Code serves as the essential adjectival law that dictates the steps for handling criminal cases. It provides a detailed methodology for various stages, including the initial investigation, the arrest of suspects, and the eventual trial proceedings. This statute ensures that the enforcement of substantive criminal law follows a standardized, fair, and legally authorized process within the state.

260. (A) They are descriptive and modify the application of substantive laws.
The term adjectival law refers to the procedural rules that support and provide a framework for substantive law. These rules are descriptive in nature because they outline the specific methods and processes required to give effect to legal rights and duties. By modifying how substantive rules are applied in practice, adjectival laws ensure the smooth operation of the justice system.

261. (D) both a prohibited act and a guilty mental state are present.
Criminal liability generally requires the simultaneous presence of a physical act and a corresponding mental state. This principle suggests that committing a prohibited conduct alone is insufficient for guilt if the individual lacked the necessary intention or knowledge. By requiring both elements, the legal system ensures that individuals are only punished when their actions are accompanied by a blameworthy mind.

262. (B) dispensing with the need to prove the mens rea element.
Strict liability represents a significant exception to traditional criminal law by removing the requirement for the prosecution to establish a guilty mind. In these specific cases, the mere performance of a prohibited act is enough to determine guilt. This departure allows the legal system to address certain regulatory offences without the complex process of evaluating the defendant's specific intentions or knowledge.

263. (C) regulate activities that impact public welfare and safety.
Statutes often create strict liability offences to oversee activities that directly affect the well-being and safety of the general public. These laws target areas such as environmental protection, food standards, and traffic regulations where a high standard of care is essential. By focusing on the act itself, these regulations aim to protect the community from potential risks more effectively.

264. (D) The psychological or mental element of a crime.
The concept of a guilty mind encompasses the internal psychological state of an individual during the commission of a crime. It includes various mental factors such as specific intention, knowledge of circumstances, recklessness, or criminal negligence. This element is vital in determining criminal responsibility, as it evaluates whether the person possessed the necessary awareness or desire to perform a prohibited act.

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216. (A) Procedural law is more important than substantive law.
Both the rules that define crimes and the rules that govern the trial process are equally essential for a functioning justice system. One provides the basic definitions of illegal conduct and the corresponding penalties, while the other ensures that those rules are applied fairly and consistently through a structured courtroom procedure. Without either of these elements, the law would be either a list of empty rules or a process without a clear goal, making both parts vital for justice.

217. (B) The statement must be countersigned by a doctor.
For a final statement from a dying person to be accepted as evidence, the law focuses on whether it relates to the cause of death and if the person actually passed away. While it is often better to have a medical professional confirm the individual's state of mind, it is not a mandatory legal requirement for the declaration to be valid. The core of the rule is the truthfulness and relevance of the words spoken during the person's final moments of life.

218. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Individuals in state custody are protected by several key legal guarantees that ensure they are treated with fairness. These include the right to know why they have been arrested, the privilege to remain silent, and the right to seek advice from a lawyer. They also must be brought before a judicial officer quickly to review their detention. While these protections are essential, being released on bail depends on the specific nature of the offense and the court's final decision.

219. (B) The court
When an accused person is held in a jail facility based on a judge's order, they are considered to be in the control of the judiciary rather than the police. This form of detention ensures that the person is in a neutral environment while their case is moving through the legal system. It prevents the investigative authorities from having unlimited physical access to the suspect, helping to protect their rights and ensure that the process remains fair and legally supervised.

220. (B) A Magistrate
For less serious legal violations, the police are generally not allowed to begin a formal inquiry or take a person into custody without receiving permission from a judicial officer. This requirement provides a check on law enforcement power in minor matters, ensuring that a judge first evaluates the information to see if a formal investigation is necessary. This process reflects the lower priority of these crimes and the state's interest in protecting individuals from unnecessary police intrusion and harassment.

221. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This very serious offense is always an escalated form of either taking property without consent or inducing its delivery through fear. It becomes this more grave crime when the act is accompanied by the use of immediate physical force or the threat of instant death or injury. The law classifies it separately to reflect the increased danger to the victim's safety, ensuring that the use of violence during a property crime is met with significantly harsher penalties.

222. (D) The International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
The national framework for protecting personal liberties is built upon the rights found in the constitution and those recognized in major global agreements that have been integrated into local law. This ensures that the standards for human rights are broad and include protections for dignity, equality, and freedom. By acknowledging both local and international sources, the law provides a comprehensive set of rules that can be enforced through the judicial system to protect individuals from abuse or neglect.

223. (B) It is to prevent the practice of coercion and torture in police custody to extract confessions.
The law generally rejects statements of guilt made to police officers to protect suspects from being forced into admitting crimes they did not commit. By making these confessions inadmissible, the justice system removes the motive for authorities to use aggressive or inhumane tactics during interrogation. This rule ensures that the state must build its case through independent and reliable evidence rather than relying solely on admissions that could have been obtained under physical or mental pressure.

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224. (D) Arrest is a specific act of apprehending a person, while custody is the state of being detained that follows an arrest.
Taking a person into state control involves two distinct steps: the initial act of stopping and detaining them, and the following period of being kept in confinement. One term describes the moment when an individual is physically apprehended by the authorities, while the other refers to the overall state of being under official guard and supervision. Both are important stages in the criminal justice process, but they represent different aspects of the deprivation of an individual's personal liberty.

225. (A) Paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process.
The primary principle governing cases involving minors is that the safety and well-being of the child must be the most important consideration throughout the entire legal proceeding. This includes ensuring that the investigation and trial are conducted in a way that minimizes trauma and provides a supportive environment for the victim. By prioritizing the needs of the child, the law seeks to provide justice that is both effective and compassionate, respecting the unique vulnerabilities of young people.

226. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The criminal law uses various categories to organize offenses and determine how the justice system should respond to them. This includes identify defenses that excuse liability and classifying crimes based on whether the police can take immediate action or if a settlement is allowed between the parties. It also includes the concept of responsibility for acts even without a guilty intent. These classifications work together to ensure that the legal process is based on clear rules and appropriate responses.

227. (B) Indian Penal Code
The main set of rules defining crimes includes a provision that acknowledges that the law should not concern itself with very small or insignificant harms. This exception prevents the court system from being overwhelmed by trivial matters that do not truly affect public safety or individual rights. By allowing these minor acts to be excused, the law ensures that judicial resources are focused on more meaningful crimes that cause actual loss or injury to society or individual victims.

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228. (D) Both (B) and (C).
The law allows for a defense when an act that would otherwise be a crime is done to prevent a much greater harm. This includes situations like destroying a building to stop a fire from spreading or a doctor performing surgery without consent in a life-saving emergency. These exceptions acknowledge that sometimes an immediate and necessary action must be taken for the greater good, even if it technically violates a standard rule against damage or unauthorized contact.

229. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This type of law provides the technical methods and rules that must be followed to enforce rights and duties in a courtroom. Rather than creating the rights themselves, it focuses on the machinery of the justice system, such as how witnesses are questioned and how a trial is conducted. By prescribing these procedures, the law ensures that the legal process is consistent, predictable, and fair for every individual involved in a dispute or a criminal case.

230. (B) Role of the judge and the method of inquiry.
The main difference between these two legal traditions lies in how the truth is sought during a trial. In one system, the judge takes an active lead in the investigation and questioning, while in the other, the judge acts as a neutral referee between the competing sides. This fundamental choice about the court's role affects everything from how evidence is gathered to how witnesses are interviewed, representing two very different approaches to the goal of finding justice.

231. (C) Article 22(1)
Every person who is taken into state custody has a fundamental right to seek advice from a professional legal representative of their own choosing. This access to a lawyer is a vital protection that ensures the individual can understand their rights and prepare an effective defense. The state is prohibited from depriving an arrested person of this essential help, as it is a core component of a fair legal system that respects the dignity and liberty of every person.

232. (D) All of the above

Proof in a trial can come in many different forms, including the spoken words of witnesses, physical documents, and electronic records. It can also be categorized based on whether it directly shows an event occurred or if it provides a set of circumstances that point to a certain conclusion. By allowing various types of evidence, the legal system ensures that the court has all the necessary information to reach a fair and accurate decision based on the available facts.

233. (C) Women in police custody
This important judicial decision focused on the safety and rights of female suspects who are being held by law enforcement authorities. The court established several guidelines to prevent abuse and ensure that women are treated with dignity while in detention, including requiring that they be held in separate cells and questioned only by female officers. These rules are essential for protecting the physical integrity and personal dignity of vulnerable individuals when they are under the control of the state.

234. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The legal system is built on the principle that the state must prove its case through a competition between two opposing sides. In this model, every individual is considered innocent until the prosecution presents enough evidence to show otherwise. The judge does not take an active role in the initial investigation but rather ensures that the trial follows the rules. This approach protects individuals from unfair treatment and ensures that the state's power to punish is only used with solid proof.

235. (C) Convicted of an offence for an act that was not an offence at the time of its commission.
A fundamental legal protection ensures that individuals cannot be punished for an act that was perfectly legal when it was done. The government is prohibited from making a new law and applying it backward in time to target past behavior. This rule provides stability and fairness to the justice system, allowing people to know what the rules are and ensuring that they are not subjected to unexpected or retrospective penalties for their previous actions.

236. (B) The Criminal Procedure Code
The technical rules for how law enforcement must perform its duties, such as taking a suspect into custody or searching a property, are found in the primary legislation for legal process. This law details the specific steps that must be followed to ensure that the investigation is conducted fairly and according to the rules. By providing these instructions, the statute ensures that the power of the state is exercised responsibly and that the rights of individuals are protected.

237. (A) Cheating
This specific crime involves using trickery or false promises to persuade another person to hand over property or to sign a document that they otherwise would not have. The essence of the offense is the intentional use of lies to induce a person to do something that causes them a loss. Unlike theft or extortion, which rely on stealth or threats, this act is centered on the manipulation of the victim's mind through deceit for a dishonest gain.

238. (B) Five
The national body responsible for overseeing human rights consists of a top-level leader and several additional members with expertise in the law or personal liberties. This group is designed to provide a broad range of experience and perspectives when investigating complaints about state misconduct. By having multiple members from different backgrounds, the commission can ensure a more balanced and thorough review of issues related to dignity, equality, and freedom across the entire country for all citizens.

239. (A) Made voluntarily but later denied by the accused.
Sometimes an individual provides a statement of guilt of their own free will but chooses to take it back during a later stage of the legal process. In these cases, the court must carefully evaluate both the initial admission and the reasons for the change in the person's story. While such a statement can still be used as evidence, the judge usually looks for other proof to confirm its truthfulness before basing a final decision on it.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Specialized rules for cases involving minors emphasize the need to protect the child from

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208. (A) To secure their presence for investigation and trial.
The main reason for taking a suspect into custody is to ensure that they do not flee and will be available for all the required legal steps in their case. It is a procedural tool used to facilitate the gathering of evidence and the conduct of the trial rather than being a form of punishment. By keeping the individual available, the justice system can move forward efficiently to determine the truth of the allegations in a formal courtroom setting.

209. (B) Inadmissible
For a statement made by a dying person to be used in a trial, the individual must have been capable of understanding the nature of their words at the time. If the person was not a competent witness, such as a very young child who lacks moral understanding, their final declaration is rejected by the court. This ensures that the evidence used in serious cases is reliable and that the words were spoken by someone with sufficient mental maturity.

210. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Specialized laws for protecting minors from harm include strict rules to prevent the public disclosure of the child's identity. This protection is intended to shield the victim from the social distress and embarrassment that can follow such cases. By keeping the child's name and details private, the law helps them to move forward with their life without the added burden of community judgment or harassment that often comes with being involved in a criminal trial.

211. (C) Mischief
This category of crime involves actions that intentionally cause damage or loss to another person's physical belongings. While other offenses focus on hurting individuals or harming their reputation, this specific act is directed at destroying or diminishing the value of property. The law provides penalties for such conduct to protect the material interests of individuals and to ensure that people can enjoy their assets without the fear of them being targeted by malicious or destructive behavior.

212. (D) Prosecution
In the adversarial model of justice, the state has the entire responsibility of proving that the accused individual committed the crime. The defendant is not required to prove their innocence; instead, the state must present enough evidence to convince the judge of guilt beyond any reasonable doubt. This principle protects individuals from unfair conviction and ensures that the power of the government is used only when there is clear and convincing proof of a legal violation.

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213. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The legal system has evolved through the centuries, starting with old traditions that established the basics of how trials should be conducted. This was followed by the creation of the main penal code and the later adoption of a national constitution that guaranteed fundamental rights. Most recently, specialized laws have been enacted to protect vulnerable populations like children. This chronological development shows how the law has moved toward greater protection for individual dignity and more specific rules for justice.

214. (C) Prevent the destruction or concealment of evidence.
While the law generally requires a court order to enter private property, officers are allowed to act quickly in urgent situations. If there is a high risk that waiting for a formal warrant would result in important proof being hidden or destroyed, the police can conduct a search immediately. This power is necessary to ensure that crimes can be investigated effectively, but it is balanced by rules that require the officer to document their reasons for the intrusion.

215. (D) Article 21
The constitutional right to personal liberty has been interpreted to include the duty of the state to provide legal help to those who cannot afford it. Every individual accused of a crime is entitled to a fair hearing, which is only possible if they have professional advice and representation in court. This ensures that poverty does not prevent a person from receiving justice and that the legal system treats every individual equally, regardless of their financial resources or social status.

human rights oversight. These organizations were expected to follow specific international standards regarding their powers, duties, and independence from the government. By adopting these standards, the state sought to provide a focused and professional mechanism for protecting individual dignity and ensuring that public officials could be held accountable for any violations of fundamental freedoms or legal rights.

249. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The legal system makes a special exception for statements made by persons on the brink of death regarding the cause of their injuries. It is assumed that an individual in their final moments will be honest and will not want to leave behind a lie. This psychological assumption allows the court to admit these final words as evidence even though the person cannot be questioned during the trial, provided the judge is convinced the statement was given freely.

250. (A) Whether the accused can be released from custody as a matter of right or discretion.
The classification of a crime determines whether an individual has an automatic entitlement to be set free while their case is pending. For some offenses, the law mandates that the suspect must be granted release upon providing security. In other, more severe cases, the decision lies entirely with the court, which must evaluate various factors before deciding whether to allow the person to remain at liberty during the legal proceedings, balancing personal freedom with public safety.

251. (B) To serve as a neutral arbiter ensuring adherence to procedural rules.
In an accusatorial legal system, the presiding judicial officer functions primarily as a passive and neutral referee. This role focuses on maintaining the integrity of the proceedings by ensuring that all established procedural rules are strictly followed by both parties. Unlike other models, this framework places the investigative burden on the opposing sides rather than the judge themselves.

252. (A) the role assigned to the judicial authority in the fact-finding process.
The core philosophical divergence between these two legal systems centers on the level of judicial involvement during the investigation. While one model relies on the judiciary to actively seek the truth and gather evidence, the other requires the judge to remain a passive observer. This distinction fundamentally shapes how facts are discovered and presented throughout the criminal trial.

253. (C) The presumption of innocence afforded to the accused.
A fundamental pillar of the accusatorial framework is the principle that every individual remains innocent until proven guilty. This cornerstone shifts the entire burden of proof onto the prosecution, requiring them to establish the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It ensures that the accused is treated fairly and protected from arbitrary state power during the judicial process.

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254. (D) a continuous inquiry to discover the truth.
Under the inquisitorial framework, the criminal trial is envisioned as a persistent and proactive search for the actual truth. Rather than a competitive contest between two sides, the process is led by an active judicial figure who directs the investigation. This approach aims to uncover all relevant facts through a comprehensive and continuous inquiry into the alleged criminal conduct.

255. (C) the opposing parties, namely the prosecution and the defense.
In an adversarial or accusatorial environment, the primary responsibility for discovering and presenting evidence lies with the competing parties. The state prosecution and the legal defense team independently gather facts to support their respective positions before a neutral court. This structure ensures that the judge remains detached from the investigative phase, only evaluating the materials provided during the trial.

256. (B) Substantive law defines rights and liabilities, while procedural law outlines the mechanism for their enforcement.
Substantive law serves to establish the core legal rules that define specific crimes, civil wrongs, and the resulting duties or liabilities. In contrast,

resolution is deemed appropriate and consistent with the interests of justice and reconciliation.

274. (A) a magistrate issues an order permitting the investigation.
For less severe crimes categorized as non-cognizable, the police do not have the inherent authority to initiate an investigation or make an arrest. The legal process can only be set in motion after a formal complaint is filed and a magistrate specifically authorizes the police to proceed. This judicial oversight ensures that state intervention in minor matters is properly monitored and justified.

275. (C) establish the procedural pathway for handling the case.
Categorizing offences into groups like cognizable or bailable is essential for determining the specific legal procedures that must be followed. These classifications dictate the extent of police powers, the availability of bail, and whether a settlement is possible. By establishing these distinct procedural pathways, the law ensures that each case is managed appropriately based on its severity and impact on society.

276. (A) A cognizable offence.
A First Information Report is a vital legal document that is specifically utilized when a cognizable offence is reported to the police. Once this information is received, the police are required to record it, which officially sets the criminal justice machinery into motion. This document serves as the foundation for the subsequent investigation and any potential arrests that may follow the report.

277. (D) 24 hours.
The legal framework mandates that any individual taken into custody must be brought before a judicial magistrate within a strict twenty-four-hour period. This requirement acts as a critical safeguard against illegal detention and ensures that the judiciary can promptly review the grounds for the arrest. It protects the fundamental right to liberty by providing immediate judicial oversight of police actions and custody.

278. (B) the authority under whose supervision the accused is held (police or court).
The difference between these two forms of detention relates to whether the accused is under the direct control of the investigating officers or the court. In one instance, the individual remains with the police for further questioning, while in the other, they are transferred to a jail facility. This distinction determines the level of judicial supervision and the environment of the detention.

279. (C) provisionally release an accused person while the trial is pending.
Bail serves as a temporary release mechanism for individuals awaiting the conclusion of their criminal trial. It balances the fundamental right to personal liberty with the necessity of ensuring the accused appears in court and does not interfere with the ongoing investigation. This provisional status allows the person to remain free while the judiciary ultimately determines their guilt or innocence based on evidence.

280. (D) the filing of a complaint before a magistrate.
Unlike serious crimes that allow for direct police action, the legal process for non-cognizable offences begins with a formal complaint submitted to a judicial officer. The magistrate then reviews the allegations to decide if further action is warranted. This structured approach ensures that the judiciary maintains control over the initiation of proceedings for minor offences, preventing potential misuse of police investigative powers.

281. (A) inadmissible as evidence against the accused.
Admissions of guilt made to police officers are generally excluded from court proceedings to protect suspects from potential coercion or undue pressure. The law presumes that such statements may not be truly voluntary, given the power imbalance during investigations. By rendering these confessions inadmissible, the justice system encourages the collection of objective evidence and ensures that the rights of the accused are maintained.

282. (B) procedures are in place to ensure the statement is made voluntarily.
Confessions recorded by a judicial magistrate carry significant weight because of the specific legal safeguards involved in the process. Before recording the statement, the magistrate must

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265. (A) To avoid the difficulty of proving the defendant's mental state in public welfare cases.
Implementing strict liability for certain public welfare offences simplifies the judicial process by removing the burden of proving internal intent. Establishing a defendant's mental state can be exceptionally difficult and time-consuming in complex regulatory matters. By focusing solely on the physical commission of the act, the law ensures that safety standards are strictly enforced without the need for investigative complexity.

266. (B) define circumstances that absolve an individual of criminal liability.
The General Exceptions found in the Indian Penal Code outline specific situations where a person is not held criminally responsible for their actions. These provisions recognize that certain acts, while normally illegal, may be justified or excused due to lack of intent or external pressure. This framework ensures that the legal system remains fair by not punishing those without criminal culpability.

267. (B) An act performed by accident without criminal intention.
The law recognizes that an unfortunate event occurring purely by accident or misfortune should not lead to criminal prosecution. If a person performs a lawful act in a lawful manner without any criminal intent or knowledge, and harm results, they are exempt from liability. This exception emphasizes that the absence of a guilty mind is a critical factor in legal exoneration.

268. (A) a minor harm is caused to prevent a more significant harm.
The doctrine of necessity justifies the commission of a prohibited act when it is done to avoid a much greater injury. This principle operates on the logic that causing a lesser harm is acceptable if it is the only way to prevent a more serious disaster. It allows individuals to act in extreme situations where a choice between evils is necessary.

269. (C) It permits the use of reasonable force to protect person and property.
The right of private defence empowers individuals to use a proportional amount of force to safeguard themselves or others from unlawful attacks. This right also extends to the protection of both movable and immovable property against criminal interference. However, this legal justification is limited to reasonable force, ensuring that the defensive action does not exceed what is necessary to repel the immediate threat.

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270. (D) preventing the rigid application of law in situations lacking criminal culpability.
By providing general exceptions, the legal system avoids the harsh and mechanical application of criminal statutes in every instance of harm. These provisions act as a safeguard, ensuring that individuals who lack a guilty intention or who acted out of necessity are not unjustly punished. This flexibility maintains the balance between upholding the law and ensuring that justice is served fairly.

271. (C) To arrest a suspect without a warrant and start an investigation.
In the case of serious offences classified as cognizable, police officers are granted enhanced powers to act quickly. They are legally authorized to take a suspect into custody without first obtaining a warrant from a magistrate. Additionally, these officers can begin a formal investigation into the matter immediately, ensuring that critical evidence is preserved and the public remains protected from harm.

272. (B) Bail is a matter of right in a bailable offence, whereas it is discretionary in a non-bailable offence.
The primary distinction between these categories lies in whether the accused has an absolute entitlement to release. In certain less serious crimes, the police or court must grant bail as a legal right upon the provision of security. However, for more grave offences, the decision to release the accused rests entirely on the discretion of the judge, who weighs various legal factors.

273. (D) It is an offence where the complainant and accused can compromise to drop charges.
Compoundable offences are those where the legal system allows the victim and the accused to reach a mutual settlement. By entering into a compromise, the complainant agrees to drop the charges, effectively ending the criminal proceedings. This mechanism is typically reserved for less serious crimes where a private

the stress of the trial. This includes conducting hearings in private and ensuring that the child is not repeatedly forced to tell their story, which can be very distressing. By creating this supportive environment, the law seeks to obtain the necessary information for justice while minimizing the negative impact on the child victim's emotional health and well-being throughout the entire proceeding.

241. (C) 15 days
A judicial officer can authorize the police to keep an accused person in their physical custody for a specific limited period to conduct an initial inquiry. This time is intended for active interrogation and the gathering of evidence that can only be found with the suspect's involvement. After this initial period, the person is usually moved to a jail facility under the court's supervision. This limit prevents the authorities from holding individuals for long periods without the oversight of the judiciary.

242. (A) Emasculation or permanent privation of the sight of either eye
The law distinguishes between general physical pain and much more severe injuries that result in permanent damage to a person's body or its functions. These more serious harms include things like losing the use of a limb, permanent loss of sight, or other lasting physical impairment. Because of the profound impact on the victim's life, these acts are met with significantly harsher penalties than simple cases of physical pain that result in only temporary discomfort or minor injury.

243. (C) Article 21
The constitutional right to life and personal freedom has been understood to include essential protections for individuals who are held in prison. This ensures that the state must treat every prisoner humanely, providing for their safety and basic dignity even while they are being punished for a crime. By interpreting the law in this way, the courts prevent the use of torture or cruel conditions, ensuring that incarceration does not involve the total loss of a person's fundamental human rights.

244. (D) Mandatory administrative function
When a police officer receives information about a serious crime, they are legally required to document it in a formal report. This is a basic duty that they must perform to start the official investigative process. Rather than being a choice or a judicial decision, it is a required step that ensuring that the legal system reacts to reported crimes and that a clear record of the incident is created for future use in the court by all parties.

245. (A) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
Every individual who is taken into state custody is constitutionally entitled to be told immediately why they are being deprived of their liberty. This transparency allows the person to understand the accusations and to seek professional legal advice to protect their interests. This requirement is a vital part of a fair legal system, ensuring that the state's power to arrest is exercised responsibly and that the suspect has the information needed to defend themselves against the charges.

246. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The legal system is composed of rules that define what rights people have and the methods for their implementation. One set of laws establishes personal obligations and identifies prohibited acts, while the other set provides the technical instructions for conducting a trial. This includes laws that set time limits for seeking justice in court. Together, these different types of rules ensure that the justice system is based on clear principles and operates according to consistent and fair procedures.

247. (C) Discover and collect evidence related to the crime.
When law enforcement officers examine a location or a person's belongings, their main goal is to find physical items or information that can help prove a crime was committed. This is an essential part of the investigation process that allows the state to build a case based on facts. To ensure that these actions are legal and respectful of privacy, the police must follow strict rules and usually need a court order before they can enter private spaces.

248. (A) The Paris Principles adopted by the UN.
The creation of the national body for monitoring personal liberties was part of a global movement to establish independent organizations for

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warn the individual of their rights and verify that no external pressure is being applied. These precautions are designed to guarantee the voluntariness of the confession, making it a highly reliable piece of evidence.

283. (B) A person who is about to die is presumed to be telling the truth.
The legal principle underlying this maxim suggests that individuals facing imminent death are unlikely to speak falsely. It is believed that a person in their final moments will be truthful about the events leading to their demise. This presumption of honesty allows these specific statements to be admitted in court, even though the speaker cannot be cross-examined, serving the interests of justice.

284. (A) The person making the statement must have subsequently died.
For a statement regarding the cause of a person's death to be admitted as evidence, the speaker must actually pass away. This requirement is central to the concept of a dying declaration, as the statement is only used when the declarant is no longer available to testify. If the individual survives, the statement does not qualify for this specific evidentiary exception.

285. (C) The rule against the admissibility of hearsay evidence.
Typically, the legal system excludes hearsay evidence because it involves statements made by someone not present to be questioned in court. However, a dying declaration is a recognized exception to this rule due to its perceived reliability and necessity. This allows the court to consider the final words of a victim regarding their death, even though those words are reported by others.

286. (D) The right to be defended by a legal practitioner.
The Indian Constitution explicitly grants every accused person the fundamental right to seek legal counsel of their own choosing. This protection ensures that individuals can navigate the complex criminal justice system with professional assistance. By allowing for a proper defense, the law upholds the principles of a fair trial and protects the accused from being overwhelmed by the power of the state.

287. (C) being compelled to provide evidence against themselves.
The protection against self-incrimination is a vital human right that prevents the state from forcing an accused person to testify against their own interests. It ensures that no individual is coerced into admitting guilt or providing incriminating materials. This principle maintains the integrity of the judicial process by requiring the prosecution to prove its case through independent evidence rather than through forced confessions.

288. (B) They are retained, subject to limitations necessitated by incarceration.
Individuals do not lose their fundamental human rights simply because they are serving a prison sentence. While certain freedoms are naturally restricted due to the requirements of confinement and security, the core constitutional protections remain intact. This includes the right to dignity and protection from cruel treatment, ensuring that the state treats all incarcerated persons with basic human respect and legal fairness.

289. (D) proactive in expanding and protecting these rights.
The Supreme Court has taken an active and influential role in defining the scope of rights available to those in custody. Through various landmark rulings, the court has emphasized that imprisonment does not negate a person's fundamental personhood. By intervening to prevent abuses and expanding legal protections, the judiciary ensures that the human rights of prisoners are continuously recognized and effectively safeguarded.

290. (A) provide an opportunity for judicial scrutiny of the detention.
Requiring an arrested person to appear before a magistrate within one day serves as a critical check on police power. It allows an independent judicial officer to examine the legality and necessity of the detention. This process prevents arbitrary arrests and ensures that the rights of the individual are protected from potential abuse by law enforcement during the early stages of custody.

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291. (C) To create a specialized statutory mechanism for addressing human rights violations.

CHAPTER 06
Criminological Research and Statistics

1. Which of the following best defines Criminological Research?
(A) The tactical process of apprehending suspects based on anecdotal observations and police reports.
(B) The systematic investigation of crime and the justice system to establish factual conclusions.
(C) The archival collection of media reports and newspaper articles concerning high-profile criminal cases.
(D) The abstract philosophical examination of human morality and the nature of good and evil.

2. Identify the primary goal of Exploratory Research in criminology.
(A) To investigate new or under-researched topics to gain initial understanding and generate ideas.
(B) To perform rigorous hypothesis testing regarding a specifically defined and well-known problem.
(C) To produce a highly detailed and strictly quantitative description of a specific target population.
(D) To establish definitive cause-and-effect relationships between variables under laboratory conditions.

3. A study that describes the characteristics of the prison population in a specific country, including age, gender, and type of offense, is an example of which type of research?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Analytical Research

4. Which statement is incorrect regarding the importance of criminological research?
(A) It informs the development of effective crime prevention policies.
(B) It helps in evaluating the performance of criminal justice agencies.
(C) It contributes to the development and refinement of criminological theories.
(D) It exclusively focuses on theoretical concepts with no practical application.

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Ethics and confidentiality are of paramount importance in criminal justice research.
Reason (R) : Research subjects, such as offenders or victims, are often vulnerable, and disclosure of their information could lead to social stigma or legal repercussions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(A) A is true but R is false.
(B) A is false but R is true.

6. What is the fundamental difference between Quantitative and Qualitative research?
(A) Quantitative research utilizes structured interviews, while Qualitative research uses randomized surveys.
(B) Quantitative research uses numerical data, while Qualitative research uses text and observations.
(C) Quantitative research is exclusively experimental, while Qualitative research is strictly descriptive.
(D) Quantitative research is statistically rigorous, while Qualitative research is inherently subjective.

7. A researcher combines survey data on fear of crime with in-depth interviews of residents in a

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designed to prevent social stigma and ensure that the child can recover and reintegrate into society without further harm.

300. (A) introducing clear definitions of a 'child' and various sexual offences.
The POCSO Act strengthens the legal system by providing precise and age-appropriate definitions for children and the various forms of sexual abuse they may face. This clarity ensures that a wide range of harmful behaviors are specifically criminalized and that there is no ambiguity in the application of the law. Such a framework is essential for the effective prosecution of these serious offences.

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for youth in Mumbai?" would most likely be addressed using what type of research at the initial stage?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Doctrinal Research
(D) Quantitative Survey Research

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Quantitative research in criminology often involves large, representative samples.
Reason (R) : The goal is often to generalize findings from the sample to the broader population from which it was drawn.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which research approach would be most appropriate for answering the question: "What is the nature of the online subculture of cybercriminals?"
(A) A standardized quantitative survey distributed to members of the general population.
(B) A doctrinal analysis concerning the evolution of international cybercrime statutes.
(C) An experimental laboratory design involving a treatment and a control group.
(D) A qualitative analysis of online forums and communications.

37. A researcher studying the impact of a new policing strategy on crime rates finds a strong negative correlation. What does this statistical finding suggest?
(A) The new policing strategy is the sole cause of the decrease in crime.
(B) The new policing strategy has no relationship with crime rates.
(C) As the implementation of the strategy increases, crime rates tend to decrease.
(D) As the implementation of the strategy increases, crime rates also tend to increase.

38. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of "Analytical Research" in criminology?
(A) Research that explores a new topic for the very first time.
(B) Research that interprets existing data to explain 'why' or 'how'.
(C) Research that manipulates specific variables to observe causal effects.
(D) Research that purely describes the prevalence of criminal activity.

39. The step in the research process that involves defining variables and specifying how they will be measured is called:
(A) Reporting
(B) Data collection
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Operationalization

40. Match List I with List II regarding steps in the research process:
List I: (Research Step)
P. Formulating Hypothesis
Q. Data Collection
R. Data Analysis
S. Literature Review
List II: (Activity)
1. Conducting surveys or interviews.
2. Identifying what is already known about a topic.
3. A testable statement about the relationship between variables.
4. Using statistical techniques to interpret findings.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

41. In the context of "Crime and Criminal Justice Data," what does the term "dark figure of crime" refer to?
(A) Crimes typically committed during nighttime hours.
(B) High-profile crimes receiving significant media coverage.
(C) Crimes that are not reported to or discovered

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high-crime neighborhood. This approach is best described as:
(A) Doctrinal Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Purely Quantitative Research
(D) Mixed Methods Research

8. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a main step in the criminological research process?
(A) Prosecuting a suspect based on preliminary findings
(B) Formulating a research question
(C) Conducting a literature review
(D) Analyzing and interpreting data

9. Falsifying data to support a desired hypothesis is a form of:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Doctrinal analysis
(C) Researcher Fraud
(D) Statistical application

10. Match List I with List II regarding research types and their purposes:
List I: (Research Type)
P. Experimental Research
Q. Descriptive Research
R. Exploratory Research
S. Doctrinal Research
List II: (Primary Purpose)
1. To describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon.
2. To analyze legal rules, principles, and doctrines.
3. To investigate an issue with few or no earlier studies done on it.
4. To test for cause-and-effect relationships.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

11. What is the primary characteristic of Doctrinal Research in a criminological context?
(A) It involves immersive field observation of active criminal groups in their natural environment.
(B) It requires complex statistical analysis of large longitudinal datasets regarding crime trends.
(C) It focuses on conducting randomized controlled trials regarding modern offender rehabilitation.
(D) It is based on the analysis of legal texts, statutes, and judicial precedents.

12. Identify the correct statement about Analytical Research.
(A) It only describes 'what' is happening, not 'why'.
(B) It uses existing facts or information to make a critical evaluation of a topic.
(C) It is identical to exploratory research.
(D) It is primarily concerned with legal texts and statutes.

13. A study aiming to determine if a new rehabilitation program causes a reduction in recidivism among inmates would be classified as which type of research?
(A) Descriptive Research
(B) Exploratory Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Doctrinal Research

14. The term "confidentiality" in criminal justice research means that the researcher:
(A) refrains from collecting any identifying data from the human participants involved.
(B) shares the participant's identity exclusively with state or local law enforcement.
(C) publishes all findings using the real names of the participants to ensure authenticity.
(D) identifies the participant but pledges not to disclose their identity publicly.

15. Consider the following statements regarding Quantitative Research:
I. It is primarily deductive in its approach.
II. Data is often collected through surveys and experiments.
III. It aims for subjective understanding and interpretation.
IV. The findings are typically presented in the form of numbers and statistics.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) III and IV only

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16. What is the main purpose of applying statistics in criminological research?
(A) To make the research report look more professional.
(B) To summarize data, test hypotheses, and identify patterns and relationships.
(C) To replace the need for theoretical frameworks.
(D) To exclusively conduct qualitative analysis.

17. The first step in the main process of criminological research is typically:
(A) Data collection
(B) Identifying and formulating a research problem
(C) Reporting the findings
(D) Statistical analysis

18. Which of the following is an example of Crime and Criminal Justice Data?
(A) Official crime statistics reported by the police.
(B) General census data concerning national population demographics.
(C) Medical hospital records regarding patient mortality rates.
(D) Financial reports detailing daily stock market performance.

19. Presenting someone else's work, ideas, or words as one's own without proper acknowledgment is known as:
(A) Researcher fraud
(B) Statistical error
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Confidentiality breach

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Exploratory research is often the first step in a line of inquiry.
Reason (R) : It is used when the problem is not clearly defined and the researcher wants to gain a better understanding before proceeding with a more structured study.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. What is the most appropriate research type for a study that seeks to understand the lived experiences and cultural norms of a street gang from an insider's perspective?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Experimental Research

22. A researcher is studying the relationship between unemployment rates and property crime rates over 30 years using existing government data. This is an example of:
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Analytical research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Doctrinal research

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23. A key difference between 'anonymity' and 'confidentiality' is that with anonymity:
(A) the researcher can identify the participant but promises not to reveal their identity.
(B) the participant's name is replaced with a code, but the researcher holds the key.
(C) information is only shared with other researchers.
(D) the researcher cannot link a participant's data with their identity.

24. All of the following are types of researcher fraud EXCEPT:
(A) Submitting a research proposal for ethical review
(B) Fabrication of data
(C) Falsification of results
(D) Plagiarism

25. Match List I with List II regarding ethical concepts in research:
List I: (Ethical Concept)
P. Informed Consent
Q. Confidentiality
R. Anonymity
S. Plagiarism
List II: (Description)
1. Researcher is unable to link responses to a specific participant.

2. Presenting another's work as one's own.
3. Participants voluntarily agree to be in a study after being informed of the risks and benefits.
4. Researcher can identify participants but pledges not to disclose their identity.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

26. Which type of research is primarily "library-based" and focuses on the exegesis of legal principles?
(A) Doctrinal Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Exploratory Research
(D) Qualitative Research

27. A researcher hypothesizes that increased police patrols will reduce the number of street robberies. To test this, the researcher selects two similar neighborhoods, increases patrols in one (the experimental group), and maintains normal patrols in the other (the control group). This design is characteristic of:
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Doctrinal research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Experimental research

28. The main purpose of Mixed Methods research is to:
(A) prove that quantitative research is superior to qualitative.
(B) combine the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gain a more comprehensive understanding.
(C) create a more complex and confusing research design.
(D) exclusively focus on doctrinal and legal analysis.

29. What is the role of a literature review in the criminological research process?
(A) It is the final step where the researcher compares findings to past studies.
(B) It primarily involves summarizing newspaper articles about crime.
(C) It is an early step to understand existing research, identify gaps, and refine the research question.
(D) It is an optional step only necessary for student projects.

30. Consider the following activities in the context of research:
I. Fabricating interview transcripts.
II. Obtaining informed consent from participants.
III. Falsifying statistical results to show a significant finding.
IV. Cherry-picking data that supports a hypothesis while ignoring contradictory data.

Which of the above are examples of unethical behavior in research?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

31. Official crime statistics, such as those collected by police departments, are a primary source of:
(A) Crime and Criminal Justice Data
(B) Qualitative ethnographic data
(C) Doctrinal legal precedents
(D) Experimental control group data

32. The application of statistical methods to determine if the findings in a sample can be generalized to a larger population is a key feature of:
(A) Descriptive statistics
(B) Inferential statistics
(C) Doctrinal analysis
(D) Qualitative coding

33. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about plagiarism?
(A) It is considered a serious form of academic and professional misconduct.
(B) It only applies to copying entire paragraphs, not single sentences or ideas.
(C) Citing sources properly is the primary way to avoid it.
(D) Self-plagiarism, or reusing one's own previous work without citation, can also be considered misconduct.

34. A case-based research question like, "What are the common pathways into drug trafficking

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The enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993 was driven by the need for a dedicated legal framework to address abuses. This legislation established formal institutions to monitor and investigate complaints regarding the violation of fundamental rights. By creating this specialized statutory system, the state aimed to strengthen the protection of individual liberties and ensure accountability for public servants.

292. (A) guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in International Covenants and enforceable by Indian courts.
Under the relevant statute, human rights are broadly defined to include essential liberties concerning life, equality, and dignity. These rights are derived from the domestic constitution as well as various international agreements that are recognized by the national legal system. By including enforceable standards from both sources, the definition provides a comprehensive basis for protecting individuals against state overreach and injustice.

293. (D) its own initiative or a petition filed before it.
The National Human Rights Commission possesses the authority to begin an inquiry into potential violations through two main channels. It can act on its own accord, known as suo motu, when it becomes aware of an issue through public reports or other sources. Alternatively, the commission can respond to specific petitions submitted by victims or concerned citizens seeking redress for grievances.

294. (B) largely recommendatory, suggesting actions to the government.
While the human rights commissions play a vital role in investigating abuses, their final findings are generally advisory in nature. After completing an inquiry, these bodies provide recommendations to the relevant government authorities regarding compensation or legal action against offenders. Although they lack the power to issue binding judgments, their influence is significant in prompting official responses to human rights concerns.

295. (C) a civil court while trying a suit.
During the investigation of human rights complaints, the commissions are granted specific legal authorities similar to those of a civil court. These include the power to summon witnesses, require the production of documents, and examine individuals under oath. These capabilities ensure that the commission can gather all necessary information and conduct a thorough and effective inquiry into alleged violations of human rights.

296. (D) A child-centric and child-friendly methodology.
The POCSO Act is fundamentally designed to prioritize the welfare and emotional safety of young victims throughout the legal process. Its child-centric approach ensures that all procedures, from the initial reporting to the trial, are conducted in a supportive and sensitive manner. This methodology aims to reduce the stress on children while ensuring that justice is effectively pursued for sexual offences.

297. (A) the recording of the child's statement at their residence by a woman police officer.
To minimize psychological distress, the law requires that statements from child victims be taken in a familiar and safe environment. This process is further sensitized by mandating that a female police officer conduct the interview. Such procedural safeguards are essential for creating a non-threatening atmosphere, allowing the child to provide necessary information without the trauma typically associated with formal police stations.

298. (B) ensure the speedy trial of offences and provide a non-intimidating environment.
The creation of designated Special Courts is a key feature intended to expedite the resolution of cases involving crimes against children. These courts follow specific protocols to ensure that the legal proceedings do not further traumatize the victim. By providing a faster and more supportive judicial environment, the system aims to deliver justice promptly while protecting the child's well-being during the trial.

299. (B) Prohibiting the disclosure of the child's identity.
Protecting the privacy of a young victim is a critical mandate under the POCSO Act. The law strictly forbids the public or media from revealing any details that could lead to the identification of the child involved in the case. This prohibition is

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by the police.
(D) Organized crime syndicates operating in total secrecy.

42. Consider the following statements regarding doctrinal research:
Statement I : Doctrinal research is empirical in nature, relying on data collected from human subjects.
Statement II : Doctrinal research is primarily concerned with the logical and systematic analysis of legal rules and principles.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

43. Which of the following is a cause-effect problem in research?
(A) A researcher accurately reports findings that do not support the hypothesis.
(B) A researcher ensures all human participants provided valid informed consent.
(C) A researcher publishes findings in a high-impact peer-reviewed academic journal.
(D) A researcher assumes streetlights prevent crime based solely on a correlation.

44. A key importance of criminological research is its ability to:
(A) guarantee the conviction of all criminals.
(B) provide evidence-based support for criminal justice policies and practices.
(C) replace the need for judges and lawyers.
(D) create sensationalist media stories about crime.

45. Consider the following statements regarding research ethics in criminal justice:
I. Researchers have an obligation to protect subjects from harm.
II. Deception of research subjects is never permissible under any circumstances.
III. Confidentiality and anonymity mean the same thing.
IV. Research involving prisoners is considered to involve a vulnerable population.
V. Informed consent must be obtained before data collection.
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) I, IV, and V only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and V only
(D) All of the above

46. What type of research often uses methods like ethnography, case studies, and in-depth interviews?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Qualitative Research

47. The final step in the main criminological research process is typically:
(A) Writing and disseminating the research report
(B) Collecting data
(C) Formulating a hypothesis
(D) Obtaining ethical approval

48. A researcher invents data for interviews that were never conducted. This is a clear case of:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Fabrication
(C) Misapplication of statistics
(D) Ethical compliance

49. Which of the following correctly pairs a research type with a research question?
(A) Descriptive: Does a new drug court program cause a reduction in re-arrests?
(B) Exploratory: What are the emerging patterns and social dynamics within online hate groups?
(C) Experimental: What is the current recidivism rate for federal prisoners?
(D) Doctrinal: How do victims feel after a crime has been committed?

50. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Mixed methods research is becoming increasingly popular in criminology.

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Reason (R) : It allows researchers to offset the weaknesses of one method with the strengths of another, providing a more complete and nuanced understanding of complex criminological phenomena.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. Arrange the following main steps in criminological research in the correct chronological order:

I. Data Analysis and Interpretation
II. Research Design Formulation
III. Problem Identification and Literature Review
IV. Report Writing and Dissemination
V. Data Collection

(A) II, III, V, IV, I
(B) III, V, II, I, IV
(C) III, II, V, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, V, IV

52. Victimization surveys are a source of "Crime and Criminal Justice Data" that attempt to:

(A) exclusively measure crimes that are successfully reported to the police.
(B) analyze the historical legal aspects of victim compensation statutes.
(C) experiment with innovative policing methods in controlled urban zones.
(D) capture the "dark figure of crime" by asking people about their experiences.

53. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good ethical practice in criminological research?

(A) Ensuring voluntary participation.
(B) Maximizing potential benefits while minimizing harm.
(C) Sharing participants' personal data with the public to promote transparency.
(D) Obtaining approval from an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or ethics committee.

54. The process of using statistical methods to summarize a set of data, such as calculating the average age of inmates, is known as:

(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Doctrinal analysis
(D) Qualitative theming

55. Read the following statements regarding the importance of criminological research:

I. It helps in debunking common myths and stereotypes about crime and criminals.
II. It provides a basis for creating and reforming laws and policies.
III. Its sole purpose is to aid police in tactical operations.
IV. It is crucial for testing and advancing criminological theories.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

56. A study examining the constitutionality of a new anti-terrorism law by analyzing its text and related court rulings is an example of:

(A) Doctrinal Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Exploratory Research
(D) Qualitative Field Research

57. If a researcher studies the same group of individuals at multiple points in time to observe changes, what type of study is this?

(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Experimental study
(C) Longitudinal study
(D) Doctrinal study

58. Why is researcher fraud considered a serious breach of scientific integrity?

(A) It can lead to the implementation of ineffective or harmful policies based on false data.
(B) It only affects the individual researcher's career.
(C) It is difficult to detect.
(D) It is a common and accepted practice in competitive fields.

59. A research team wants to understand why a community-policing program is succeeding in one district but failing in another. Which research approach would be most effective?

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(A) A purely quantitative study measuring uniform crime rates in both districts.
(B) A purely doctrinal study of the laws governing community policing units.
(C) An exploratory study focused exclusively on a third, unrelated rural district.
(D) A mixed methods study using both survey data and qualitative interviews.

60. Match List I with List II regarding data sources and types of information:
List I: (Data Source)
P. Official Police Records
Q. Self-Report Surveys
R. Victimization Surveys
S. Court Archives
List II: (Type of Information)
1. Data on crimes experienced by individuals, whether reported or not.
2. Information on offenses committed by individuals, including those not caught by police.
3. Information on cases, judicial decisions, and sentencing.
4. Data on crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

61. What is the fundamental purpose of an experimental design in criminology?
(A) To provide a rich, subjective narrative description of a single case.
(B) To explore an unknown topic that has not been studied in literature.
(C) To identify a causal relationship between an intervention and an outcome.
(D) To analyze historical legal precedents and various statutory provisions.

62. Consider the following statements regarding qualitative data analysis:
Statement I : Qualitative data analysis involves statistical tests and numerical summaries.
Statement II : Qualitative data analysis involves identifying themes, patterns, and categories in non-numerical data.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

63. Which ethical principle is most directly violated when a researcher coerces an inmate into participating in a study by promising a favorable report to the parole board?
(A) Voluntary participation
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Anonymity
(D) Plagiarism

64. A researcher wants to provide a statistical snapshot of the number of arrests for different types of crime across all states in a single year. Which type of research is most fitting?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Exploratory Research
(D) Doctrinal Research

65. Consider the following as potential limitations of official police statistics:
I. They do not include crimes that are not reported to the police.
II. Reporting practices can vary between different police departments.
III. They can be influenced by changes in law or police enforcement priorities.
IV. They provide no information about the characteristics of offenders.
V. They are less reliable than media reports of crime.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) All of the above

66. What is the main distinction between descriptive and analytical research?
(A) Descriptive research answers 'what', while analytical research attempts to answer 'why' or 'how'.
(B) Descriptive research is quantitative, while analytical research is qualitative.

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and attitudes towards capital punishment. Which type of research would be most suitable to gather data from a large population?
(A) An ethnographic study of a single community.
(B) A doctrinal analysis of capital punishment laws.
(C) A laboratory experiment.
(D) A quantitative survey.

85. Read the following statements regarding the research process:
I. A literature review should be conducted after data analysis to see if the findings are unique.
II. The research question guides the choice of research method.
III. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction about the outcome of the research.
IV. Dissemination of findings is an important step to contribute to the body of knowledge.
V. Data collection can begin before a clear research plan is formulated.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, IV, and V only

86. Which type of research is most concerned with establishing internal validity, i.e., ensuring that the observed effect was truly caused by the experimental intervention?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Doctrinal Research

87. Consider the following statements regarding criminological research and policy:
Statement I : Criminological research is unimportant for policymaking as politicians rely on public opinion.
Statement II : Evidence-based policies derived from sound criminological research can be more effective and efficient than policies based on intuition or anecdote.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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88. A cause-effect fallacy in criminological research could be:
(A) Assuming that because two variables are correlated, one must have caused the other.
(B) Using a large, representative sample for a survey.
(C) Citing all sources properly in a literature review.
(D) Obtaining informed consent from all participants.

89. A researcher analyzing judgments of the Supreme Court on the issue of bail is undertaking:
(A) Experimental research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Doctrinal research
(D) Descriptive research

90. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Plagiarism is a serious ethical violation in research.
Reason (R) : It undermines the integrity of scholarly work by misrepresenting the origin of ideas and constitutes theft of intellectual property.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The primary focus of descriptive research is on:
(A) testing 'if-then' statements.
(B) explaining why events occur.
(C) analyzing the meaning of legal terms.
(D) answering questions of 'what', 'where', and 'when'.

76. The concept of "confidentiality" is most crucial for preventing which negative outcome for research participants?
(A) Physical exhaustion resulting from excessively long interview sessions.
(B) Social stigma or legal trouble if their private identity is revealed.
(C) General confusion regarding the specific scientific research findings.
(D) The researcher plagiarizing the participant's original ideas or words.

77. Which of the following is the best example of a question for descriptive research?
(A) Why do young people join gangs?
(B) Does cognitive-behavioral therapy reduce recidivism among violent offenders?
(C) What is the demographic profile of individuals arrested for cybercrime in the last year?
(D) How do police officers perceive the challenges of their job?

78. Which of the following scenarios describes plagiarism?
(A) A student properly quotes a sentence and provides a full citation.
(B) A researcher paraphrases an idea from another source and includes a citation.
(C) A researcher discusses their own original idea in a new paper.
(D) A writer copies and pastes a paragraph from a website into their paper without quotation marks or a citation.

79. The main steps in criminological research are best described as:
(A) a systematic and iterative process for producing reliable knowledge.
(B) a strict, inflexible set of rules that can never be changed.
(C) a quick procedure that can be completed in a few days.
(D) a process only applicable to the natural sciences.

80. Match List I with List II regarding statistical concepts and their applications:
List I: (Statistical Concept)
P. Mean
Q. Correlation
R. Regression Analysis
S. Standard Deviation
List II: (Application in Criminology)
1. To measure the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables.
2. To model the relationship between a dependent variable and multiple independent variables.
3. To calculate the average number of prior offenses for a group of inmates.
4. To measure the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of data.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

81. A key limitation of self-report surveys as a source of crime data is:
(A) they can only be used to study victims.
(B) respondents may forget, conceal, or exaggerate their criminal involvement.
(C) they are more expensive than any other data collection method.
(D) they cannot capture the "dark figure of crime".

82. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a research approach and its typical data form?
(A) Experimental Research - Legal philosophies, abstract concepts
(B) Quantitative Research - Numbers, statistics
(C) Qualitative Research - Interview transcripts, field notes
(D) Doctrinal Research - Judicial opinions, statutes

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83. What is the primary purpose of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or ethics committee?
(A) To secure funding for research projects.
(B) To conduct statistical analysis on behalf of the researcher.
(C) To review and approve research proposals to ensure they protect the rights and welfare of human subjects.
(D) To check for plagiarism in the final research report.

84. A researcher wants to examine whether there is a relationship between the level of education

(C) Descriptive research is rigorous, while analytical research is not.
(D) Descriptive research uses experiments, while analytical research uses surveys.

67. Using a small part of a published article in your own paper with a proper citation is:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Researcher fraud
(C) An acceptable academic practice
(D) A breach of confidentiality

68. The use of regression analysis in criminology is a statistical application that primarily aims to:
(A) describe the central tendency of a single specific variable.
(B) prove a specific theory with absolute scientific certainty.
(C) provide a rich narrative of an individual's unique life history.
(D) model the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

69. In which type of research would a researcher be most likely to immerse themselves in a community or group for an extended period to understand its culture and behaviors?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Quantitative Survey Research

70. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Doctrinal research is non-empirical.
Reason (R) : It does not collect new data from the real world through observation or experimentation but instead analyzes existing legal documents and texts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. A research project that first conducts a large-scale survey (quantitative) and then uses the results to select individuals for in-depth interviews (qualitative) is an example of:
(A) A purely quantitative design
(B) A purely qualitative design
(C) A doctrinal research design
(D) A sequential mixed methods design

72. What is the main problem with a research question that is too broad?
(A) It leads to a study that is not feasible to conduct.
(B) It is considered unethical by review boards.
(C) It can only be answered using doctrinal methods.
(D) It does not require a literature review.

73. Changing or misrepresenting research results to mislead is a form of researcher fraud known as:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Falsification
(D) Informed consent

74. If a criminologist wants to understand the historical development of juvenile justice laws in India, the most appropriate research type would be:
(A) Doctrinal and historical
(B) Experimental
(C) Exploratory
(D) Descriptive survey

75. Read the following statements regarding the characteristics of Qualitative Research:
I. Data are in the form of words, images, or objects.
II. The researcher is a key instrument of data collection.
III. It often uses small, non-representative samples.
IV. The primary aim is to test a pre-defined hypothesis.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

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92. Which of the following is NOT a form of researcher fraud?
(A) Inventing data (fabrication).
(B) Reporting findings that contradict the initial hypothesis.
(C) Manipulating research equipment to get a desired reading (falsification).
(D) Intentionally omitting contradictory data from a report.

93. A criminologist studies the content of popular crime television shows to understand how they portray the criminal justice system. This is an example of what kind of research?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Doctrinal research
(C) Qualitative content analysis
(D) Quantitative survey

94. What is the primary benefit of a mixed methods approach in criminological research?
(A) It is consistently faster and significantly cheaper than using a single-method approach.
(B) It eliminates the necessity for a literature review by focusing on primary findings.
(C) It guarantees that the research findings will always reach statistical significance.
(D) It provides a multi-faceted understanding of a research problem.

95. Arrange the following sources of criminological data in the chronological order of their typical journey through the criminal justice system:
I. Conviction Data from Courts
II. Self-reported admission of crime
III. Arrest Data from Police
IV. Victimization report to a survey taker
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) IV, III, II, I
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) II, I, III, IV

96. If a study seeks to understand a phenomenon by examining it in great detail within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clear, the most appropriate method would be a:
(A) Laboratory experiment
(B) Case study
(C) Doctrinal analysis
(D) Large-scale quantitative survey

97. What is meant by "statistical application" in criminological research?
(A) The act of collecting crime statistics.
(B) The use of mathematical and statistical methods to organize, analyze, and interpret quantitative data.
(C) The process of writing about crime statistics in newspapers.
(D) A philosophical debate about the nature of the numbers.

98. An incorrect pair would be:
(A) Doctrinal Research - Conducting interviews with offenders.
(B) Exploratory Research - Formulating hypotheses for future study.
(C) Descriptive Research - Reporting the frequency of an event.
(D) Experimental Research - Establishing causation.

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99. A researcher ensures that no one, including the researcher themselves, can link the data from a survey back to the individual who provided it. This is an example of:
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Informed Consent
(C) Anonymity
(D) Plagiarism

100. Match List I with List II regarding research terms and examples:
List I: (Term)
P. Researcher Fraud
Q. Mixed Methods
R. Exploratory Research
S. Descriptive Statistics
List II: (Example/Concept)
1. Investigating the culture of a new, unknown online group.
2. Calculating the mean age of arrestees.
3. Combining survey data with focus group interviews.
4. Intentionally fabricating research data.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

harm or risk.
(C) publish results as quickly as possible, even if the analysis is incomplete.
(D) use deception whenever possible to get honest answers.

120. Read the following statements regarding the role of statistical applications in criminology:
I. To describe patterns in crime data.
II. To test hypotheses about the causes of crime.
III. To evaluate the impact of criminal justice interventions.
IV. To replace the need for qualitative understanding.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) All of the above

121. What is the most appropriate first step a researcher should take when planning a study on a new topic?
(A) Immediately start collecting data.
(B) Write the final report.
(C) Conduct a thorough literature review.
(D) Manipulate variables in an experiment.

122. Consider the following statements regarding mixed methods research:
Statement I : Mixed methods research solely involves collecting two types of quantitative data.
Statement II : Mixed methods research involves the planned integration of both quantitative and qualitative data within a single study.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

123. A scholar who fails to cite the source for a paraphrased idea is committing:
(A) Researcher fraud
(B) A statistical error
(C) A breach of confidentiality
(D) Plagiarism

124. The difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset is a simple statistical measure known as the:
(A) Mean
(B) Range
(C) Median
(D) Mode

125. Match List I with List II regarding research types and their focuses:
List I: (Research Type)
P. Qualitative
Q. Quantitative
R. Mixed Methods
S. Doctrinal
List II: (Focus)
1. Numerical data and statistical analysis.
2. Analysis of legal texts and precedents.
3. In-depth understanding, themes, and narratives.
4. Integration of numerical and narrative data.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

126. Which type of research is being conducted when a criminologist lives with and observes a group of police officers for a year to understand their workplace culture?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Secondary Data Analysis
(D) Ethnographic (Qualitative) Research

127. A major limitation of victimization surveys is:
(A) memory recall errors and reluctance to report certain crimes.
(B) they are unable to capture crimes not reported to the police.
(C) they only provide data on convicted offenders.
(D) they are a form of experimental research.

128. If a research finding is "statistically significant," it means:
(A) the finding is very important for society.
(B) the result is unlikely to have occurred by

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considered the "gold standard" for establishing causality.

Reason (R) : Through the use of control groups and manipulation of an independent variable, it allows researchers to rule out many alternative explanations for an observed outcome.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. Which of the following is a major advantage of qualitative research?
(A) It provides deep, rich, and detailed information about a phenomenon.
(B) It allows for statistical generalization to the entire population.
(C) It is quick and easy to analyze the data.
(D) It is completely objective and free from researcher bias.

112. The main steps in criminological research are linear and must be followed in a rigid order without any deviation. This statement is:
(A) True, the steps are a fixed recipe.
(B) False, research is often an iterative process where steps may be revisited.
(C) True, any deviation invalidates the research.
(D) False, there are no steps in criminological research.

113. A researcher is granted access to a prison to study inmate social hierarchies. The prison administration offers better food and privileges to inmates who participate. This presents an ethical challenge related to:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Undue inducement and voluntary consent
(C) Statistical application
(D) Doctrinal ambiguity

114. The use of chi-square tests, t-tests, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) in criminology are all examples of:
(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Qualitative data coding
(D) Doctrinal legal interpretation

115. Read the following statements regarding Criminological Research:
I. It is a multi-disciplinary field, drawing from sociology, psychology, law, and other areas.
II. Its main purpose is to create more criminals for study.
III. It can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention programs.
IV. The types of research include descriptive, exploratory, and experimental.
V. It has no practical importance and is purely academic.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, and V only

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116. A study that reviews past judicial decisions to synthesize the principles governing self-defense pleas is an example of:
(A) Experimental Research
(B) A field study
(C) A quantitative survey
(D) Doctrinal Research

117. What is the core principle behind exploratory research?
(A) Testing a well-formulated, specific hypothesis.
(B) Describing a population's characteristics with precise numbers.
(C) Gaining familiarity with a phenomenon or acquiring new insights to form a more precise problem.
(D) Establishing a definitive cause-and-effect relationship.

118. When research findings based on a sample are inferred to be true for the larger population, this is an act of:
(A) Fabrication
(B) Generalization
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Anonymization

119. A key ethical imperative in criminal justice research is to:
(A) ensure that the research findings support the views of the funding agency.
(B) protect research subjects from unnecessary

101. Which of the following is a primary importance of criminological research?
(A) It confirms pre-existing biases about criminals.
(B) It serves to entertain the public through true crime stories.
(C) It provides a rational basis for justice system reform.
(D) It is only useful for academic purposes and has no real-world impact.

102. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between a hypothesis and the research process?
(A) A hypothesis is formulated at the very end of the research process.
(B) A hypothesis is a testable proposition derived from theory that guides data collection and analysis.
(C) A hypothesis is the final, unchangeable conclusion of a study.
(D) Qualitative research does not involve any form of preliminary propositions or guiding questions.

103. In an experimental study on the effect of a new anti-bullying program in schools, the group of students who do NOT receive the program but are otherwise similar to the group that does is called the:
(A) Experimental group
(B) Anonymized group
(C) Qualitative group
(D) Control group

104. The analysis of existing sources like police reports, court records, and government statistics falls under which category of data collection?
(A) Secondary data analysis
(B) Primary data collection
(C) Experimental manipulation
(D) Doctrinal analysis

105. Read the following statements regarding ethics in criminal justice research:
I. All research must be approved by an ethics committee or IRB.
II. The identity of participants should always be made public to ensure transparency.
III. Participants must be fully informed about the purpose and risks of the research before consenting.
IV. Researchers must take special precautions when dealing with vulnerable populations like juveniles or prisoners.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) II, III, and IV only

106. A key feature of qualitative research is its focus on:
(A) context, meaning, and lived experience.
(B) generalizability to a large population.
(C) statistical significance.
(D) controlling variables in a laboratory setting.

107. Which of the following research questions is best suited for an analytical research design?
(A) What percentage of the population supports the death penalty?
(B) What is the legal definition of 'culpable homicide' in the Penal Code?
(C) What are the experiences of first-time juvenile offenders in the justice system?
(D) What is the relationship between levels of police funding and crime clearance rates in metropolitan cities?

108. Which is NOT a primary source of Crime and Criminal Justice Data?
(A) National Crime Victimization Surveys
(B) Public opinion polls on general political performance
(C) Self-report offender surveys
(D) Official statistics from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

109. If a researcher alters the dates on collected surveys to fit a required timeline, this constitutes:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Sound statistical practice
(C) Falsification
(D) Ethical data collection

110. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Experimental research is

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random chance.
(C) the result proves the researcher's theory is 100% correct.
(D) the study was free of all errors and biases.

129. The main objective of Analytical Research is to:
(A) explore a new area of study.
(B) test a hypothesis by examining the relationship between variables using existing information.
(C) provide a simple count or frequency of a phenomenon.
(D) analyze legal principles from statutes.

130. Read the following statements regarding ethics and confidentiality:
I. Confidentiality means the researcher knows the participant's identity but protects it.
II. Anonymity means the researcher cannot link the data to a specific participant.
III. Research with prisoners requires no special ethical considerations.
IV. Informed consent is a one-time event and cannot be withdrawn.
V. Data should be stored securely to protect confidentiality.
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, and V only
(D) II, IV, and V only

131. In the sequence of research steps, when does the formulation of a hypothesis typically occur?
(A) Before the literature review.
(B) After the literature review and problem definition, but before data collection.
(C) After data analysis is complete.
(D) As the very last step before publication.

132. What distinguishes experimental research from other types of research?
(A) Its extensive use of informal interviews and participant focus groups.
(B) Its primary reliance on archival legal documents and court cases.
(C) Its focus on exploring a topic without any preconceived hypotheses.
(D) Its use of independent variable manipulation and control groups.

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133. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data in criminology?
(A) An inmate's diary entry about life in prison.
(B) A transcript of an interview with a police chief.
(C) The number of arrests for burglary in a year.
(D) An ethnographer's field notes on a street gang.

134. Which of the following is NOT a good reason for the importance of criminological research?
(A) To test and refine theories about crime causation.
(B) To assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.
(C) To provide evidence for creating fair and effective criminal justice policy.
(D) To create sensationalist news headlines and increase public fear.

135. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Self-report surveys on crime can provide valuable insights that are not available in official police data.
Reason (R) : They can uncover offenses that were not reported to the police and provide information on offender characteristics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The act of creating a research design is a step that involves:
(A) developing a plan or strategy for conducting the research to answer the research question.
(B) writing the final conclusions of the study.
(C) collecting the data through surveys.
(D) publishing the research in a journal.

137. Which statement is correct regarding Doctrinal Research?
(A) It is primarily an empirical method.
(B) It requires extensive fieldwork and participant observation.

(C) It involves a critical, systematic exposition of the law and its underlying principles.
(D) Its main tool is statistical analysis software.

138. A researcher who selectively reports positive results while ignoring negative ones is engaging in:
(A) Researcher fraud
(B) Ethical research practice
(C) Doctrinal analysis
(D) Exploratory research

139. If a researcher combines the findings from a quantitative survey on fear of crime with qualitative interviews on residents' perceptions of safety, they are using:
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Purely Descriptive Research
(D) Mixed Methods Research

140. Arrange the typical stages of a research project in the correct chronological order:
I. Data Collection
II. Literature Review
III. Hypothesis Formulation
IV. Problem Identification
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, I, II, III

141. The importance of confidentiality in criminal justice research is primarily to:
(A) make the research report longer.
(B) hide the research findings from the public.
(C) protect participants from potential harm, stigma, or legal consequences.
(D) ensure the researcher can publish in high-impact journals.

142. A study that measures the association between two variables (e.g., poverty and crime) at a single point in time is best described as:
(A) Experimental
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Doctrinal
(D) Cross-sectional

143. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the "main steps" in the research process?
(A) They represent a logical sequence from a question to an answer.
(B) They are optional.
(C) They are illogical and chaotic.
(D) They apply only to doctrinal research.

144. One of the main purposes of statistical applications in research is to:
(A) make simple data look complex.
(B) provide a systematic way to analyze and interpret numerical information.
(C) prove a researcher's personal opinions.
(D) replace the need for critical thinking.

145. Read the following statements regarding research practices:
I. Paraphrasing an author's idea without citation is acceptable.
II. Researchers should always aim to minimize harm to participants.
III. Inventing data is a valid method to prove a hypothesis.
IV. The first step in research is always writing the conclusion.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) II and IV only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) II, III, and IV only

146. Exploratory research is most useful when:
(A) the area of inquiry is new, and the researcher needs to understand the basic issues.
(B) the research problem is well-defined and understood.
(C) a researcher wants to test a specific cause-and-effect relationship.
(D) the goal is to analyze specific legal statutes.

147. Consider the following statements regarding quantitative research:
Statement I : Quantitative research produces data that is rich in narrative detail and subjective meaning.
Statement II : Quantitative research produces numerical data that can be analyzed statistically to identify patterns and relationships.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

148. The primary data for doctrinal research are:
(A) interview transcripts.
(B) survey responses.
(C) experimental observations.
(D) statutes, case law, and other legal texts.

149. "Researcher fraud" and "plagiarism" are both:
(A) acceptable practices in competitive research environments.
(B) required components of the research process.
(C) forms of academic and scientific misconduct that undermine the integrity of research.
(D) terms for ethical and responsible conduct.

150. Match List I with List II regarding research activities and primary research types:
List I: (Activity)
P. Analyzing court judgments
Q. Conducting a large-scale public survey
R. Interviewing gang members to understand their culture
S. Testing a new rehabilitation program with a control group
List II: (Primary Research Type)
1. Experimental
2. Qualitative
3. Quantitative
4. Doctrinal
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

151. Which of the following best captures the essence of a mixed-methods approach?
(A) Using only qualitative methods.
(B) Using only quantitative methods.
(C) Avoiding data collection altogether.
(D) Strategically combining qualitative and quantitative methods in one study.

152. Which of the following is the most appropriate use of descriptive research in criminology?
(A) To report on the frequency and distribution of burglaries in a city.
(B) To determine if a new law caused a change in crime rates.
(C) To understand the hidden meanings in a legal text.
(D) To explore the motivations of a serial offender.

153. A researcher uses a paragraph from a book in their paper, puts it in quotation marks, and includes the author's name, year, and page number. This is:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Falsification of data
(C) An example of proper citation
(D) A breach of participant confidentiality

154. What is the main reason for ensuring confidentiality in a study on illegal drug use?
(A) To encourage honest responses by protecting participants from legal risk and social harm.
(B) To make the data analysis more research more difficult.
(C) To help police identify and arrest drug users.
(D) Because it is a requirement only for qualitative research.

155. Read the following statements regarding aspects of the criminological research process:
I. Identifying a research problem is the foundational first step.
II. A literature review helps to situate the research within existing knowledge.
III. Data analysis is done before data collection.
IV. Ethics should be considered at every stage of the process.
V. Writing the report is an afterthought and not a formal step.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) II and V only

156. In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Confounding variable

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157. The use of official crime data collected by the government is an example of using:
(A) Primary data
(B) Falsified data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Anecdotal data

158. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about qualitative research?
(A) It often uses inductive reasoning, moving from specific observations to broader theories.
(B) The researcher is often considered an instrument in the data collection process.
(C) It is valuable for its ability to provide in-depth, contextual understanding.
(D) It aims to produce findings that are statistically generalizable to the entire population.

159. The primary aim of analytical research is to:
(A) evaluate a hypothesis or explain a phenomenon using existing facts.
(B) invent new facts.
(C) manipulate variables in a controlled setting.
(D) provide a simple description without any analysis.

160. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Research involving vulnerable populations, such as juveniles or prisoners, requires extra ethical scrutiny.
Reason (R) : These populations may have compromised ability to give truly voluntary consent and may be at greater risk of coercion or harm.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A criminologist calculating the average sentence length for a specific crime is using:
(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Qualitative analysis
(D) Doctrinal interpretation

162. Consider the following statements regarding the research process steps:
Statement I : The main steps in criminological research are universal and must be followed rigidly in the same order for every study.
Statement II : The research process is often dynamic and iterative, and the steps provide a general framework rather than a strict protocol.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

163. The single most important reason for the existence of ethical guidelines in research is to:
(A) make research more difficult.
(B) ensure researchers get published.
(C) protect the welfare and rights of research participants.
(D) help researchers secure funding.

164. What is a key difference between Experimental and Exploratory research?
(A) Experimental is qualitative, while Exploratory is quantitative.
(B) Experimental is about legal texts, while Exploratory is about field observation.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) Experimental tests hypotheses, while Exploratory generates them.

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165. Read the following statements regarding the importance of Criminological Research:
I. It provides an objective and scientific basis for policy-making.
II. It helps evaluate the effectiveness of interventions like rehabilitation programs.
III. It contributes to the development of theories explaining criminal behavior.
IV. Its only function is to compile annual crime statistics.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

166. A researcher wants to understand the meaning of "justice" from the perspective of crime victims. The most appropriate research method would be:
(A) A quantitative analysis of court sentencing data.
(B) In-depth qualitative interviews.
(C) An experimental design with a control group.
(D) A doctrinal analysis of the word "justice" in legal texts.

167. Which term refers to the entire pool of individuals or cases that a researcher is interested in studying?
(A) The sample
(B) The control group
(C) The statistic
(D) The population

168. If a researcher conducts a study where a participant resorts to violence as a direct result of the study's interventions, this is an example of which ethical issue?
(A) Potential harm to participants
(B) Lack of confidentiality
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Researcher fraud

169. All of the following are examples of statistical applications in criminology EXCEPT:
(A) Calculating the recidivism rate for a cohort of ex-prisoners.
(B) Using regression to predict crime rates based on economic indicators.
(C) Writing a philosophical treatise on the nature of crime.
(D) Summarizing the demographic characteristics of arrestees using percentages and averages.

170. Read the following statements related to Crime and Criminal Justice Data:
I. Official statistics (e.g., police data) capture all crimes committed.
II. Victimization surveys help to measure the "dark figure of crime".
III. Self-report surveys ask individuals about their own criminal involvement.
IV. Each data source has both strengths and weaknesses.
V. Official statistics are never influenced by political pressure.
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, IV, and V only

171. A research design is essentially a:
(A) summary of the research findings.
(B) list of ethical problems.
(C) application for funding.
(D) blueprint for conducting the study.

172. "What are the core legal principles governing the insanity defense in India?" This question would be best answered through:
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) A survey of the general public
(D) Qualitative interviews with psychiatrists

173. The primary risk of researcher fraud is that it:
(A) is expensive for the researcher.
(B) is a very common practice.
(C) pollutes the scientific literature with false information, potentially leading to harmful policies.
(D) violates participant confidentiality.

174. Which research approach seeks to provide a voice to participants and understand phenomena in their natural settings?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Post-positivist Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Qualitative Research

175. Match List I with List II regarding ethical violations:
List I: (Ethical Violation)
P. Fabrication
Q. Falsification
R. Plagiarism
S. Confidentiality Breach
List II: (Act)

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195. Read the following statements regarding research types in criminology:
I. Exploratory research is ideal for testing well-established hypotheses.
II. Descriptive research aims to paint an accurate picture of a situation or population.
III. Experimental research is the best method for establishing cause-and-effect relationships.
IV. Doctrinal research involves empirical data collection through surveys.
V. Analytical research uses existing information to examine relationships and explain phenomena.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, and V only
(D) I, IV, and V only

196. The process of operationalizing a concept in research involves:
(A) defining it in very abstract and theoretical terms.
(B) choosing a research topic.
(C) publishing the results.
(D) specifying exactly how the concept will be measured or observed.

197. Which ethical principle is compromised if a researcher's published report includes names and photos of participants without their explicit permission?
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Researcher Fraud
(C) Confidentiality/Anonymity
(D) Statistical validity

198. The main difference between qualitative and quantitative research lies in the:
(A) topic of study.
(B) nature of the data collected and the methods of analysis.
(C) ethical standards applied.
(D) importance of the research.

199. A researcher finds that ice cream sales and crime rates are positively correlated. Concluding that eating ice cream causes crime is likely an example of:
(A) A successful experimental finding.
(B) Proper use of descriptive statistics.
(C) An ethical research practice.
(D) A spurious correlation.

200. Match List I with List II regarding steps in the research process:
List I: (Step in Research Process)
P. Problem Identification
Q. Research Design
R. Data Collection
S. Data Analysis
List II: (Key Question)
1. How will I gather the necessary information?
2. What patterns or relationships exist in the data I have gathered?
3. What is the specific issue or question I want to investigate?
4. What is the overall plan or strategy for my study?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

201. Which research type is most appropriate when a researcher wants to understand a problem that has not been clearly defined?
(A) Experimental
(B) Descriptive
(C) Exploratory
(D) Analytical

202. The value that appears most frequently in a data set is known as the:
(A) Mode
(B) Mean
(C) Median
(D) Range

203. Which of the following is a key component of the "main steps in criminological research"?
(A) Ignoring prior studies to ensure originality.
(B) Ensuring the results align with the researcher's personal beliefs.
(C) Avoiding ethical review to speed up the process.
(D) Formulating a clear research question.

204. "Data fabrication" is a type of researcher fraud that involves:
(A) analyzing data incorrectly.
(B) making up data or results.

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the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A) : The choice between quantitative and qualitative research depends on the research question.

Reason (R) : Questions about the prevalence of a behavior ("how many?") are better suited to quantitative methods, while questions about the experience or meaning of a behavior ("why?" or "how?") are better suited to qualitative methods.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which of the following research activities does NOT require adherence to ethical principles like confidentiality and informed consent?
(A) Conducting a doctrinal analysis of publicly available court records.
(B) Interviewing crime victims.
(C) Surveying prisoners about their experiences.
(D) Observing interactions in a drug rehabilitation center.

187. "Self-plagiarism" refers to:
(A) plagiarizing your own work with proper citation.
(B) asking someone to write a paper for you.
(C) correctly citing all sources in a paper.
(D) reusing one's own previously published work in a new publication without proper citation or acknowledgment.

188. A researcher studying the life of a single, notorious criminal in great detail to understand their pathway into crime is conducting what type of study?
(A) A large-scale quantitative survey
(B) A case study
(C) An experiment
(D) A doctrinal analysis

189. Which of the following is a primary strength of experimental research?
(A) It provides rich, descriptive narratives.
(B) It is easy and inexpensive to conduct in real-world criminal justice settings.
(C) It has a high degree of control, allowing for strong causal inferences.
(D) It is primarily used for legal analysis.

190. Read the following statements regarding Criminological Research:
I. It is a systematic process of inquiry.
II. It can be used to inform public policy on crime.
III. It relies solely on common sense and intuition.
IV. Ethical considerations are a central component.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

191. A study that aims to find out 'what' is the situation, as opposed to 'why', is:
(A) Descriptive
(B) Analytical
(C) Experimental
(D) Doctrinal

192. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of quantitative research?
(A) The use of unstructured interviews.
(B) The measurement of variables and statistical analysis.
(C) The analysis of texts and narratives.
(D) The researcher's immersion in the field.

193. The concept of "researcher fraud" includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Fabricating data
(B) Reporting unexpected findings that challenge existing theories
(C) Falsifying results
(D) Plagiarizing text

194. Why are "Crime and Criminal Justice Data" essential for criminological research?
(A) They provide the empirical basis for testing theories and understanding crime trends.
(B) They are always perfectly accurate and complete.
(C) They are only useful for doctrinal legal research.
(D) They primarily serve to create fear of crime.

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(A) creating complex legal arguments.
(B) transforming non-numerical data into numbers.
(C) conducting in-depth interviews.
(D) testing hypotheses and determining the significance of findings.

216. Which type of research is being conducted when a criminologist examines the feasibility of a study and pilots research methods before the main study is conducted?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Analytical Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Doctrinal Research

217. Data on crime reported by the police are considered:
(A) Victimization data
(B) Self-report data
(C) Official crime data
(D) Anecdotal data

218. The most significant difference between "fabrication" and "falsification" in researcher fraud is:
(A) Fabrication is making up data, while falsification is altering real data.
(B) Falsification is making up data, while fabrication is altering real data.
(C) Fabrication is a form of plagiarism, while falsification is not.
(D) There is no difference between the two terms.

219. A study design that follows the same individuals over a long period is:
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Doctrinal
(C) Experimental
(D) Longitudinal

220. Read the following statements regarding the main steps in criminological research:
I. The process is cyclical, with findings often leading to new questions.
II. Each step is independent and has no bearing on the others.
III. The process begins with a research question and ends with a report of the findings.
IV. Ethical considerations are only relevant during the data collection phase.
V. The choice of research method depends on the nature of the research question.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and V only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) III, IV, and V only

221. Which statement about the importance of criminological research is incorrect?
(A) It informs policy and practice in the criminal justice system.
(B) It tests and develops theories of crime and deviance.
(C) Evidence-based interventions are derived from sound research.
(D) It is primarily aimed at creating entertainment for the public.

222. When a researcher combines quantitative and qualitative approaches in a single study, this is known as:
(A) Doctrinal research
(B) Unethical research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Mixed methods research

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223. What is the fundamental ethical obligation of a researcher towards the participants?
(A) To cause no harm and protect their welfare.
(B) To pay them large sums of money.
(C) To force them to participate for the greater good.
(D) To publish their names for recognition.

224. Which type of research would involve a content analysis of laws and judicial pronouncements?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Doctrinal Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Field Research

225. A key limitation of self-report crime surveys is:
(A) The dark figure of crime
(B) Social desirability bias
(C) The use of statistics
(D) The focus on victims

226. What is a "hypothesis" in the context of criminological research?

(C) copying text from another source without citation.
(D) failing to protect participant confidentiality.

205. The primary purpose of doctrinal research is to:
(A) survey a large number of people.
(B) conduct experiments in a lab.
(C) systematically analyze and interpret legal rules and principles.
(D) observe criminal behavior in its natural setting.

206. A study that collects both quantitative survey data and qualitative interview data and analyzes them separately but then compares the results is using a:
(A) Doctrinal approach
(B) Singular quantitative approach
(C) Singular qualitative approach
(D) Mixed methods approach

207. What is the "dark figure of crime"?
(A) The total volume of crime that is not recorded in official statistics.
(B) A type of organized crime.
(C) A statistical method used in criminology.
(D) Crime committed by researchers.

208. Consider the following statements regarding plagiarism:
Statement I : Plagiarism is considered acceptable as long as it is from a non-academic source like a blog.
Statement II : Plagiarism is the act of presenting someone else's ideas or words as one's own, regardless of the source, without proper credit.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

209. The most significant weakness of a cross-sectional research design is:
(A) it is too expensive to conduct.
(B) it is difficult to establish causality or the temporal order of events.
(C) it requires participants to be followed for decades.
(D) it can only be used in doctrinal research.

210. Read the following as examples of research practices:
I. Obtaining informed consent.
II. Coercing individuals into participating in research.
III. Falsifying data to support a hypothesis.
IV. Protecting the anonymity of participants.
Which of the above are examples of unethical research practices?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only

211. Which research approach is characterized by its emphasis on numerical data and statistical analysis?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Doctrinal research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Philosophical research

212. In the context of the research process, what is a literature review?
(A) A summary of the final research findings.
(B) An analysis of classic literary works.
(C) A list of books the researcher enjoys reading.
(D) A comprehensive survey of existing academic work on a particular topic.

213. The main advantage of experimental research is its high:
(A) External validity (generalizability)
(B) Suitability for legal analysis
(C) Internal validity (causal inference)
(D) Reliance on narrative data

214. If a researcher promises participants that their personal information will not be publicly disclosed, they are ensuring:
(A) Anonymity
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Fabrication

215. Statistical applications are crucial in quantitative criminology for:

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237. A researcher studies how the media's portrayal of a crime influences public opinion. This is an example of what type of research?
(A) Doctrinal research
(B) Purely descriptive research
(C) Analytical research
(D) Experimental research

238. Which of the following is NOT a main step in the research process?
(A) Selecting a research design
(B) Formulating a research problem
(C) Reporting and disseminating findings
(D) Ensuring the findings align with public opinion

239. The number of crimes reported to the police is an example of:
(A) Crime and Criminal Justice Data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) A hypothesis
(D) Plagiarism

240. Read the following statements regarding Criminological Research:
I. It is always quantitative.
II. Ethics and confidentiality are optional considerations.
III. It has no practical application for policy.
IV. Doctrinal research involves analyzing legal texts.
V. The research process is a systematic one.
Which of the above statements are false?
(A) IV and V only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) All are false

241. "Descriptive Research" in criminology seeks to:
(A) explain the causes of crime.
(B) provide a detailed and accurate account of a population or phenomenon.
(C) test the effectiveness of a new policing strategy.
(D) analyze the philosophical underpinnings of law.

242. A key advantage of using a mixed-methods design is the ability to:
(A) triangulate findings for a more robust conclusion.
(B) avoid data analysis.
(C) finish the research in half the time.
(D) use only one type of data.

243. Researcher fraud is a serious ethical breach because:
(A) it is a requirement for publication.
(B) it makes the researcher famous.
(C) it can lead to policies and practices based on false evidence.
(D) it is part of the experimental process.

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244. A defining feature of qualitative research is its:
(A) reliance on large, random samples.
(B) use of inferential statistics to test hypotheses.
(C) strict adherence to a pre-set experimental design.
(D) focus on understanding phenomena in their context-rich, natural settings.

245. Which of the following is an example of a statistical application in criminology?
(A) Writing a biography of a famous detective.
(B) Conducting a doctrinal analysis of the Evidence Act.
(C) Using a t-test to compare the average sentences given by two different judges.
(D) Conducting a single, in-depth interview with an ex-convict.

246. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of research:
Statement I : Criminological research is only important for academics and has no impact on the real world.
Statement II : Criminological research provides critical evidence for creating effective crime prevention strategies and reforming the justice system.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

247. The primary purpose of obtaining informed consent is to:

(A) A specific, testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
(B) A final, proven fact.
(C) A summary of the literature review.
(D) An ethical dilemma.

227. A researcher wants to compare the recidivism rates between offenders who completed a vocational training program and those who did not. This is an example of what kind of research question?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Analytical
(D) Doctrinal

228. Which of the following is a clear violation of research ethics?
(A) Citing sources accurately.
(B) Obtaining informed consent.
(C) Keeping participant data confidential.
(D) Falsifying data to achieve desired results.

229. Consider the following statements regarding statistics:
Statement I : Inferential statistics allow a researcher to summarize the main features of a dataset.
Statement II : Inferential statistics allow a researcher to draw conclusions about a population based on data from a sample.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

230. Arrange the following actions in the typical chronological order of conducting a research study:
I. Writing the research report
II. Conducting a literature review
III. Collecting data
IV. Analyzing data
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, IV, III, I

231. The primary aim of exploratory research is:
(A) To provide a definitive answer to a question.
(B) To analyze legal principles.
(C) To test a causal relationship.
(D) To generate initial insights and ideas about a new or poorly understood topic.

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232. In an experimental design, the group that receives the treatment or intervention is called the:
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Qualitative group
(D) Doctrinal group

233. Which of the following correctly pairs a research approach with a key feature?
(A) Qualitative - Statistical generalization
(B) Quantitative - In-depth interviews
(C) Doctrinal - Analysis of legal text
(D) Mixed Methods - Using only one type of data

234. The term “plagiarism” originates from a word meaning:
(A) To kidnap
(B) To copy
(C) To think
(D) To research

235. The purpose of using statistical methods in criminological research is to:
(A) Make the research appear more scientific than it is.
(B) Exclusively study legal documents.
(C) Avoid having to talk to people.
(D) Objectively analyze numerical data and test theories.

236. Why is it important to consider ethics in criminal justice research?
(A) To slow down the research process.
(B) Because research often involves sensitive topics and vulnerable populations.
(C) Because ethics are only important in medical research.
(D) To ensure the researcher’s opinions are confirmed.

1. Copying a student's essay and publishing it as your own.
2. Publishing a participant's name and address along with their sensitive data.
3. Making up data for an experiment you never ran.
4. Altering genuine data to better fit your hypothesis.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

176. The main purpose of the data analysis step in the research process is to:
(A) identify a topic for study.
(B) organize and make sense of the collected data to answer the research question.
(C) protect the identity of the participants.
(D) write the introduction of the research paper.

177. A key weakness of official crime statistics is that they:
(A) are too expensive to collect.
(B) reflect only crimes known to the police, not all crimes committed.
(C) are a form of qualitative data.
(D) are primarily based on interviews with offenders.

178. What does "informed consent" entail in the context of criminal justice research?
(A) Participants are fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, risks, and benefits, and they voluntarily agree to participate.
(B) Participants are informed that they are part of a study but not about its purpose.
(C) The researcher gets consent from the participants' family members instead.
(D) The researcher informs participants about the study only after it is completed.

179. If a researcher starts with a theory, develops a hypothesis, and then collects data to test it, this is an example of:
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Doctrinal reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Fraudulent reasoning

180. Arrange the following research types in a logical sequence from initial exploration to testing a specific intervention:
I. Experimental Research
II. Descriptive Research
III. Exploratory Research
(A) II, I, III
(B) I, II, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, II, I

181. Which research type would be most appropriate for answering the question: "How have the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act evolved since its inception?"
(A) A quantitative survey of juveniles.
(B) An experiment on juvenile rehabilitation.
(C) Doctrinal and historical analysis.
(D) A qualitative study of one juvenile home.

182. A major benefit of using mixed methods research is:
(A) it simplifies the research process.
(B) it allows for triangulation, where findings from one method can be corroborated with findings from another.
(C) it is always the cheapest option.
(D) it guarantees that no ethical issues will arise.

183. The ethical principle of confidentiality requires that the researcher:
(A) publishes the names of participants.
(B) shares participant information only with the police.
(C) destroys all data immediately after collection.
(D) keeps the identity of participants and their responses secret from the public.

184. A researcher wants to find out if there is a statistical relationship between the phase of the moon and crime rates. Which statistical concept would be most relevant to measure the strength and direction of this relationship?
(A) Correlation
(B) Mean
(C) Mode
(D) Standard deviation

185. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and

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(A) make the research process more complicated.
(B) gather personal information for other uses.
(C) identify participants who are likely to give desirable answers.
(D) ensure participants understand the research and voluntarily agree to be part of it.

248. A researcher studying the legal arguments in landmark Supreme Court cases related to capital punishment is conducting:
(A) Doctrinal research
(B) Experimental research
(C) A quantitative survey
(D) Field observation

249. Which of the following data sources would be used to understand the "dark figure of crime"?
(A) Official police arrest records
(B) Prison population statistics
(C) Victimization surveys
(D) Court conviction records

250. The main steps of criminological research, from problem formulation to reporting, provide a framework for:
(A) conducting a systematic and credible investigation.
(B) ensuring a particular outcome is achieved.
(C) avoiding the need for data.
(D) discouraging new research.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Criminological research is crucial for understanding the multifaceted nature of crime, criminal behavior, and the functioning of the criminal justice system. Its importance lies in its ability to inform evidence-based policy, develop effective crime prevention strategies, and refine theoretical frameworks. Research provides a systematic way to move beyond anecdotal evidence and common-sense assumptions, offering empirical data to test hypotheses about the causes of crime and the efficacy of interventions. The field employs a diverse range of research types to address different questions. Descriptive research aims to systematically describe a population, situation, or phenomenon accurately. Analytical research goes a step further, attempting to explain why something is happening by examining relationships between variables. Experimental research involves manipulating variables to determine cause-and-effect relationships, often considered the gold standard for testing causality. Exploratory research is undertaken when a problem is not clearly defined, helping to develop initial ideas or hypotheses. Finally, doctrinal research focuses on the legal rules, principles, and concepts themselves, analyzing legal texts and judicial precedents to understand the legal framework governing crime and justice. Each type serves a distinct purpose, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of criminological issues.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary function of criminological research?
(A) To replace common-sense assumptions with anecdotal evidence.
(B) To provide empirical data for informing policy and testing theories.
(C) To exclusively focus on the historical development of criminal law.
(D) To prioritize doctrinal analysis over all other research forms.

252. Which type of research is described as being most suitable for determining cause-and-effect relationships?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Doctrinal research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) Exploratory research

253. A study that analyzes judicial precedents to understand the legal principles governing criminal insanity would be classified as:
(A) Analytical research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Doctrinal research
(D) Experimental research

254. Based on the passage, what is the key difference between descriptive and analytical research?
(A) Descriptive research uses quantitative data, while analytical research uses qualitative data.
(B) Descriptive research formulates hypotheses, while analytical research tests them.

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carefully.

The integrity of criminological research hinges on the honesty and ethical conduct of the researchers themselves. Two of the most serious breaches of academic integrity are researcher fraud and plagiarism. Researcher fraud involves the deliberate fabrication, falsification, or manipulation of data or results. Fabrication is the act of making up data, while falsification involves altering or omitting data to produce a desired outcome. Such actions fundamentally corrupt the scientific record, mislead other researchers and policymakers who may build upon the fraudulent work, and erode public trust in science. It is a grave form of misconduct that undermines the entire enterprise of knowledge creation. Plagiarism, another form of intellectual dishonesty, is the act of presenting someone else's work, ideas, or words as one's own without proper attribution. This includes copying text verbatim, paraphrasing without citation, or using another's unique concepts without giving credit. In criminological research, where building on existing literature is essential, plagiarism not only constitutes theft of intellectual property but also misrepresents the researcher's own contribution to the field. Both fraud and plagiarism are serious ethical violations with severe consequences, including retraction of publications, loss of funding, and termination of academic careers.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, what is the definition of "fabrication" in the context of researcher fraud?
(A) Altering or omitting existing data.
(B) Paraphrasing someone else's work without citation.
(C) The act of making up data or results.
(D) Using another's unique concepts without giving credit.

292. Plagiarism is described as a form of intellectual dishonesty that involves:
(A) presenting another person's work or ideas as one's own without attribution.
(B) deliberately manipulating data to achieve a desired result.
(C) making up data to support a hypothesis.
(D) protecting the confidentiality of research participants.

293. Which of the following is a potential consequence of researcher fraud mentioned in the passage?
(A) It helps to build public trust in science.
(B) It validates the work of other researchers in the field.
(C) It simplifies the process of knowledge creation.
(D) It leads to the erosion of public trust and misleads policymakers.

294. The passage distinguishes between fabrication and falsification. Falsification is specifically defined as:
(A) making up data that never existed.
(B) altering or omitting existing data to change the outcome.
(C) copying text verbatim from another source.
(D) failing to obtain informed consent from participants.

295. Why is plagiarism considered a particularly serious issue in a field like criminology?
(A) Because it is difficult to detect with modern software.
(B) Because it is only a problem in quantitative research.
(C) Because the field relies on building upon existing literature honestly.
(D) Because it is a legal crime punishable by imprisonment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The empirical foundation of much of criminological research rests upon the availability and analysis of crime and criminal justice data. This data comes from various sources, each with its own strengths and limitations. Official data, such as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) or data from police, courts, and correctional agencies, provides information on crimes reported to authorities and the processing of individuals through the system. However, it is well-known that this data is affected by reporting practices and does not capture the "dark figure" of crime—offenses that are never reported to the police. Victimization surveys, such as the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), attempt to address this gap by surveying households to ask

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Experimental research in criminology is designed to establish causality with the highest degree of certainty. It involves the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable to observe its effect on a dependent variable, while controlling for extraneous factors. The classic experimental design includes a control group and an experimental group, with random assignment of subjects to each, to test the efficacy of an intervention, such as a new rehabilitation program or policing strategy. While powerful, true experimental designs can be challenging to implement in real-world criminal justice settings due to ethical and practical constraints. On the other end of the research spectrum is exploratory research, which is conducted when a researcher has little to no prior knowledge about a specific issue or phenomenon. Its purpose is not to provide conclusive answers but to explore a topic, gain initial insights, and generate hypotheses for more structured future research. An exploratory study might involve in-depth interviews with a small group of individuals involved in a new type of cybercrime to understand its dynamics, motivations, and impact. This approach is flexible and open-ended, serving as a crucial first step in charting new areas of criminological inquiry and paving the way for subsequent descriptive, analytical, or experimental studies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the defining characteristic of experimental research mentioned in the passage?
(A) The use of in-depth interviews with a small group of people.
(B) The exploration of topics with little prior knowledge.
(C) The generation of hypotheses for future, more structured research.
(D) The deliberate manipulation of a variable to observe its effect.

262. A primary goal of exploratory research is to:
(A) establish causality with a high degree of certainty.
(B) gain initial insights and generate hypotheses on a new topic.
(C) provide conclusive and definitive answers to a research question.
(D) test the efficacy of a specific criminal justice intervention.

263. According to the passage, why can true experimental designs be difficult to implement in criminal justice?
(A) They are not flexible or open-ended enough for social issues.
(B) They are less powerful than exploratory research designs.
(C) They face significant ethical and practical constraints.
(D) They do not allow for the control of extraneous factors.

264. A criminologist conducting in-depth interviews to understand the motivations behind a new form of organized crime is engaging in which type of research?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Doctrinal research
(C) Confirmatory research
(D) Exploratory research

265. The passage implies that the relationship between exploratory and other forms of research is often:
(A) sequential, with exploratory research paving the way for other studies.
(B) antagonistic, as they use opposing methods.
(C) nonexistent, as they address completely different topics.
(D) competitive, as they vie for the same research funding.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Doctrinal research, often referred to as 'black-letter' legal research, occupies a unique space within criminological inquiry by focusing primarily on the law itself. Unlike empirical methods that study social phenomena, doctrinal research analyzes legal rules, principles, and concepts as they are found in primary legal sources such as constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions. The core activity involves a systematic exposition, ordering, and analysis of the content of the law. A criminologist employing a doctrinal approach might examine the legal definition of

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The systematic investigation of crime and the justice system to establish factual conclusions.
Criminological research is the scientific and methodical examination of criminal behavior and the legal system. It utilizes structured methodologies to gather empirical data, allowing researchers to draw objective conclusions rather than relying on intuition or anecdotal evidence. By applying rigorous investigative techniques, this field seeks to understand the root causes of crime, evaluate the effectiveness of justice interventions, and contribute to evidence-based policymaking within society.

2. (A) To investigate new or under-researched topics to gain initial understanding and generate ideas.
Exploratory research serves as an initial inquiry into phenomena that are not yet well-defined or understood. This approach is particularly valuable when a researcher encounters a novel issue and seeks to identify key variables or develop preliminary hypotheses for future investigation. Rather than providing definitive answers, it focuses on gaining a foundational understanding, refining research questions, and determining the feasibility of more structured and detailed studies.

3. (C) Descriptive Research
Descriptive research aims to provide an accurate and detailed account of the characteristics of a specific population or phenomenon. By documenting variables such as age, gender, and offense types within a prison setting, researchers can create a statistical profile that illustrates current conditions. This method focuses on answering questions related to what, where, and when, offering a clear snapshot without necessarily explaining the underlying causes.

4. (D) It exclusively focuses on theoretical concepts with no practical application.
Criminological research is essential for bridge building between abstract theories and practical applications in the justice system. It does not exist solely in a theoretical vacuum; instead, it provides empirical evidence that informs crime prevention policies and aids in evaluating agency performance. Understanding the practical utility of research ensures that interventions are effective and grounded in reality, debunking the misconception that scholarly inquiry lacks real-world relevance.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maintaining strict ethical standards and participant confidentiality is fundamental when conducting research involving offenders or victims. These individuals often belong to vulnerable populations who face significant risks if their identities or sensitive information are disclosed. Such disclosures could result in social stigmatization, personal safety concerns, or legal complications. Therefore, protecting subject privacy is not only a moral obligation but a necessary requirement to ensure the integrity.

6. (B) Quantitative research uses numerical data, while Qualitative research uses text and observations.
Quantitative research relies on the collection and analysis of numerical data to identify patterns, averages, and statistical relationships across large groups. In contrast, qualitative research emphasizes the gathering of non-numerical information, such as text, images, or detailed observations, to explore deep meanings and lived experiences. While one focuses on breadth and mathematical precision, the other prioritizes depth and context-rich insights into the complexities of human.

7. (D) Mixed Methods Research
Mixed methods research involves the strategic integration of both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis within a single study. By combining numerical survey results on the fear of crime with rich, narrative insights from in-depth interviews, researchers can achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. This approach allows the strengths of one method to offset the weaknesses of another, providing a multifaceted.

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and members' life histories. While quantitative research answers "how many" and "how much," qualitative research addresses the "why" and "how" from the participants' viewpoint.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary goal of qualitative research as described in the passage?
(A) To establish generalizable findings from a sample to a population.
(B) To measure variables and test hypotheses using statistical analysis.
(C) To achieve a deep, contextual understanding of a specific case or group.
(D) To rely on official crime statistics for objective analysis.

272. A researcher analyzing large datasets of official crime statistics to identify trends over a decade is conducting:
(A) qualitative research
(B) quantitative research
(C) doctrinal research
(D) ethnographic research

273. According to the passage, a key difference between quantitative and qualitative research is their approach to:
(A) funding sources.
(B) ethical considerations.
(C) data collection instruments.
(D) generalizability.

274. Which of the following research methods is most characteristic of the qualitative paradigm?
(A) Engaging in ethnographic fieldwork with a specific community.
(B) Conducting a large-scale survey with closed-ended questions.
(C) Performing a controlled experiment with a treatment group.
(D) Analyzing official government crime reports statistically.

275. The passage suggests that qualitative research is best suited to answer which type of question?
(A) "How many" arrests were made for a specific crime?
(B) "What is the statistical correlation" between two variables?
(C) "Why" do individuals join a particular subculture?
(D) "How much" did the crime rate change last year?

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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Mixed methods research represents a pragmatic and increasingly popular approach in criminology that involves the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data within a single study. This approach is founded on the premise that the integration of both types of data provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of a research problem than either approach could alone. The core idea is to leverage the strengths of quantitative research (e.g., generalizability, statistical power) while simultaneously capturing the contextual depth and richness provided by qualitative research. For instance, a criminologist might conduct a large-scale survey to identify statistical trends in fear of crime (quantitative) and then follow up with in-depth interviews with a subset of respondents to explore the personal experiences and narratives behind their fears (qualitative). The integration can occur at different stages of the research process and can serve various purposes, such as using qualitative findings to help develop a quantitative instrument (exploratory sequential design), or using qualitative data to help explain surprising quantitative results (explanatory sequential design). By deliberately combining these methods, researchers can corroborate findings, generate more complete explanations, and address a broader range of questions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the fundamental premise of mixed methods research?
(A) That integrating quantitative and qualitative data provides a more complete understanding.
(B) That qualitative research is superior to quantitative research.
(C) That quantitative research is more objective than qualitative research.
(D) That research should exclusively focus on either quantitative or qualitative data.

(C) Descriptive research is for ill-defined problems, while analytical research is for well-defined ones.
(D) Descriptive research describes phenomena, while analytical research seeks to explain them.

255. If a researcher is investigating a new, poorly understood form of online fraud to generate initial ideas, which research type would be most appropriate?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Doctrinal research

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Descriptive research in criminology forms the foundational layer of empirical inquiry, focusing on the "what, where, and when" of criminal phenomena. Its primary objective is to provide a detailed and accurate profile of events, persons, or situations. For instance, a descriptive study might outline the demographic characteristics of offenders in a specific region, detail the temporal patterns of burglaries, or report the prevalence of certain types of crime based on victimization surveys. This type of research does not seek to explain relationships or test causal hypotheses but is indispensable for establishing a baseline understanding and identifying trends over time. In contrast, analytical research builds upon descriptive findings to address the "why" and "how" questions. It aims to explore and test relationships between different variables. An analytical study might investigate the correlation between unemployment rates and property crime, or examine whether the presence of community policing initiatives is associated with lower crime rates. While it often uses data that might have been gathered for descriptive purposes, its core purpose is explanatory, seeking to uncover underlying patterns and potential causal links that can inform theoretical development and policy interventions. It moves beyond mere description to the realm of interpretation and explanation of criminal justice phenomena.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following research questions is most characteristic of descriptive research?
(A) Why do lower-income neighborhoods have higher crime rates?
(B) What are the demographic characteristics of individuals arrested for robbery in the last year?
(C) Does a new rehabilitation program reduce recidivism?
(D) How do individuals experience incarceration?

257. The passage suggests that analytical research primarily aims to:
(A) provide a detailed and accurate profile of events.
(B) establish a baseline understanding for future studies.
(C) describe the "what, where, and when" of criminal events.
(D) address questions of "why" and "how" by testing relationships.

258. According to the text, a study investigating the association between community policing and crime rates would be an example of:
(A) analytical research
(B) descriptive research
(C) doctrinal research
(D) historical research

259. What is the relationship between descriptive and analytical research as described in the passage?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and cannot be used together.
(B) Descriptive research is more complex and advanced than analytical research.
(C) Analytical research often builds upon the findings of descriptive research.
(D) Both types of research are primarily focused on testing causal hypotheses.

260. The main purpose of descriptive research, as stated in the passage, is to:
(A) provide a detailed and accurate profile of a phenomenon.
(B) explain the causal mechanisms behind crime.
(C) test the effectiveness of policy interventions.
(D) interpret the legal principles of criminal law.

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a population.
(B) Formulation of the research problem.
(C) Development of the research design.
(D) Processing and analysis of data.

285. The passage indicates that the analysis of qualitative data typically involves:
(A) thematic analysis or content analysis.
(B) statistical applications and regression models.
(C) defining the population and sampling strategy.
(D) reviewing existing literature to find gaps.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ethical conduct is paramount in criminal justice research, given the sensitive nature of the topics and the vulnerability of the populations often studied, such as offenders, victims, and criminal justice practitioners. A core ethical principle is the obligation to protect research participants from harm, which includes physical, psychological, emotional, and social harm. Researchers must secure informed consent, meaning participants must be fully aware of the research purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits before voluntarily agreeing to participate. Deception should be avoided unless absolutely necessary and justified by the study's scientific value. A cornerstone of ethical practice in this field is ensuring confidentiality. This means that the researcher, while knowing the identity of the participants, must guarantee that their identities and any information that could be linked to them will not be disclosed in any reports or publications. Anonymity, a stricter standard, means that even the researcher does not know the identity of the participants. Maintaining confidentiality is crucial for building trust with participants, especially when dealing with illegal activities or sensitive personal experiences, and it is essential for the integrity and validity of the research itself. Breaches of confidentiality can have severe legal and personal consequences for participants.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, why is ethical conduct particularly important in criminal justice research?
(A) Because the research is always funded by government agencies.
(B) Because criminal justice data is always publicly available.
(C) Because it is the only field that requires informed consent.
(D) Because the topics are sensitive and populations can be vulnerable.

287. What is the key difference between confidentiality and anonymity as described in the text?
(A) Confidentiality is for quantitative studies, while anonymity is for qualitative studies.
(B) Anonymity is a less strict standard of privacy protection than confidentiality.
(C) In confidentiality the researcher knows the participant's identity, whereas in anonymity they do not.
(D) Confidentiality applies to participants, while anonymity applies to researchers.

288. The principle of informed consent requires that participants:
(A) have a university-level education to understand the research.
(B) voluntarily agree to participate after being fully informed about the study.
(C) are paid for their participation in the study.
(D) are deceived about the true purpose of the research to ensure objectivity.

289. The passage states that maintaining confidentiality is crucial for:
(A) justifying the use of deception in research.
(B) ensuring the research findings become public knowledge quickly.
(C) allowing the researcher to share participant identities with law enforcement.
(D) building trust with participants and ensuring research integrity.

290. What types of harm must researchers protect participants from, according to the source?
(A) Physical, psychological, emotional, and social harm.
(B) Only physical harm.
(C) Only psychological and emotional harm.
(D) Only financial and legal harm.

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'consent' in sexual assault laws across different jurisdictions, trace the evolution of a particular criminal defence through case law, or analyze the internal consistency of a new piece of anti-terrorism legislation. The aim is to understand the legal framework as a coherent system, identify ambiguities or contradictions, and propose clarifications or reforms based on logical and legal reasoning. This "research in law" is distinct from "research about law" which might use sociological or psychological methods. While it does not involve data collection in the traditional sense, its rigorous analysis of legal texts is fundamental for understanding the formal structure that defines, prohibits, and punishes criminal conduct, thereby providing an essential foundation for other forms of criminological research.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What are the primary sources for data in doctrinal research?
(A) Surveys and interviews with offenders.
(B) Constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions.
(C) Social phenomena and behavioral patterns.
(D) Crime statistics and victimization reports.

267. The passage distinguishes between "research in law" and "research about law." "Research in law" is best described as:
(A) an empirical study of the social impact of laws.
(B) a doctrinal analysis of legal rules and principles.
(C) a psychological investigation of judicial decision-making.
(D) a sociological study of legal institutions.

268. Which of the following research projects is a clear example of a doctrinal approach?
(A) Tracing the evolution of a criminal defence through case law.
(B) Surveying police officers about their interpretation of a new law.
(C) Analyzing the statistical impact of a new law on crime rates.
(D) Observing courtroom interactions to study legal culture.

269. According to the text, a major aim of doctrinal research is to:
(A) measure the social consequences of legal rules.
(B) understand the psychological motivations of criminals.
(C) identify ambiguities and contradictions within the law.
(D) collect empirical data on unreported crime.

270. How does the passage characterize the contribution of doctrinal research to the broader field of criminology?
(A) As an outdated method replaced by empirical approaches.
(B) As a minor approach with limited application.
(C) As a method identical to sociological or psychological research.
(D) As a fundamental foundation for other types of criminological research.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Criminological research is broadly categorized into two major paradigms: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative research is concerned with numerical data and statistical analysis. It aims to measure variables, test hypotheses, identify correlations, and establish generalizable findings from a sample to a larger population. This approach relies on structured instruments like surveys, official crime statistics, and controlled experiments to collect data that can be quantified. The emphasis is on objectivity, reliability, and the ability to make broad claims about patterns and trends in crime and criminal justice. For example, a quantitative study might analyze large datasets to determine the statistical relationship between mandatory sentencing laws and incarceration rates. Conversely, qualitative research focuses on understanding the social world through non-numerical data, such as interviews, observations, and textual analysis. It seeks to explore phenomena in-depth, capturing the richness of human experience, perspectives, and meanings. The goal is not generalizability but a deep, contextual understanding of a specific case or group. A qualitative study might involve ethnographic fieldwork with a street gang to understand its culture, social structure,

about their experiences with crime, regardless of whether it was reported. Self-report surveys, which ask individuals about their own offending behavior, provide another perspective, particularly on less serious or "victimless" crimes. To make sense of this vast amount of crime and criminal justice data, researchers rely heavily on statistical applications. Descriptive statistics (e.g., means, medians, frequencies) are used to summarize and describe patterns in the data. Inferential statistics (e.g., t-tests, regression analysis) are employed to test hypotheses and make generalizations from a sample to a larger population.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the "dark figure" of crime as described in the passage?
(A) Crimes that are committed by organized crime syndicates.
(B) Information on the processing of individuals through the justice system.
(C) Data that is exclusively captured by self-report surveys.
(D) Crimes that are never reported to the police.

297. According to the text, what is a primary purpose of victimization surveys?
(A) To measure the "dark figure" of crime by asking about experiences with crime.
(B) To collect data on individuals' own offending behavior.
(C) To gather information on crimes reported to the police.
(D) To provide official data from courts and correctional agencies.

298. Self-report surveys are noted as being particularly useful for providing perspective on:
(A) only the most serious violent crimes.
(B) less serious or "victimless" crimes.
(C) crimes that have been reported to the police.
(D) the functioning of correctional agencies.

299. Which type of statistical application is used to summarize and describe patterns in data, such as calculating means and frequencies?
(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Predictive statistics
(D) Experimental statistics

300. The passage states that inferential statistics are used by researchers primarily to:
(A) test hypotheses and make generalizations to a population.
(B) simply describe and summarize raw data.
(C) capture the "dark figure" of crime through surveys.
(D) provide a record of crimes officially reported to authorities.

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277. A researcher first conducts interviews to understand a phenomenon and then uses these findings to create a survey. According to the passage, this is an example of:
(A) an explanatory sequential design.
(B) a purely quantitative design.
(C) a purely qualitative design.
(D) an exploratory sequential design.

278. The passage suggests that a key strength of quantitative research leveraged in a mixed methods design is its:
(A) ability to capture rich contextual depth.
(B) potential for generalizability and statistical power.
(C) focus on personal experiences and narratives.
(D) flexibility in developing research instruments.

279. According to the text, what is a primary benefit of deliberately combining quantitative and qualitative methods?
(A) To reduce the cost and time required for research.
(B) To simplify the data analysis process significantly.
(C) To corroborate findings and generate more complete explanations.
(D) To eliminate the need for ethical oversight in studies.

280. In an explanatory sequential design, as described in the passage, qualitative data is used to:
(A) develop the initial quantitative instrument.
(B) establish the generalizability of the findings.
(C) replace the need for statistical analysis.
(D) help explain surprising quantitative results.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of conducting criminological research is a systematic and sequential undertaking, typically involving several main steps. It begins with the identification and formulation of a research problem, which requires a thorough review of existing literature to identify gaps in knowledge and to refine the research questions or hypotheses. This initial phase is critical for establishing the study's relevance and direction. Following this, the researcher must develop a detailed research design, which serves as the blueprint for the entire study. This involves selecting the most appropriate research type, defining the population and sampling strategy, and choosing the methods for data collection. The next step is the actual collection of data, using instruments such as questionnaires, interview guides, or observation protocols. Once the data is gathered, it must be processed and analyzed. For quantitative data, this involves statistical applications, while qualitative data requires thematic analysis or content analysis. The interpretation of these findings is a crucial subsequent step, where the researcher makes sense of the results in the context of the initial research questions and existing theory. Finally, the research process culminates in the reporting of findings, where the methodology, results, and conclusions are communicated clearly and transparently.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is the very first step in the criminological research process?
(A) Identifying and formulating a research problem.
(B) Collecting the data.
(C) Developing the research design.
(D) Analyzing the data using statistical applications.

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282. What is the role of the literature review in the initial phase of research?
(A) To provide a final report of the findings.
(B) To help identify gaps in knowledge and refine research questions.
(C) To serve as the primary method for data collection.
(D) To replace the need for original data analysis.

283. The passage describes the research design as the:
(A) final report communicated to the public.
(B) blueprint for the entire study.
(C) process of interpreting the findings.
(D) instrument used for data collection.

284. Which step immediately follows the collection of data in the research process?
(A) test hypotheses and make generalizations to

8. (A) Prosecuting a suspect based on preliminary findings
The criminological research process is a systematic sequence of academic and scientific steps designed to generate knowledge. Typical stages include formulating a research question, reviewing existing literature, and analyzing data to draw conclusions. Prosecuting a suspect is a legal and tactical function of the criminal justice system rather than a component of the research inquiry. Scientific research focuses on objective discovery and explanation rather than legal.

9. (C) Researcher Fraud
Researcher fraud represents a severe breach of scientific integrity and professional ethics. It involves intentional acts such as fabricating data or falsifying results to support a specific hypothesis or desired outcome. This misconduct undermines the credibility of the entire research community and can lead to the implementation of flawed policies based on inaccurate findings. Maintaining honesty in data reporting is essential for the advancement of.

10. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different research methodologies serve distinct purposes within the field of criminology. Experimental designs are utilized to establish causal relationships through controlled testing. Descriptive research provides a snapshot of population characteristics, while exploratory research investigates novel topics with little prior study. Finally, doctrinal research focuses on the systematic analysis of legal principles and statutes. Correctly matching these types ensures that the chosen methodology aligns with the.

11. (D) It is based on the analysis of legal texts, statutes, and judicial precedents.
Doctrinal research is a non-empirical methodology that focuses on the critical analysis of legal rules, statutes, and judicial precedents. Often described as library-based research, it seeks to synthesize and interpret the law as it exists on paper. Unlike empirical methods that collect data from human subjects or field observations, this approach relies on internal logic and legal reasoning to clarify complex regulations and principles.

12. (B) It uses existing facts or information to make a critical evaluation of a topic.
Analytical research involves the critical evaluation of existing information and data to explain why or how certain phenomena occur. Unlike descriptive research, which merely documents the current state of affairs, the analytical approach seeks to establish relationships between variables and test hypotheses. By interpreting previously gathered facts through a critical lens, researchers can gain deeper insights into the underlying causes and complex mechanisms.

13. (C) Experimental Research
Experimental research is the most rigorous method for establishing cause-and-effect relationships between an intervention and its outcome. By manipulating an independent variable, such as a new rehabilitation program, and comparing results against a control group, researchers can determine if the program directly causes changes in recidivism. This approach emphasizes internal validity and the control of extraneous factors to ensure that observed effects are.

14. (D) identifies the participant but pledges not to disclose their identity publicly.
Confidentiality is a critical ethical safeguard where the researcher knows the identity of the participants but promises to protect that information from public disclosure. This differs from anonymity, where the researcher never collects identifying data in the first place. By ensuring that private details remain secure and are not linked to individuals in published reports, researchers encourage honest participation while protecting subjects from potential social or.

15. (A) I, II, and IV only
Quantitative research follows a deductive approach, starting with a theory and testing specific hypotheses using numerical data. Common methods for data collection include structured surveys and controlled experiments, which allow for the measurement of variables across large samples. The findings are typically presented through statistical summaries, such as averages and percentages. Unlike qualitative methods, it aims for objective measurement rather than subjective interpretation of.

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ideas, or unique phrasing from another person's work without providing proper credit. Even self-plagiarism, where a researcher reuses their own prior work without acknowledgment, is considered a form of misconduct. Understanding that all borrowed intellectual property.

34. (A) Exploratory Research
Exploratory research is the most appropriate starting point for investigating complex social phenomena that lack established data or theories. By focusing on pathways into drug trafficking among youth, a researcher can gain initial insights into the social and environmental factors at play. This preliminary work helps to define the problem more clearly and can lead to the development of specific.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Quantitative research often utilizes large and representative samples to ensure that the findings can be generalized to the broader population. By including a wide variety of subjects that mirror the characteristics of the whole group, researchers can use statistical methods to infer that their results are not just due to chance. This relationship between sample size and generalizability is a.

36. (D) A qualitative analysis of online forums and communications.
To understand the specific norms, language, and cultural dynamics of a hidden online subculture, a qualitative approach is necessary. Analyzing communications and interactions within online forums allows researchers to gain a deep understanding of the participants' world from their own perspective. This method provides context-rich data that a standardized survey or a strictly legal analysis would likely miss, capturing.

37. (C) As the implementation of the strategy increases, crime rates tend to decrease.
In statistics, a strong negative correlation indicates that as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable tends to decrease. In the context of policing and crime rates, this finding suggests that the implementation of a new strategy is associated with a downward trend in criminal activity. It is important to remember that correlation identifies a relationship.

38. (B) Research that interprets existing data to explain 'why' or 'how'.
Analytical research goes beyond simply describing a situation by using existing data to explain the underlying reasons and mechanisms behind it. This approach involves the critical testing of hypotheses and the examination of relationships between different variables to answer questions of 'why' or 'how'. By providing an interpretive framework for previously collected information, analytical studies contribute to a more profound.

39. (D) Operationalization
Operationalization is the process of translating abstract concepts into concrete, measurable variables that can be used in a research study. For example, if a researcher wants to study "poverty," they must decide exactly how it will be measured, such as by annual household income. This step is crucial for ensuring that the data collection is consistent and that the.

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40. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each step in the research process involves specific activities designed to build a rigorous study. A literature review identifies existing knowledge, while formulating a hypothesis creates a testable prediction. Data collection is the actual gathering of information through surveys or interviews, and data analysis uses statistical techniques to interpret the results. Following this logical sequence ensures that the research is systematic.

41. (C) Crimes that are not reported to or discovered by the police.
The term "dark figure of crime" refers to the significant volume of criminal activity that never appears in official police statistics because it goes unreported or undiscovered. This gap between the actual amount of crime and the amount recorded by authorities is a major challenge for researchers. To better understand this phenomenon, criminologists often use victimization and self-report surveys to.

42. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Doctrinal research is characterized by its focus on the logical and systematic analysis of legal

potential issues before the study begins, thereby upholding the rigorous standards of the.

25. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Ethical research requires a clear understanding of several key concepts that protect participants and maintain integrity. Informed consent ensures subjects voluntarily participate after understanding the study's parameters. Confidentiality involves protecting a known participant's identity, while anonymity means the researcher cannot link data to any specific individual. Finally, plagiarism represents the unethical act of using another person's work without credit. These principles collectively form the.

26. (A) Doctrinal Research
Doctrinal research is primarily conducted within the confines of a library or archive, focusing on the rigorous analysis of legal texts and judicial decisions. It aims to provide a systematic exposition of legal rules and the principles that underpin them. Unlike empirical studies that require interaction with human subjects in the field, this method uses established legal doctrines as its primary source.

27. (D) Experimental research
Experimental research is defined by the use of controlled settings to test the impact of a specific intervention on a target outcome. By comparing an experimental group that receives increased police patrols with a control group that does not, the researcher can observe potential causal effects on robbery rates. This structured design allows for the isolation of variables and provides strong.

28. (B) combine the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gain a more comprehensive understanding.
The primary goal of mixed methods research is to provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of a problem by integrating both quantitative and qualitative approaches. This strategy allows researchers to combine the statistical power and generalizability of numerical data with the depth and contextual detail of narrative information. By using multiple methods, the researcher can validate findings through triangulation, ensuring.

29. (C) It is an early step to understand existing research, identify gaps, and refine the research question.
A literature review is a critical early step in the research process that involves examining what is already known about a specific topic. By reviewing previous studies, a researcher can identify gaps in the current knowledge, avoid unnecessary duplication, and refine their own research questions. This foundational work ensures that the new study is grounded in existing scholarship and.

30. (C) I, III, and IV only
Unethical behavior in research includes deceptive practices such as fabricating transcripts, falsifying statistical results, and cherry-picking data to support a preferred hypothesis. These actions violate the fundamental principles of honesty and transparency that are required for scientific progress. In contrast, obtaining informed consent is a necessary ethical requirement that protects the rights of participants. Misrepresenting findings or manipulating data.

31. (A) Crime and Criminal Justice Data
Official crime statistics collected by police departments serve as a vital source of empirical data for understanding the criminal justice landscape. These records provide a formal count of reported offenses and arrests, which researchers use to track crime trends and evaluate policy effectiveness. While they do not include unreported incidents, they remain a foundational component of the data analyzed within.

32. (B) Inferential statistics
Inferential statistics are mathematical techniques used to draw conclusions or make predictions about a large population based on data collected from a smaller sample. This approach allows researchers to determine if the patterns observed in their study are statistically significant and likely to exist in the broader world. It is a key tool for moving beyond simple description toward making generalized.

33. (B) It only applies to copying entire paragraphs, not single sentences or ideas.
Plagiarism is a broad term that covers more than just the copying of large blocks of text. It also includes taking single sentences, specific

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51. (C) III, II, V, I, IV
The research process follows a logical sequence that begins with identifying a problem and reviewing existing literature. Once the foundation is set, a research design is formulated to guide the study. This is followed by the actual collection of data and subsequent analysis to interpret the findings. The final step is writing and disseminating the report to share the knowledge.

52. (D) capture the "dark figure of crime" by asking people about their experiences.
Victimization surveys are essential tools for measuring the actual extent of crime by asking individuals about their personal experiences as victims. Because many crimes are never reported to the police, official statistics often underestimate the true level of criminal activity. By capturing this "dark figure of crime," these surveys provide a more accurate picture of community safety and help.

53. (C) Sharing participants' personal data with the public to promote transparency.
Good ethical practice in research centers on protecting participants and ensuring their involvement is voluntary. While transparency is important in the reporting of general findings, sharing the sensitive personal data of individual participants with the public is a direct violation of confidentiality. Ethical guidelines require that such information be kept secure to prevent subjects from facing social stigma, legal trouble.

54. (B) Descriptive statistics
Descriptive statistics are used to organize and summarize the basic features of a dataset through simple measures such as averages, medians, and percentages. For example, calculating the mean age of a prison population provides a clear snapshot of that specific group without attempting to make broader predictions. This type of analysis helps researchers and policymakers understand the current state of.

55. (A) I, II, and IV only
Criminological research is vital for debunking common stereotypes, providing an empirical basis for legal reform, and advancing the development of criminological theories. While the findings may sometimes be used by police in tactical operations, the primary goal of academic research is much broader than just supporting daily enforcement. Understanding the diverse functions of research ensures that it is applied correctly.

56. (A) Doctrinal Research
A study that examines the constitutionality of a law by analyzing its specific language and related judicial precedents is a classic example of doctrinal research. This methodology focuses on the internal logic and systematic exposition of the law using textual sources rather than gathering data from human subjects or field observations. By interpreting how legal principles apply to a new statute.

57. (C) Longitudinal study
A longitudinal study involves observing and collecting data from the same group of individuals at multiple points in time, often spanning several years or even decades. This approach is particularly valuable for understanding how behaviors and attitudes change as people age and experience different life events. Unlike cross-sectional studies that provide a single snapshot, longitudinal research allows for the analysis.

58. (A) It can lead to the implementation of ineffective or harmful policies based on false data.
Researcher fraud is considered a grave breach of scientific integrity because it can have dangerous real-world consequences. When policies or programs are developed based on fabricated or falsified data, they are likely to be ineffective or even harmful to society. Beyond the damage to an individual's career, such misconduct erodes public trust in science and hinders the progress of knowledge.

59. (D) A mixed methods study using both survey data and qualitative interviews.
To understand why a program succeeds in one area but fails in another, a researcher needs both numerical data to measure outcomes and qualitative insights to understand local context. A mixed methods approach allows for the analysis of crime rates alongside in-depth interviews with residents and officers. This combination provides a complete picture of the social dynamics and implementation challenges.

60. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

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principles, statutes, and case law. It is essentially a non-empirical method because it does not rely on gathering data from human subjects or observing real-world behaviors. Instead, it involves an internal examination of legal documents to clarify and interpret the law. Therefore, describing it as.

43. (D) A researcher assumes streetlights prevent crime based solely on a correlation.
A common mistake in research is assuming that because two variables are correlated, one must have caused the other. For instance, finding that areas with more streetlights have less crime does not prove that the lights themselves prevent the offenses; other factors like neighborhood wealth could be the actual cause. This type of cause-effect fallacy can lead to the development of.

44. (B) provide evidence-based support for criminal justice policies and practices.
One of the most significant roles of criminological research is to provide an empirical foundation for the development and reform of criminal justice policies. Evidence-based practices ensure that laws, policing strategies, and rehabilitation programs are grounded in scientific findings rather than intuition or public opinion alone. By utilizing sound research, policymakers can create more effective and efficient systems that truly.

45. (A) I, IV, and V only
Ethical research in criminal justice requires protecting subjects from harm and obtaining informed consent before any data collection begins. Researchers must also recognize that certain groups, such as prisoners, are particularly vulnerable and require additional protections to prevent coercion. It is important to understand that confidentiality and anonymity are distinct concepts, and in some rare cases, limited deception might.

46. (D) Qualitative Research
Qualitative research utilizes methods like ethnography, case studies, and in-depth interviews to gain a deep and nuanced understanding of human behavior and social phenomena. These approaches allow researchers to explore complex issues in their natural context, focusing on the meanings and experiences of the participants. Unlike quantitative methods that prioritize numerical data, qualitative research provides the rich, descriptive information necessary.

47. (A) Writing and disseminating the research report
The final stage of any criminological research project is the writing and dissemination of the research report. This step is essential for sharing the study's findings with the wider academic community, policymakers, and the public. By publishing results in journals or presenting them at conferences, researchers contribute to the collective body of knowledge and allow others to evaluate and build.

48. (B) Fabrication
Fabrication is a severe form of researcher fraud that involves the intentional creation of fake data or results. When a researcher invents interview transcripts for sessions that were never actually conducted, they are misleading the scientific community and undermining the credibility of their own work. This dishonest practice can lead to incorrect conclusions and the implementation of potentially harmful policies.

49. (B) Exploratory: What are the emerging patterns and social dynamics within online hate groups?
Choosing the correct research type is essential for effectively answering a specific question. Exploratory research is perfectly suited for investigating new and rapidly changing topics, such as emerging patterns in online hate groups, where little prior information exists. In contrast, descriptive questions focus on statistics, experimental questions look for causes, and doctrinal questions analyze legal texts. Matching the methodology to the.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mixed methods research is gaining popularity because it allows for a more complete understanding of complex criminological issues by combining the advantages of both quantitative and qualitative data. While numerical data can show broad patterns, narrative data can explain the reasons behind them. By integrating these different perspectives, researchers can offset the inherent weaknesses of any single method and produce more.

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predictors and make more accurate forecasts about.

69. (C) Qualitative Research
Qualitative research often involves immersive methods like ethnography, where the researcher spends an extended period within a specific community or group. This approach allows for the observation of behaviors and social interactions in their natural setting, providing a deep understanding of the group's culture and internal dynamics. This level of rich, contextual detail cannot be captured through standardized quantitative.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Doctrinal research is fundamentally non-empirical because it does not involve the collection of new primary data through real-world observation or experimentation. Instead, it relies on the systematic analysis and interpretation of existing legal texts, such as statutes, judicial decisions, and legal treatises. By focusing on internal logic and legal reasoning, this method seeks to explain and synthesize the law as.

71. (D) A sequential mixed methods design
A sequential mixed methods design involves conducting two distinct phases of research, where the results of the first phase inform the second. In this example, the initial quantitative survey provides broad data that is then used to purposively select participants for more in-depth qualitative interviews. This combination allows the researcher to first identify general trends and then explore the underlying.

72. (A) It leads to a study that is not feasible to conduct.
A research question that is too broad makes it extremely difficult to design a feasible study. Such questions often lack focus, leading to data collection that is either too shallow or overwhelming in volume. By narrowing the scope to a specific and manageable issue, a researcher can ensure that they have the time, resources, and access necessary to produce a.

73. (C) Falsification
Falsification is a form of researcher fraud that involves the intentional manipulation of research materials, equipment, or processes, or the changing of results to mislead others. Unlike fabrication, which is the total invention of data, falsification starts with real findings but distorts them to better support a specific hypothesis. This dishonest practice severely damages the integrity of the scientific record and.

74. (A) Doctrinal and historical
To understand how juvenile justice laws have evolved over time, a researcher must utilize both doctrinal and historical methods. This involves analyzing the text of past and present statutes and examining the social and political contexts in which they were created. By tracing the development of legal principles and judicial interpretations through the archives, the researcher can provide a comprehensive.

75. (B) I, II, and III only
Qualitative research is characterized by its use of non-numerical data such as words and images, and the fact that the researcher acts as a key instrument in the data collection process. It often relies on small, non-representative samples to provide deep insights rather than broad generalizability. Its primary aim is typically to generate understanding and explore meaning rather than.

76. (B) Social stigma or legal trouble if their private identity is revealed.
The primary purpose of maintaining confidentiality is to protect research participants from the negative consequences that could arise if their private information were revealed. In the context of criminal justice, this is especially critical because participants may be sharing sensitive or self-incriminating details. Protecting their identity prevents them from facing social ostracization, employment difficulties, or potential legal repercussions based on.

77. (C) What is the demographic profile of individuals arrested for cybercrime in the last year?
Descriptive research focuses on answering questions related to 'what' is currently happening in a specific population. A question about the demographic profile of individuals arrested for cybercrime is a perfect example, as it seeks to document facts such as age, gender, and location. This provides a clear statistical snapshot without

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Researchers utilize various data sources to gain different perspectives on crime and justice. Official police records capture reported offenses, while self-report surveys reveal crimes committed by individuals that might not have been caught. Victimization surveys provide data on personal experiences with crime, and court archives offer details on judicial decisions and sentencing. Correctly identifying these sources is crucial for selecting the appropriate.

61. (C) To identify a causal relationship between an intervention and an outcome.
The primary aim of an experimental design is to establish a clear causal relationship between an independent variable, such as a treatment or policy change, and a dependent variable, such as crime rates. By using control groups and carefully manipulating the intervention, researchers can rule out other explanations for the observed results. This high level of internal validity makes experiments.

62. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Qualitative data analysis is distinct from quantitative methods because it focuses on identifying themes, patterns, and categories within non-numerical information like interview transcripts or field notes. It does not primarily involve statistical tests or numerical summaries. Instead, it seeks to interpret the deep meanings and subjective experiences of the participants. Understanding this distinction is essential for choosing the right analytical.

63. (A) Voluntary participation
The principle of voluntary participation is violated when a researcher uses coercion or undue influence to force someone into a study. Promising an inmate favorable treatment by a parole board in exchange for their cooperation is a clear example of such a violation. Ethical guidelines require that participants provide consent freely and without pressure, recognizing that incarcerated individuals are a.

64. (B) Descriptive Research
Descriptive research is the most appropriate method for providing a statistical snapshot of a specific situation, such as the number of arrests across different states in a given year. It focuses on documenting and presenting the current facts without attempting to explain the underlying causes or test causal hypotheses. This approach provides policymakers and the public with clear and accurate.

65. (A) I, II, and III only
Official police statistics have several known limitations, including the exclusion of unreported crimes and variations in reporting practices between different jurisdictions. Additionally, these records can be heavily influenced by changes in the law or shifts in enforcement priorities. However, they do provide some information about offender characteristics and are generally considered more reliable than anecdotal media reports when examining broad.

66. (A) Descriptive research answers 'what', while analytical research attempts to answer 'why' or 'how'.
Descriptive research is concerned with providing an accurate account of 'what' is happening by documenting the characteristics and frequency of a phenomenon. In contrast, analytical research moves beyond mere description to explore 'why' or 'how' events occur. It involves testing hypotheses and examining the relationships between different variables to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying causal mechanisms within.

67. (C) An acceptable academic practice
Using a small portion of a previously published work in your own research is a standard and acceptable academic practice, provided that the source is properly cited. This allows researchers to build upon existing knowledge and provide context for their own findings while giving credit to the original authors. Ethical research depends on this transparent sharing of ideas and the.

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68. (D) model the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
Regression analysis is a powerful statistical tool used in criminology to model and understand the relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. For example, a researcher might use it to see how poverty and education levels together influence local crime rates. By quantifying these connections, regression helps researchers identify significant

state that an observed effect was caused by the experimental treatment. By utilizing control groups and random assignment, researchers can minimize the influence of outside factors that might otherwise explain the results. This focus on causality makes experiments the preferred method.

87. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Criminological research is critically important for policymaking because evidence-based strategies are generally more effective and efficient than those based solely on intuition or public opinion alone. While political factors certainly play a role, sound scientific research provides a rational foundation for laws and justice system reforms. Therefore, claiming that research is unimportant is incorrect, as it serves as a vital tool.

88. (A) Assuming that because two variables are correlated, one must have caused the other.
A classic cause-effect fallacy occurs when a researcher assumes that because two variables are mathematically correlated, one must be the direct cause of the other. For example, finding that higher rates of television viewing are associated with higher crime does not mean that television itself causes the behavior; other factors could be influencing both variables simultaneously. Careful analysis is required to avoid.

89. (C) Doctrinal research
When a researcher studies and analyzes Supreme Court judgments on bail, they are examining legal rules, principles, and precedents from authoritative texts and case law. This method focuses on interpreting existing law rather than collecting field data. Such library-based analysis of statutes and judicial decisions is known as doctrinal research, commonly used in legal scholarship and law studies.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Plagiarism is a grave ethical violation because it misrepresents the origin of ideas and constitutes the theft of intellectual property. By presenting another person's work as one's own, a researcher undermines the integrity of scholarly communication and denies credit to the original creator. Maintaining honesty in attribution is essential for the credibility of the entire academic community and the advancement.

91. (D) answering questions of 'what', 'where', and 'when'.
Descriptive research is primarily concerned with providing an accurate and detailed account of the current state of a phenomenon. Its main focus is on answering fundamental questions of 'what' is happening, 'where' it is occurring, and 'when' it takes place. While it does not attempt to explain the underlying causes or test causal theories, it provides the essential factual.

92. (B) Reporting findings that contradict the initial hypothesis.
Reporting findings that contradict the initial hypothesis is a hallmark of honest and ethical scientific research. It is through the objective reporting of all results, even unexpected ones, that knowledge truly advances. In contrast, researcher fraud involves deceptive practices such as inventing data, manipulating equipment, or intentionally omitting contradictory results to mislead others. Maintaining integrity means being truthful about what the.

93. (C) Qualitative content analysis
Qualitative content analysis is a research method used to systematically interpret the meaning and themes within various forms of communication, such as television shows, news articles, or movies. In this case, studying how crime dramas portray the justice system allows researchers to understand the messages and stereotypes being presented to the public. This approach provides a deep understanding of media.

94. (D) It provides a multi-faceted understanding of a research problem.
The most significant advantage of using a mixed methods approach is that it provides a more multi-faceted and comprehensive understanding of a research problem. By integrating both numerical and narrative data, researchers can capture both the broad patterns and the deep, contextual meanings of a social issue. This holistic perspective is often more powerful than what can be achieved by.

95. (A) II, IV, III, I

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attempting to explain the underlying motivations or test a causal.

78. (D) A writer copies and pastes a paragraph from a website into their paper without quotation marks or a citation.
Plagiarism occurs when a writer uses someone else's original words or ideas without giving proper credit. Copying and pasting a paragraph directly from a website into a paper without using quotation marks or providing a citation is a clear example of this misconduct. Ethical researchers must ensure that all borrowed content is clearly attributed to its original source to maintain academic.

79. (A) a systematic and iterative process for producing reliable knowledge.
The main steps in criminological research are best understood as a systematic and iterative process for producing reliable and valid knowledge. While there is a logical sequence from identifying a problem to reporting findings, researchers often need to revisit previous stages as new information comes to light. This flexibility allows for the refinement of questions and methods, ensuring that the final.

80. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Statistical methods provide essential tools for analyzing quantitative data in criminology. The mean is used to calculate averages, such as prior offenses, while correlation measures the strength of relationships between two variables. Regression analysis allows researchers to model how several factors together influence a specific outcome. Finally, standard deviation measures the spread of data points. Mastery of these concepts is.

81. (B) respondents may forget, conceal, or exaggerate their criminal involvement.
Self-report surveys rely on individuals to be honest about their own criminal behaviors, which introduces several potential biases. Participants may forget past events, intentionally conceal their involvement due to fear of consequences, or even exaggerate their actions to appear a certain way. These human errors can affect the accuracy and reliability of the data, making it important for researchers to.

82. (A) Experimental Research - Legal philosophies, abstract concepts
Experimental research is an empirical method that relies on the observation and measurement of concrete variables within a controlled setting, not abstract legal philosophies. Such philosophical inquiries are more typically found in doctrinal or theoretical research. In contrast, quantitative research correctly pairs with numerical data, and qualitative research focuses on narrative forms like interview transcripts and field notes. Ensuring the data.

83. (C) To review and approve research proposals to ensure they protect the rights and welfare of human subjects.
The primary role of an Institutional Review Board is to provide independent oversight of research projects involving human subjects. By reviewing research proposals before they begin, these committees ensure that the rights, safety, and welfare of participants are protected. They check for issues related to informed consent, confidentiality, and potential harm, providing an essential ethical safeguard that maintains the.

84. (D) A quantitative survey.
A quantitative survey is the most efficient and effective method for gathering data from a large population to examine the relationship between specific variables. By using standardized questions, researchers can collect numerical data on education levels and attitudes toward capital punishment, allowing for statistical analysis to identify significant patterns. This approach provides the breadth and generalizability needed to understand the.

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85. (B) II, III, and IV only
In the research process, the specific question being asked should guide the choice of methodology, and a testable hypothesis provides a clear prediction to be examined. Furthermore, the dissemination of findings is a vital final step for contributing to the existing body of knowledge. It is incorrect to suggest that a literature review should wait until the end or that.

86. (B) Experimental Research
Experimental research is uniquely designed to prioritize internal validity, which is the degree to which a researcher can confidently

16. (B) To summarize data, test hypotheses, and identify patterns and relationships.
Statistics play a vital role in criminological research by providing the mathematical tools necessary to organize and interpret quantitative data. They allow researchers to summarize large datasets, test the validity of hypotheses, and identify significant patterns or relationships between variables. By applying statistical methods, researchers can move beyond simple observation to determine the reliability of their findings and the extent to.

17. (B) Identifying and formulating a research problem
The foundation of any successful criminological study begins with the identification and formulation of a clear research problem. This initial stage involves narrowing down a broad area of interest into a specific, answerable question that guides the entire investigation. Without a well-defined problem, the subsequent steps, such as designing the methodology and collecting data, lack direction and purpose. This critical starting.

18. (A) Official crime statistics reported by the police.
Official crime statistics reported by law enforcement agencies constitute a primary source of data within the criminal justice system. These records provide empirical information regarding the frequency, location, and nature of crimes known to the police. Such data is essential for tracking crime trends over time and evaluating the impact of policing strategies. While other datasets like census or financial records.

19. (C) Plagiarism
Plagiarism is a serious ethical violation that occurs when a researcher presents another person's ideas, words, or original work as their own without providing proper acknowledgment. This act undermines the principles of academic honesty and intellectual integrity. To avoid plagiarism, researchers must use appropriate citation styles and clearly attribute sources for all borrowed content. Failure to do so can lead to.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Exploratory research is frequently utilized at the beginning of a line of inquiry when a specific problem is not yet clearly defined. Its primary purpose is to help the researcher gain a better understanding of the issues involved before investing resources in a more structured and rigid study. By identifying key concepts and potential challenges early on, this approach provides a necessary.

21. (C) Qualitative Research
Qualitative research is the most suitable approach for exploring the deep social dynamics, cultural norms, and lived experiences of a specific group like a street gang. Methods such as ethnography and in-depth interviews allow the researcher to gain an insider's perspective and understand the subjective meanings behind participants' actions. This focus on context and narrative detail provides insights that numerical.

22. (B) Analytical research
Analytical research focuses on interpreting existing data to discover relationships and explain the reasons behind social phenomena. In this scenario, the researcher is using 30 years of government records to examine the correlation between economic factors and crime trends. This goes beyond simple description by attempting to analyze how specific variables influence one another over time, providing a critical evaluation of a long-term.

23. (D) the researcher cannot link a participant's data with their identity.
Anonymity is achieved when the researcher is completely unable to link a participant's data or responses back to their individual identity. This provides the highest level of privacy protection, as no identifying information is ever collected or stored. In contrast, confidentiality involves the researcher knowing who the participant is but promising to keep that identity secret. Anonymity is particularly important in sensitive.

24. (A) Submitting a research proposal for ethical review
Submitting a research proposal for ethical review is a standard and necessary procedure to ensure participant safety and study integrity. This process is the opposite of researcher fraud, which involves deceptive practices such as the fabrication of data, falsification of results, or plagiarism. Ethical oversight is designed to catch

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The journey of a crime through the justice system typically begins with the individual's self-reported involvement or a victimization experience. If the crime is reported, it enters the system through a police arrest, which generates official arrest data. If the case proceeds to trial and result in a conviction, it is then recorded in court archives. This chronological flow from.

96. (B) Case study
A case study is an in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, or event within its real-life context. This method is particularly useful when researchers want to understand complex social phenomena where the boundaries between the issue and its environment are not clearly defined. By collecting detailed information from multiple sources, case studies provide a holistic view that large-scale surveys or.

97. (B) The use of mathematical and statistical methods to organize, analyze, and interpret quantitative data.
Statistical application refers to the use of mathematical techniques and theories to organize, analyze, and interpret quantitative data within a research project. These methods provide a systematic way for researchers to identify patterns, test the significance of their findings, and draw reliable conclusions from numerical information. Without the proper application of statistics, large datasets remain a collection of numbers without.

98. (A) Doctrinal Research - Conducting interviews with offenders.
Doctrinal research is defined by the analysis of legal texts and judicial precedents, not by conducting empirical interviews with offenders. Such field-based activities are characteristic of qualitative or quantitative research methods. On the other hand, exploratory research correctly focuses on formulating future hypotheses, descriptive research reports frequencies, and experimental research aims to establish causation. Ensuring that the methodology aligns with the.

99. (C) Anonymity
Anonymity is a powerful ethical safeguard where the researcher ensures that it is impossible to link any specific data point back to the individual participant who provided it. This level of protection goes beyond confidentiality, as even the researcher does not know who provided which answers. Using anonymized surveys encourages participants to be completely honest, especially when discussing sensitive or potentially.

100. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different research terms correspond to specific practical examples in the field of criminology. Intentionally fabricating data is a clear case of researcher fraud, while combining surveys with focus groups exemplifies a mixed methods approach. Investigating a new and unknown online community is the essence of exploratory research, and calculating the mean age of arrestees is a common use of descriptive.

101. (C) It provides a rational basis for justice system reform.
Criminological research is essential because it provides a rational and objective basis for reforming the criminal justice system. By using scientific evidence to evaluate current laws and practices, policymakers can identify what works and what does not. This leads to the development of more effective crime prevention strategies and a fairer legal system, moving beyond reliance on personal biases or.

102. (B) A hypothesis is a testable proposition derived from theory that guides data collection and analysis.
A hypothesis acts as a testable bridge between theoretical concepts and empirical data collection. It is a specific proposition, derived from an existing theory, that guides the researcher in determining what information to gather and how to analyze it. By providing a clear focus for the study, a well-formulated hypothesis ensures that the research process is purposeful and capable of producing.

103. (D) Control group
In an experimental research design, the control group consists of participants who do not receive the specific intervention or treatment being studied. This group is otherwise similar to the experimental group, which does receive the program. By comparing the outcomes between these two groups, researchers can determine if

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participant's private information is a breach of confidentiality. Maintaining high ethical.

176. (B) organize and make sense of the collected data to answer the research question.
The primary purpose of data analysis is to organize, process, and interpret the information gathered during a study to answer the research question. This step involves using statistical or qualitative techniques to identify significant patterns, relationships, or themes within the data. By making sense of the raw information, researchers can draw reliable conclusions and determine the validity of their.

177. (B) reflect only crimes known to the police, not all crimes committed.
A major weakness of official crime statistics is that they only capture offenses that have been reported to or discovered by the police. This means that a significant amount of criminal activity, known as the "dark figure of crime," is missing from the record. Relying solely on these statistics can provide an incomplete picture of the actual levels of.

178. (A) Participants are fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, risks, and benefits, and they voluntarily agree to participate.
Informed consent is a fundamental ethical process where participants are fully educated about the study's purpose, methods, potential risks, and expected benefits before they agree to take part. This ensures that their participation is completely voluntary and based on a clear understanding of what is involved. By obtaining informed consent, researchers respect the autonomy and rights of their human.

179. (C) Deductive reasoning
Deductive reasoning is a logical process that starts with an existing theory, develops a specific and testable hypothesis, and then collects empirical data to determine if the hypothesis is supported. This "top-down" approach is a hallmark of quantitative research and is used to systematically test and refine scientific knowledge. By starting with a general principle, researchers can make predictable.

180. (D) III, II, I
The logical progression of scientific inquiry often begins with exploratory research to gain initial insights into a new topic. Once the basic issues are understood, descriptive research is used to provide a detailed and accurate account of the phenomenon. Finally, experimental research is conducted to test specific causal hypotheses and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. This sequence ensures that.

181. (C) Doctrinal and historical analysis.
To understand how a specific piece of legislation like the Juvenile Justice Act has evolved since its inception, a researcher must use doctrinal and historical analysis. This involves examining the changes in the text of the law over time and analyzing the judicial decisions and social factors that influenced those changes. By tracing this development, the researcher can provide a.

182. (B) it allows for triangulation, where findings from one method can be corroborated with findings from another.
A major benefit of using a mixed methods approach is the ability to achieve triangulation, where findings from different methodological perspectives are used to corroborate and strengthen the overall conclusions. By seeing if the results from a quantitative survey align with the insights from qualitative interviews, researchers can have greater confidence in their findings. This cross-validation helps to produce a.

183. (D) keeps the identity of participants and their responses secret from the public.
The principle of confidentiality requires that a researcher keeps the identity of their participants and the specific responses they provided secret from the public. While the researcher may know who the subjects are, they must ensure that no private information is revealed in any published reports or presentations. This protection is essential for maintaining trust and protecting participants from potential.

184. (A) Correlation
Correlation is the most relevant statistical concept for measuring the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables, such as the phase of the moon and crime rates. It determines if changes in one variable are associated with changes in the other. While a strong correlation

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The idea that the research process is a strictly linear and rigid sequence is false. In practice, research is often dynamic and iterative, meaning that findings in later stages may require a researcher to go back and refine their original questions or adjust their methodology. While the standard steps provide a helpful framework, the actual process often involves a constant.

113. (B) Undue inducement and voluntary consent
Offering excessive rewards, such as better food or special privileges, to inmates in exchange for their participation in a study creates an ethical problem of undue inducement. In a prison environment, such incentives can compromise an individual's ability to provide truly voluntary consent, as they may feel pressured to participate to improve their living conditions. Ethical guidelines require that.

114. (A) Inferential statistics
Statistical tests like chi-square, t-tests, and ANOVA are all examples of inferential statistics. These methods are used to determine if the differences or relationships observed in a sample are statistically significant and likely to exist in the larger population. By applying these tests, researchers can move beyond simple descriptive summaries to make reliable inferences about the nature of the data.

115. (B) I, III, and IV only
Criminological research is a multi-disciplinary field that uses descriptive, exploratory, and experimental methods to study crime and justice. One of its most important practical applications is evaluating the effectiveness of crime prevention and rehabilitation programs. It is incorrect to claim that its purpose is to create criminals or that it lacks practical importance, as it provides the essential evidence needed for.

116. (D) Doctrinal Research
A study that focuses on reviewing past judicial decisions to synthesize the legal principles governing a specific issue, like self-defense, is a classic example of doctrinal research. This method involves the systematic analysis of legal texts and judicial reasoning to clarify the current state of the law. It is a non-empirical approach that relies on internal logic and legal consistency rather than.

117. (C) Gaining familiarity with a phenomenon or acquiring new insights to form a more precise problem.
Exploratory research is driven by the need to gain familiarity with a phenomenon that is not yet well-understood. Its primary goal is to acquire new insights and generate ideas that can help formulate more precise research problems or hypotheses for future, more structured investigations. This open-ended approach is especially valuable when exploring novel social issues or groups where very little empirical.

118. (B) Generalization
Generalization is the process of inferring that the findings observed in a specific research sample are also true for the larger population from which the sample was drawn. For this to be scientifically valid, the sample must be representative of the whole group. Generalization is a key goal of quantitative research, allowing criminologists to make broad statements about crime trends or.

119. (B) protect research subjects from unnecessary harm or risk.
The most fundamental ethical imperative in criminal justice research is the obligation to protect human subjects from any unnecessary harm or risk. This includes both physical danger and the potential for psychological distress, social stigma, or legal repercussions. Researchers must carefully balance the pursuit of knowledge with the welfare of their participants, ensuring that the benefits of the study.

120. (A) I, II, and III only
Statistical applications are essential for describing patterns in crime data, testing hypotheses about the causes of behavior, and evaluating the impact of interventions. While they provide a powerful tool for quantitative analysis, they are not intended to replace the need for qualitative understanding. Instead, the two approaches often work together to provide a more complete and nuanced picture of complex criminological phenomena.

121. (C) Conduct a thorough literature review.
Before beginning data collection or manipulation, the most appropriate first step for any researcher is to conduct a thorough literature review. This process involves identifying and analyzing

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any observed changes were actually caused by the intervention rather than other outside factors.

104. (A) Secondary data analysis
Secondary data analysis involves the use of information that was originally collected by someone else for a different purpose, such as police records, court documents, or government statistics. This approach allows researchers to examine large datasets and historical trends without the time and expense of conducting new primary data collection. It is a vital tool in criminology for studying broad patterns.

105. (A) I, III, and IV only
Ethical research in criminal justice must be overseen by an Institutional Review Board and requires that all participants be fully informed before giving their consent. Furthermore, researchers must take additional precautions when studying vulnerable populations like juveniles or prisoners who may be more susceptible to coercion. Transparency in reporting findings is important, but this does not mean the private identities of.

106. (A) context, meaning, and lived experience.
Qualitative research is primarily focused on exploring the deep meanings, subjective experiences, and cultural contexts of human behavior. Rather than seeking statistical generalizability or establishing cause-and-effect in a lab, this approach values the rich detail of participants' own narratives. By understanding phenomena from the perspective of those involved, qualitative studies provide unique insights into the complexities of social life and the.

107. (D) What is the relationship between levels of police funding and crime clearance rates in metropolitan cities?
Analytical research is best suited for questions that examine the relationships between different variables and attempt to explain the reasons for specific outcomes. Investigating the connection between levels of police funding and crime clearance rates requires analyzing existing data to test a potential correlation or causal link. This approach moves beyond simple description toward a more critical evaluation of how.

108. (B) Public opinion polls on general political performance
Primary sources of crime and criminal justice data include official records from agencies like the National Crime Records Bureau, victimization surveys, and self-report studies. These datasets are specifically designed to measure aspects of crime and the legal system. In contrast, general public opinion polls about political performance are not focused on criminal activity and therefore do not serve as.

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109. (C) Falsification
Altering the dates on collected surveys to fit a specific timeline is a form of researcher fraud known as falsification. This dishonest act involves manipulating the research record to present a false picture of when or how the study was conducted. Falsification undermines the credibility of the research findings and violates the fundamental ethical obligation of a scientist to be truthful.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Experimental research is often considered the gold standard for establishing causality because of its rigorous design. By utilizing control groups and carefully manipulating an independent variable, researchers can rule out many alternative explanations for a specific outcome. This high level of control provides strong evidence that the intervention itself caused the observed effect, making it an invaluable tool for evaluating the impact.

111. (A) It provides deep, rich, and detailed information about a phenomenon.
The primary advantage of qualitative research is its ability to provide deep, rich, and contextually detailed information about complex social phenomena. By focusing on participants' own words and experiences, researchers can uncover the subtle meanings and social dynamics that numerical data might overlook. This depth of understanding is essential for exploring new topics or gaining an insider's perspective on criminal behavior.

112. (B) False, research is often an iterative process where steps may be revisited.

keeps it secret, anonymity means the identity can never be linked to the responses. Research involving prisoners always requires special ethical considerations due to their vulnerability. Furthermore, informed consent is a process that can be withdrawn at.

131. (B) After the literature review and problem definition, but before data collection.
In the standard research process, a hypothesis is typically formulated after the researcher has defined the problem and completed a thorough literature review. This allows the prediction to be grounded in existing knowledge and theory. Once the hypothesis is set, it provides a clear focus for the subsequent stages of data collection and analysis. Placing this step before gathering data ensures.

132. (D) Its use of independent variable manipulation and control groups.
Experimental research is uniquely characterized by the systematic manipulation of an independent variable and the use of control groups to isolate causal effects. This structured design allows researchers to determine if a specific intervention directly causes a change in a target outcome. Unlike exploratory or descriptive methods, experiments focus on establishing internal validity and ruling out alternative explanations for the observed results.

133. (C) The number of arrests for burglary in a year.
Quantitative data consists of numerical information that can be measured and analyzed statistically. The total number of arrests for burglary in a given year is a perfect example of this type of data, as it provides a precise mathematical count. In contrast, interview transcripts, diary entries, and field notes are all qualitative data, as they focus on words and narrative.

134. (D) To create sensationalist news headlines and increase public fear.
The true value of criminological research lies in its ability to build reliable knowledge, evaluate program effectiveness, and inform fair policies. Using research to create sensationalist headlines or intentionally increase public fear is an unethical misuse of scientific inquiry. Ethical research aims to provide objective facts and promote a deeper understanding of social issues rather than catering to media interests or.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-report surveys are a valuable addition to official police data because they can uncover crimes that were never reported to the authorities. By asking individuals directly about their involvement in criminal activity, these surveys provide insights into the true extent of offending and the characteristics of those who commit crimes. This information helps to measure the "dark figure of crime" and.

136. (A) developing a plan or strategy for conducting the research to answer the research question.
Creating a research design is the critical step of developing a comprehensive plan or strategy for conducting a study. This blueprint outlines exactly how the researcher will gather and analyze data to answer their specific research question. A well-constructed design ensures that the study is feasible, ethical, and capable of producing valid results. It serves as the framework that guides every.

137. (C) It involves a critical, systematic exposition of the law and its underlying principles.
Doctrinal research is defined by its critical and systematic examination of the law and the principles that underpin it. This method relies on the exegesis of legal texts, such as statutes and judicial decisions, rather than empirical fieldwork or statistical analysis. By providing a logical synthesis of legal rules, doctrinal studies help to clarify complex areas of the law and.

138. (A) Researcher fraud
Selectively reporting only the results that support a researcher's hypothesis while ignoring contradictory findings is a form of scientific misconduct known as researcher fraud. This dishonest practice misrepresents the truth and can lead to the implementation of ineffective or even harmful policies. Maintaining integrity in research requires the objective reporting of all data, regardless of whether it aligns with the.

139. (D) Mixed Methods Research
Utilizing both quantitative survey data and qualitative interviews within the same study is

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what is already known about the topic through previous studies and scholarly publications. By understanding the current state of knowledge, a researcher can avoid repeating past mistakes and ensure that their new project.

122. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Mixed methods research involves the intentional and planned integration of both quantitative and qualitative data within a single study. It is not limited to just using two different types of numerical data. By combining these different methodological approaches, researchers can gain a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of a complex problem, allowing the strengths of one method to complement the findings of.

123. (D) Plagiarism
Committing plagiarism involves more than just copying text directly; it also includes failing to cite the source for a paraphrased idea. Even if a researcher puts another person's concepts into their own words, they must still provide proper credit to the original author. Maintaining honesty in attribution is a fundamental requirement of ethical scholarship and ensures that intellectual property is.

124. (B) Range
In statistics, the range is a simple measure of dispersion that identifies the difference between the highest and lowest values in a specific dataset. For example, if the youngest inmate in a study is 18 and the oldest is 70, the range is 52. While it does not provide information about the average, it gives a basic sense of the spread of.

125. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each research methodology has a distinct focus that determines how it explores criminological issues. Qualitative research emphasizes deep understanding and narrative themes, while quantitative research centers on numerical data and statistics. Mixed methods approaches strategically integrate both forms of information. Finally, doctrinal research focuses on the rigorous analysis of legal texts and judicial precedents. Choosing the right methodology is essential.

126. (D) Ethnographic (Qualitative) Research
Ethnographic research is a qualitative method that involves the researcher immersing themselves in a specific group or environment for an extended period. By living with and observing police officers in their daily work, a criminologist can gain an in-depth understanding of the workplace culture and the informal norms that shape their behavior. This approach provides a rich and detailed perspective.

127. (A) memory recall errors and reluctance to report certain crimes.
Victimization surveys face several challenges that can affect the accuracy of their results. Participants may struggle with memory recall errors, especially for events that happened long ago, or they may be reluctant to report sensitive crimes like domestic violence to a survey taker. These human factors mean that while these surveys capture more crime than official records, they still may.

128. (B) the result is unlikely to have occurred by random chance.
In the context of research, a finding is considered "statistically significant" when it is highly unlikely to have occurred solely by random chance. This indicates that there is a genuine pattern or relationship in the data that warrants further attention. While statistical significance does not prove a theory is entirely correct, it provides confidence that the results are reliable and represent a.

129. (B) test a hypothesis by examining the relationship between variables using existing information.
The primary goal of analytical research is to test hypotheses and explain social phenomena by critically evaluating existing facts and information. Rather than simply describing a situation or exploring a brand new area, this approach uses established data to investigate the underlying relationships between different variables. By providing an explanatory framework, analytical studies help researchers understand the reasons why specific patterns.

130. (C) I, II, and V only
Protecting participant privacy through confidentiality and anonymity is a cornerstone of ethical research. While confidentiality means the researcher knows who provided the data but

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Doctrinal research is an analysis of the law as it is written, making its primary data sources legal texts such as statutes, judicial decisions, and legal treatises. This method involves the critical interpretation and synthesis of these documents to understand legal principles and their application. Unlike empirical studies, it does not involve gathering information from human subjects through.

149. (C) forms of academic and scientific misconduct that undermine the integrity of research.
Researcher fraud and plagiarism are both serious forms of academic and scientific misconduct that severely undermine the integrity of the research process. These unethical acts involve intentional deception, whether by inventing data or stealing the intellectual work of others. Such behaviors damage the credibility of the entire scholarly community and can lead to the dissemination of false information, which.

150. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different research activities require specific methodological approaches to be effective. Analyzing court judgments is the core of doctrinal research, while conducting large-scale public surveys is a standard quantitative method. Interviewing gang members to explore their culture is a qualitative activity, and testing a rehabilitation program with a control group is the definition of an experimental study. Correctly matching these.

151. (D) Strategically combining qualitative and quantitative methods in one study.
The essence of a mixed-methods approach is the strategic and planned integration of both qualitative and quantitative research techniques within a single study. By combining numerical data with narrative information, researchers can gain a more comprehensive and multi-faceted understanding of a problem. This synergy allows the statistical power of one method to complement the deep, contextual insights provided by the.

152. (A) To report on the frequency and distribution of burglaries in a city.
Descriptive research is most appropriately used to document the frequency and distribution of a specific phenomenon, such as burglaries within a city. This approach provides an accurate and detailed snapshot of the current situation without attempting to explain the underlying causes or test causal theories. By providing a clear factual foundation, descriptive studies help policymakers and researchers understand the.

153. (C) An example of proper citation
Using a direct quote from a published source and including a full citation with the author's name, year, and page number is the definition of a proper and ethical academic practice. This ensures that the original creator receives credit for their work while allowing the researcher to build upon existing knowledge. Maintaining such standards is essential for avoiding plagiarism.

154. (A) To encourage honest responses by protecting participants from legal risk and social harm.
Ensuring confidentiality is critical in studies involving illegal behaviors like drug use because it protects participants from potential legal risks and social harm. When subjects feel secure that their identity and responses will not be revealed to authorities or the public, they are much more likely to provide honest and accurate information. This ethical safeguard is essential for gathering.

155. (A) I, II, and IV only
The research process begins with identifying a clear problem and situating it within the existing knowledge through a literature review. Ethics must be a central consideration at every stage, from design to reporting. It is incorrect to suggest that data analysis precedes collection or that writing the report is not a formal step, as the final report is.

156. (B) Independent variable
In an experimental study, the independent variable is the specific factor that the researcher intentionally manipulates to observe its effect on another variable. For example, if a study tests a new teaching method, the method itself is the independent variable. By controlling this factor, researchers can determine if it is the direct cause of any changes observed in the.

157. (C) Secondary data
Official crime data collected and published by government agencies is a primary example of secondary data. This information was originally

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a classic example of mixed methods research. This approach allows the researcher to capture broad statistical patterns regarding the fear of crime while also gaining a deep understanding of the personal perceptions and experiences that influence those numbers. By integrating these different data types, the study achieves a.

140. (B) IV, II, III, I
A logical research project typically begins with the identification of a specific problem or question to be investigated. This is followed by a literature review to see what is already known and the formulation of a hypothesis to guide the study. Once these foundational steps are complete, the researcher proceeds to data collection. Following this sequence ensures that the investigation is.

141. (C) protect participants from potential harm, stigma, or legal consequences.
Maintaining confidentiality is a fundamental ethical requirement designed to protect research participants from the negative consequences of their involvement. By keeping identities and personal responses secret, researchers ensure that individuals are not subjected to social stigma, professional difficulties, or legal risks. This protection is especially important in criminological research, where sensitive or self-incriminating information is often shared. Upholding these standards encourages honest participation and maintains.

142. (D) Cross-sectional
A cross-sectional study is a research design that captures data from a specific population at a single point in time. It is often used to measure the prevalence of behaviors or to identify associations between different variables, such as poverty and crime rates, within that snapshot. While it provides a clear picture of current conditions, its main limitation is the.

143. (A) They represent a logical sequence from a question to an answer.
The "main steps" in the research process represent a logical and systematic sequence that guides a researcher from an initial question to a well-supported answer. This framework ensures that the investigation is rigorous, transparent, and capable of producing reliable knowledge. While the process can be iterative, following these established stages helps to minimize bias and ensure that the.

144. (B) provide a systematic way to analyze and interpret numerical information.
The primary purpose of statistical applications in research is to provide a systematic and objective framework for analyzing and interpreting numerical information. These mathematical tools allow researchers to move beyond simple observation to identify significant patterns, test hypotheses, and determine the reliability of their findings. By using statistics, criminologists can draw more accurate conclusions from their data, ensuring that their.

145. (B) I, III, and IV only
Ethical research practices are essential for maintaining the integrity of scientific inquiry. It is never acceptable to paraphrase an author's ideas without proper citation, nor is it valid to invent data to prove a hypothesis. Furthermore, the research process must follow a logical sequence, meaning it cannot start with the final conclusion. In contrast, always aiming to minimize harm to.

146. (A) the area of inquiry is new, and the researcher needs to understand the basic issues.
Exploratory research is the most valuable approach when a researcher is entering a new field of study and needs to understand the basic issues and variables involved. This method is used when the problem is not yet clearly defined, providing a foundation for future, more structured research. By identifying key concepts and potential challenges early on, exploratory studies help to.

147. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Quantitative research is characterized by the collection of numerical data that can be analyzed using statistical methods to identify significant patterns and relationships. It does not focus on providing data rich in narrative detail or subjective meaning, as those are the hallmarks of qualitative research. Instead, the quantitative approach emphasizes objective measurement and the testing of hypotheses across large.

148. (D) statutes, case law, and other legal texts.

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victims, in-depth qualitative interviews are the most appropriate method. This approach allows participants to share their personal stories and meanings in their own words, providing a level of depth and contextual detail that numerical data or legal analysis cannot capture. Qualitative research is specifically designed to.

167. (D) The population
In research, the term "population" refers to the entire pool of individuals, cases, or objects that the researcher is interested in studying. For example, if a study focuses on juvenile offenders in a specific country, all such offenders constitute the population. Because it is often impossible to study everyone, researchers typically select a smaller sample to represent the.

168. (A) Potential harm to participants
When a research intervention leads directly to a negative outcome for a participant, such as a resort to violence, it represents a serious ethical failure related to the protection from harm. Ethical guidelines mandate that researchers must minimize risks and ensure that the safety and well-being of participants are never compromised for the sake of the study. This includes.

169. (C) Writing a philosophical treatise on the nature of crime.
Statistical applications in criminology involve the use of mathematical methods to analyze and interpret numerical data, such as calculating recidivism rates or using regression to predict crime trends. Summarizing demographics with averages is another common statistical task. In contrast, writing a philosophical treatise is a theoretical and conceptual activity that does not rely on the analysis of empirical numbers.

170. (B) II, III, and IV only
Every source of crime data has its own strengths and weaknesses, making it important for researchers to use multiple methods. Victimization surveys are essential for measuring the "dark figure of crime," while self-report surveys ask individuals directly about their own offending. It is a misconception that official police records capture all crimes or that they are never influenced by.

171. (D) blueprint for conducting the study.
A research design is essentially a blueprint that outlines the entire strategy for conducting a study. It details how the researcher will select participants, collect data, and analyze the results to answer their specific research question. By providing a clear and structured plan, the design ensures that the investigation is logical, feasible, and capable of producing valid and reliable.

172. (B) Doctrinal Research
To understand the core legal principles governing a specific issue like the insanity defense, doctrinal research is the most appropriate method. This approach involves the systematic and critical analysis of statutes, case law, and legal doctrines to clarify the law's current state and underlying logic. Unlike empirical studies, doctrinal work focuses on the internal consistency and interpretation of.

173. (C) pollutes the scientific literature with false information, potentially leading to harmful policies.
The most significant risk of researcher fraud is that it pollutes the scientific literature with false or misleading information. When flawed research is published, it can lead to the development and implementation of policies and practices that are ineffective or even harmful to society. Beyond the immediate damage, fraud erodes public trust in the integrity of the research community.

174. (D) Qualitative Research
Qualitative research is uniquely characterized by its emphasis on providing a voice to participants and understanding social phenomena within their natural settings. By using methods like in-depth interviews and field observations, researchers can capture the complex meanings and lived experiences that numerical data often misses. This approach values the subjective perspective and the importance of context in understanding human.

175. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Ethical violations in research can take several different forms, each damaging the integrity of the work. Making up data for an experiment that never occurred is fabrication, while altering genuine data to support a hypothesis is falsification. Copying another person's work without credit is plagiarism, and publishing a

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gathered for administrative or legal purposes rather than for a specific research study. Researchers utilize these existing datasets to analyze broad crime trends and evaluate policy effectiveness, which is a more efficient approach than conducting new primary data.

158. (D) It aims to produce findings that are statistically generalizable to the entire population.
Qualitative research does not aim to produce findings that are statistically generalizable to an entire population; that is the primary goal of quantitative research. Instead, qualitative methods focus on inductive reasoning to move from specific observations toward a deeper understanding of meanings and contexts. The researcher acts as a key instrument in gathering rich, descriptive data from small, purposive samples.

159. (A) evaluate a hypothesis or explain a phenomenon using existing facts.
The primary aim of analytical research is to use existing facts and information to evaluate a hypothesis or provide an explanation for a specific phenomenon. This approach moves beyond simple description by analyzing the relationships between variables to understand why certain outcomes occur. By critically interpreting previously collected data, analytical studies contribute to a more profound understanding of complex.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Research involving vulnerable populations, such as juveniles or prisoners, requires extra ethical scrutiny because these individuals may have a compromised ability to provide truly voluntary consent. Due to their situation or age, they may be more susceptible to coercion or may not fully understand the risks involved. Ethical guidelines demand that researchers take special precautions to protect the.

161. (B) Descriptive statistics
Calculating the average sentence length for a specific crime is a common application of descriptive statistics. This method is used to summarize and describe the basic features of a dataset, providing a clear mathematical snapshot of the current situation. It does not attempt to make broader predictions or infer conclusions about other groups, focusing instead on documenting the facts of.

162. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The steps in the research process provide a helpful general framework, but they are not a rigid protocol that must be followed in the same order for every study. In reality, research is often a dynamic and iterative process where findings at one stage may lead the researcher to go back and refine their earlier work. Understanding this flexibility allows.

163. (C) To protect the welfare and rights of research participants.
The single most important reason for the existence of ethical guidelines in research is the fundamental obligation to protect the welfare and rights of all participants. These rules ensure that individuals are treated with respect, are fully informed about the study, and are protected from any unnecessary harm or risk. By prioritizing the safety of human subjects, ethical standards.

164. (D) Experimental tests hypotheses, while Exploratory generates them.
A key difference between these two research types lies in their relationship with hypotheses. Experimental research is designed to test specific, pre-defined hypotheses about cause-and-effect relationships within a controlled setting. In contrast, exploratory research is used when a topic is not well-understood, aiming to gain initial insights that can lead to the generation of new hypotheses for future study.

165. (C) I, II, and III only
Criminological research is essential for providing an objective basis for policy-making, evaluating the effectiveness of various interventions, and contributing to the development of theories that explain criminal behavior. While compiling annual crime statistics is one function, it is certainly not the only purpose of the field. Sound scientific research is the foundation for creating a more effective and.

166. (B) In-depth qualitative interviews.
To understand a complex and subjective concept like "justice" from the perspective of crime

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identifies a pattern, it is important to remember that it does not.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The choice between quantitative and qualitative research is fundamentally driven by the nature of the research question being asked. Questions that focus on the prevalence and frequency of behaviors are best addressed using quantitative methods and numerical data. In contrast, questions that seek to explore the deep meanings, experiences, and social contexts of a behavior are better suited to qualitative.

186. (A) Conducting a doctrinal analysis of publicly available court records.
Adhering to ethical principles like informed consent and confidentiality is primarily required when research involves interaction with human subjects. In contrast, conducting a doctrinal analysis of publicly available court records does not involve human participants, as the data consists of published legal texts. While other ethical standards like honesty and proper citation still apply, the specific requirements for protecting the.

187. (D) reusing one's own previously published work in a new publication without proper citation or acknowledgment.
Self-plagiarism occurs when a researcher reuses significant portions of their own previously published work in a new publication without providing proper acknowledgment or citation. Even though the work is original to the author, failing to disclose its previous use is considered a form of scientific misconduct. This practice misleads readers about the originality of the new work and can create.

188. (B) A case study
A case study is an intensive and detailed investigation of a single individual, group, or event. By studying the life history and experiences of one notorious criminal in great depth, a researcher can gain unique insights into the specific pathways and factors that lead to a criminal career. This method provides a level of holistic understanding that is often missing.

189. (C) It has a high degree of control, allowing for strong causal inferences.
The primary strength of experimental research lies in its high degree of control over variables, which allows for the drawing of strong causal inferences. By manipulating the independent variable and using control groups, researchers can confidently state whether a specific intervention was the direct cause of an observed change. This rigorous design makes experiments the preferred method for evaluating the.

190. (A) I, II, and IV only
Criminological research is a systematic process of inquiry that is essential for informing public policy and promoting a deeper understanding of crime. Ethical considerations, such as protecting participants and ensuring honesty, are a central and mandatory component of the field. It is incorrect to claim that research relies solely on common sense, as it utilizes rigorous scientific methodologies to produce.

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191. (A) Descriptive
Descriptive research is specifically designed to provide an accurate account of 'what' is currently happening in a specific situation or population. Its primary goal is to document the characteristics, frequencies, and distributions of a phenomenon without attempting to explain the underlying reasons or causes. By providing a clear factual snapshot, descriptive studies serve as an essential foundation for more.

192. (B) The measurement of variables and statistical analysis.
The defining characteristic of quantitative research is its emphasis on the objective measurement of variables and the use of statistical methods to analyze the resulting numerical data. This approach allows researchers to identify significant patterns, test hypotheses, and generalize their findings to a larger population. Unlike qualitative methods that focus on narrative and meaning, quantitative studies prioritize mathematical precision and.

193. (B) Reporting unexpected findings that challenge existing theories
Reporting unexpected findings that challenge current theories is an essential part of honest scientific inquiry and is not a form of researcher

tool for understanding broad social trends and the.

212. (D) A comprehensive survey of existing academic work on a particular topic.
A literature review is a critical and comprehensive survey of the existing academic research and scholarly publications on a particular topic. It allows a researcher to understand what has already been discovered, identify gaps in the current knowledge, and situate their own study within the wider intellectual field. This foundational work ensures that the new project is grounded in.

213. (C) Internal validity (causal inference)
The primary advantage of experimental research is its high level of internal validity, which is the ability to confidently state that a specific intervention directly caused the observed outcome. By using control groups and manipulating the independent variable within a structured setting, researchers can rule out alternative explanations for the results. This rigorous design makes experiments the most powerful tool.

214. (B) Confidentiality
When a researcher promises that a participant's personal information will be kept secure and not publicly disclosed, they are ensuring the ethical principle of confidentiality. This protection is essential for encouraging honest participation, especially in studies involving sensitive or stigmatized topics. By safeguarding the identities of subjects, researchers fulfill their fundamental obligation to protect the welfare and rights.

215. (D) testing hypotheses and determining the significance of findings.
Statistical applications are essential in quantitative criminology for testing hypotheses and determining the significance of research findings. These mathematical tools allow researchers to objectively analyze numerical data and decide if the patterns they observe are likely to be genuine or just the result of random chance. By applying statistics, criminologists can produce more reliable and valid knowledge about the.

216. (A) Exploratory Research
Exploratory research is being conducted when a researcher examines the feasibility of a larger study or tests out specific research methods through a pilot project. This initial work helps to identify potential challenges and refine the research design before a more significant investment of time and resources is made. By gaining this preliminary understanding, exploratory studies ensure that the main.

217. (C) Official crime data
Data on crime that is officially reported by law enforcement agencies is known as official crime data. This information provides a formal count of the offenses and arrests known to the authorities, serving as a primary source for understanding crime trends and evaluating the impact of policing strategies. While it does not include unreported incidents, it remains a vital component.

218. (A) Fabrication is making up data, while falsification is altering real data.
The fundamental difference between these two forms of researcher fraud lies in the origin of the data. Fabrication is the act of completely inventing data or results for an experiment that was never conducted. Falsification, on the other hand, involves starting with real research findings but intentionally altering or manipulating them to better fit a specific hypothesis. Both practices are severe.

219. (D) Longitudinal
A longitudinal study is a research design that follows and collects data from the same group of individuals over an extended period of time, often years or decades. This approach is particularly valuable for understanding how behaviors and life circumstances change over the life course. Unlike cross-sectional studies that provide a single snapshot, longitudinal research allows for the analysis of.

220. (A) I, III, and V only
The research process is typically a cyclical and systematic journey that begins with a clear question and ends with a report of the findings. The choice of specific research methods is always dependent on the nature of the question being asked. It is incorrect to say that each step is independent or that ethics are only relevant during the data collection.

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than any other age, then 25 is the mode. While it is a simple measure, it provides useful information about the most common characteristic.

203. (D) Formulating a clear research question.
Formulating a clear and focused research question is a foundational component of the main steps in criminological research. This initial stage provides the necessary direction for the entire study, guiding the selection of a literature review, research design, and data collection methods. Without a well-defined question, the research process lacks purpose and is unlikely to produce meaningful or valid.

204. (B) making up data or results.
Data fabrication is a severe form of scientific misconduct that involves the intentional creation of fake data or research results. Instead of reporting what was actually observed, the researcher simply makes up information to support a desired conclusion. This dishonest practice severely damages the integrity of the scientific record and can lead to the development of flawed policies based on.

205. (C) systematically analyze and interpret legal rules and principles.
The primary purpose of doctrinal research is to systematically analyze and interpret legal rules, principles, and statutes. This methodology focuses on the internal logic of the law as it is written in legal texts and judicial decisions. By providing a critical exposition of legal concepts, doctrinal studies help to clarify the law's current state and ensure consistency within the.

206. (D) Mixed methods approach
A research design that utilizes both quantitative survey data and qualitative interview data to investigate a problem is a classic example of a mixed methods approach. By analyzing these different data types and then comparing the results, the researcher can achieve a more comprehensive and multi-faceted understanding of the issue. This strategy allows for the triangulation of findings, increasing the.

207. (A) The total volume of crime that is not recorded in official statistics.
The "dark figure of crime" refers to the significant volume of criminal activity that is never captured in official police statistics because it goes unreported or undiscovered. This gap between the actual level of crime and the amount recorded by authorities is a major challenge for criminologists. To better understand this phenomenon, researchers often use victimization surveys to measure the.

208. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Plagiarism is the unethical act of presenting someone else's original ideas or words as your own without providing proper credit, regardless of where the information came from. This includes sources like blogs, websites, and non-academic publications. Maintaining honesty in attribution is a fundamental requirement of all scholarly work, and failure to cite any source constitutes a serious breach.

209. (B) it is difficult to establish causality or the temporal order of events.
A major limitation of a cross-sectional research design is that it is very difficult to establish causality or the correct temporal order of events. Because the data is collected at only one single point in time, researchers cannot be certain if the independent variable truly caused the observed effect or if other factors were involved. While useful for providing snapshots.

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210. (B) II and III only
Unethical research practices include coercing individuals into participating against their will and falsifying data to support a preferred hypothesis. These actions violate the fundamental principles of respect for persons and scientific honesty. In contrast, obtaining informed consent and protecting the anonymity of participants are both essential ethical requirements that safeguard the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in any.

211. (C) Quantitative research
Quantitative research is defined by its emphasis on the collection and analysis of numerical data to identify patterns, test hypotheses, and generalize findings. This approach uses mathematical and statistical methods to organize information and determine the significance of the results. By prioritizing objective measurement across large samples, quantitative studies provide a powerful

248. (A) Doctrinal research
A researcher who studies the legal arguments and judicial reasoning in landmark Supreme Court cases is conducting doctrinal research. This methodology focuses on the systematic analysis of established legal texts to clarify the law's current state and underlying principles. Unlike empirical studies that interact with human participants, doctrinal work builds knowledge through the critical interpretation of legal documents and.

249. (C) Victimization surveys
Victimization surveys are the primary data source used to measure the "dark figure of crime," which refers to the large amount of criminal activity not recorded in official police statistics. By asking individuals directly about their personal experiences with crime, these surveys uncover offenses that were never reported to the authorities. This provides a more accurate and comprehensive picture of.

250. (A) conducting a systematic and credible investigation.
The main steps of the criminological research process provide a vital framework for conducting a systematic, logical, and credible investigation. By following a clear sequence from problem formulation to final reporting, researchers ensure that their work is rigorous and transparent. This established structure helps to minimize bias and produce findings that are reliable and capable of contributing to the.

251. (B) To provide empirical data for informing policy and testing theories
Criminological research serves a critical function by generating empirical data that moves beyond common-sense assumptions and anecdotal evidence. This systematic approach allows researchers to test hypotheses regarding the causes of criminal behavior and the effectiveness of various interventions. Ultimately, these findings are used to inform evidence-based policies and refine the theoretical frameworks within the field.

252. (A) Experimental research
Experimental research is distinguished by its focus on establishing cause-and-effect relationships with high certainty. It involves the deliberate manipulation of independent variables while controlling for extraneous factors to observe specific outcomes. Because of this rigorous methodology, it is widely considered the gold standard for testing causality when evaluating the effectiveness of criminal justice programs and interventions.

253. (C) Doctrinal research
Doctrinal research focuses specifically on the internal logic and structure of the law itself. This method involves the systematic analysis of primary legal texts, such as judicial precedents, statutes, and constitutions. By examining these sources, researchers aim to understand the legal principles governing specific issues, such as criminal insanity, and clarify the framework that defines criminal conduct.

254. (D) Descriptive research describes phenomena, while analytical research seeks to explain them.
Descriptive research is primarily concerned with providing an accurate profile of a situation or population by detailing what is happening. Analytical research goes further by examining the relationships between variables to explain why a phenomenon occurs. While description establishes a baseline, analysis seeks to uncover the underlying reasons and causal links that explain patterns observed in criminology.

255. (C) Exploratory research
Exploratory research is the most suitable approach when a researcher encounters a problem that is not clearly defined or is relatively new. It aims to gather initial insights and generate preliminary hypotheses rather than providing conclusive answers. This method is particularly useful for investigating emerging phenomena, such as new types of online fraud, to pave the way for future studies.

256. (B) What are the demographic characteristics of individuals arrested for robbery in the last year?
Descriptive research focuses on identifying the specific characteristics of a population or phenomenon, answering questions about what, where, and when. Identifying demographic characteristics of a specific group of offenders provides a detailed profile without attempting to explain the underlying causes. This creates a factual baseline of information that is essential

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221. (D) It is primarily aimed at creating entertainment for the public.
Criminological research is a serious scientific endeavor aimed at informing policy, testing theories, and developing effective interventions within the justice system. Claiming that it is primarily intended for public entertainment is incorrect and devalues the rigorous work of researchers. While crime stories may be popular in the media, the goal of academic research is to produce reliable knowledge and.

222. (D) Mixed methods research
Combining both quantitative and qualitative research approaches within a single study is the definition of mixed methods research. This strategy allows for a more comprehensive understanding of a problem by integrating numerical data with deep, narrative insights. By using multiple methods, researchers can triangulate their findings, leading to more robust and nuanced conclusions that a single approach might miss.

223. (A) To cause no harm and protect their welfare.
The most fundamental ethical obligation of any researcher is to ensure that their work causes no harm and protects the welfare of all participants. This principle requires researchers to carefully assess and minimize risks, obtain informed consent, and maintain confidentiality. By prioritizing the safety and rights of human subjects, ethical guidelines ensure that the pursuit of scientific knowledge is.

224. (B) Doctrinal Research
Doctrinal research involves the systematic and critical analysis of the law as expressed in legal texts, such as statutes and judicial pronouncements. This method focuses on interpreting the meaning and application of legal rules rather than gathering empirical data through surveys or experiments. By providing a logical synthesis of legal principles, doctrinal studies help to clarify and develop the law.

225. (B) Social desirability bias
A key limitation of self-report crime surveys is social desirability bias, which occurs when participants provide answers that they believe will be viewed favorably by others. This can lead individuals to underreport their own criminal involvement or exaggerate their positive behaviors. Researchers must be aware of this human tendency, as it can affect the accuracy and reliability of the data.

226. (A) A specific, testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
In the context of research, a hypothesis is a specific and testable statement that predicts the relationship between two or more variables. It acts as a guide for the entire investigation, helping the researcher determine what data to collect and how to analyze it. A well-formulated hypothesis is grounded in existing theory and provides a clear focus for.

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227. (C) Analytical
Comparing the recidivism rates between two different groups to determine the impact of a vocational program is a classic analytical research question. This approach moves beyond simple description by examining the relationship between variables to explain how a specific intervention influences behavioral outcomes. By analyzing existing data through a critical lens, the researcher can test hypotheses about the effectiveness of.

228. (D) Falsifying data to achieve desired results.
Falsifying data to achieve a desired result is a clear and serious violation of research ethics and scientific integrity. This dishonest practice misrepresents the truth and can lead to the implementation of flawed policies based on inaccurate information. Ethical research requires the honest and objective reporting of all findings, regardless of whether they support the original hypothesis. Maintaining.

229. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Inferential statistics are specifically used to draw conclusions and make generalizations about a larger population based on data collected from a sample. They do not merely summarize the features of a dataset; that is the role of descriptive statistics. By applying inferential tests, researchers can determine the probability that the patterns they observe in their study are representative of the.

230. (A) II, III, IV, I

fraud. In contrast, fraud involves deceptive practices such as fabricating data, falsifying results, or plagiarizing the work of others. Maintaining integrity means being truthful about all results, even those that do not support the researcher's original.

194. (A) They provide the empirical basis for testing theories and understanding crime trends.
Crime and criminal justice data are essential because they provide the empirical foundation necessary for testing theories and understanding long-term crime trends. Without access to reliable information from sources like police records and surveys, criminologists would have no way to objectively evaluate the effectiveness of policies or the causes of behavior. This evidence-based approach is what distinguishes scientific research from.

195. (C) II, III, and V only
Descriptive research aims to provide an accurate account of a situation, while experimental research is the best method for establishing cause-and-effect relationships. Analytical research uses existing information to explain phenomena and test hypotheses. It is incorrect to say exploratory research is ideal for testing established hypotheses or that doctrinal research involves empirical surveys, as these statements misunderstand the core.

196. (D) specifying exactly how the concept will be measured or observed.
Operationalization is the critical process of translating abstract theoretical concepts into concrete, measurable terms that can be used in a research study. For example, if a researcher wants to study "recidivism," they must specify exactly how it will be measured, such as by a new arrest within three years of release. This step ensures that the data collection is.

197. (C) Confidentiality/Anonymity
Including the real names and photographs of participants in a research report without their explicit permission is a direct violation of the principles of confidentiality and anonymity. These ethical standards are designed to protect the privacy of subjects and ensure that their involvement in a study does not lead to social or legal harm. Failing to uphold these protections damages.

198. (B) nature of the data collected and the methods of analysis.
The fundamental difference between qualitative and quantitative research lies in the nature of the data collected and the methods used to analyze it. Quantitative research focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis to find broad patterns, while qualitative research emphasizes narrative information and thematic analysis to explore deep meanings and contexts. Both approaches are valuable and are chosen based on.

199. (D) A spurious correlation.
Finding a mathematical relationship between ice cream sales and crime rates is a classic example of a spurious correlation. While the two variables may move together, it is incorrect to conclude that one causes the other; instead, a third factor like warm weather likely influences both. Careful researchers must distinguish between simple associations and genuine causal links to avoid.

200. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each step in the research process is driven by a fundamental question that guides the researcher's actions. Problem identification asks what the specific issue is, while the research design determines the overall strategy for the study. Data collection focuses on the methods for gathering information, and data analysis looks for the patterns within that data. Following this logical flow.

201. (C) Exploratory
Exploratory research is the most appropriate approach when a researcher is faced with a problem that has not been clearly defined or is entirely new. Its primary goal is to gain foundational insights and familiarity with the issue, which can then be used to develop more specific research questions and hypotheses for future study. This open-ended method is essential.

202. (A) Mode
In statistics, the mode is a measure of central tendency that identifies the specific value that appears most frequently in a given dataset. For example, if more people in a study are 25 years old

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239. (A) Crime and Criminal Justice Data
The number of crimes reported to the police is a primary example of official crime and criminal justice data. This information is collected and maintained by law enforcement agencies, providing a formal count of recorded offenses within a specific jurisdiction. Criminologists utilize these datasets to analyze trends and evaluate the impact of policies, making it a foundational source for.

240. (B) I, II, and III only
It is incorrect to claim that criminological research is always quantitative, as qualitative and mixed methods are also widely used. Furthermore, ethics and confidentiality are never optional; they are mandatory considerations in every study. Finally, research in this field has significant practical applications for policy and practice. In contrast, doctrinal research does focus on legal texts, and the.

241. (B) provide a detailed and accurate account of a population or phenomenon.
Descriptive research seeks to provide a detailed and accurate account of the characteristics and prevalence of a specific population or phenomenon. Its primary goal is to document the facts of a situation without attempting to explain the underlying causes or test causal theories. By providing a clear and reliable snapshot, descriptive studies serve as an essential foundation for more.

242. (A) triangulate findings for a more robust conclusion.
A key advantage of utilizing a mixed-methods design is the ability to triangulate findings from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives. By seeing if the statistical patterns in the numerical data are supported by the deep, narrative insights from interviews, researchers can arrive at more robust and credible conclusions. This cross-validation helps to minimize the biases and weaknesses inherent in.

243. (C) it can lead to policies and practices based on false evidence.
Researcher fraud is a grave ethical violation because it pollutes the scientific record with false information, which can lead to the development of ineffective or even harmful policies. When real-world decisions are made based on fabricated or falsified data, the consequences for society can be severe. Beyond the immediate impact, fraud erodes public trust in the integrity of the research.

244. (D) focus on understanding phenomena in their natural settings.
A defining feature of qualitative research is its focus on understanding human behavior and social phenomena within their natural and context-rich settings. By using methods like field observations and in-depth interviews, researchers can capture the complex meanings and lived experiences that are often missed by numerical data. This approach values the subjective perspective and the importance of context in.

245. (C) Using a t-test to compare the average sentences given by two different judges.
Using a t-test to compare the average sentences given by two different judges is a clear example of a statistical application in criminology. This method uses mathematical principles to determine if the differences observed between groups are statistically significant. By applying these tests, researchers can objectively analyze numerical data and draw reliable conclusions about the nature of the criminal.

246. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Criminological research is critically important for the real world because it provides the essential evidence needed for creating effective crime prevention strategies and reforming the justice system. The idea that research is only for academics is incorrect, as scientific findings are used daily by policymakers, law enforcement, and legal professionals. Sound research is the foundation for a more.

247. (D) ensure participants understand the research and voluntarily agree to be part of it.
The primary purpose of obtaining informed consent is to ensure that all participants have a clear understanding of the study's parameters and voluntarily agree to take part. This process respects the autonomy of human subjects by providing them with the information needed to make a free choice about their involvement. Maintaining this ethical standard is essential for protecting the.

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A standard research study follows a logical chronological sequence that begins with a literature review to understand what is already known. Once the foundation is set, the researcher proceeds to collect data using the chosen methods. This is followed by data analysis to interpret the findings and identify significant patterns. The final step is writing the research report to.

231. (D) To generate initial insights and ideas about a new or poorly understood topic.
The primary aim of exploratory research is to generate initial insights and ideas about a new or poorly understood topic. This approach is used when a problem is not yet clearly defined, providing a foundation for more structured future investigations. By identifying key concepts and potential challenges early on, exploratory studies help researchers to refine their questions and determine.

232. (A) Experimental group
In an experimental design, the experimental group consists of the participants who receive the specific treatment or intervention being studied. By comparing the results of this group with a control group that does not receive the treatment, researchers can isolate the causal effects of the intervention. This structured comparison is essential for establishing whether the program or policy truly caused.

233. (C) Doctrinal - Analysis of legal text.
Doctrinal research is correctly characterized by its focus on the rigorous and systematic analysis of legal texts, such as statutes and judicial decisions. In contrast, qualitative research typically uses in-depth interviews rather than statistical generalization, and quantitative research focuses on numerical patterns rather than narrative themes. Mixed methods approaches must use both types of data. Choosing the appropriate approach.

234. (A) To kidnap
The term "plagiarism" originates from a word meaning "to kidnap." This historical connection highlights the serious nature of the act, which involves the intellectual theft of another person's original ideas or words. In a research context, plagiarism is a grave ethical violation that undermines the integrity of scholarly work and denies credit to the true creator of the.

235. (D) Objectively analyze numerical data and test theories.
The primary purpose of using statistical methods in research is to provide an objective and systematic framework for analyzing numerical data and testing scientific theories. These mathematical tools allow researchers to move beyond simple observation to identify significant patterns, relationships, and the reliability of their findings. By applying statistics, criminologists can draw more accurate and valid conclusions from their.

236. (B) Because research often involves sensitive topics and vulnerable populations.
Considering ethics is crucial in criminal justice research because the work often involves highly sensitive topics and vulnerable populations, such as victims of crime and incarcerated individuals. These subjects may face significant risks if their privacy is not protected or if they are subjected to coercion. Ethical guidelines provide an essential safeguard, ensuring that the rights and welfare of human.

237. (C) Analytical research
A study that examines the relationship between media portrayals of crime and public opinion is a classic example of analytical research. This approach moves beyond simple description by analyzing how specific variables influence one another to explain social phenomena. By using existing information to test hypotheses about these connections, the researcher can gain a deeper understanding of the complex factors.

238. (D) Ensuring the findings align with public opinion
The main steps in the research process are designed to produce objective and reliable knowledge through systematic investigation. This includes formulating a research problem, selecting an appropriate design, and reporting the actual findings. Intentionally ensuring that results align with public opinion is the opposite of scientific inquiry and would constitute a form of researcher bias. Ethical research must be truthful.

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before more complex analytical or experimental investigations can occur.

257. (D) address questions of "why" and "how" by testing relationships.
Analytical research moves beyond mere description by focusing on the "why" and "how" of criminal justice phenomena. Its core objective is to explore and test the relationships between different variables through data interpretation. By investigating these associations, researchers can uncover underlying patterns and causal links, which are vital for developing theoretical frameworks and informing effective policy interventions.

258. (A) analytical research
A study examining the association between community policing and crime rates exemplifies analytical research because it seeks to test the relationship between specific variables. This approach aims to explain how one factor influences another rather than just describing the current state of affairs. Such investigations are crucial for understanding the effectiveness of social strategies in reducing criminal activity.

259. (C) Analytical research often builds upon the findings of descriptive research.
Analytical research and descriptive research are interconnected stages of the investigative process. Descriptive research provides the initial, accurate profile and baseline data of a phenomenon, which serves as a foundation. Analytical research then builds upon these findings by interpreting the data to test hypotheses and explain the underlying relationships and causes behind the patterns identified in the descriptive stage.

260. (A) provide a detailed and accurate profile of a phenomenon.
The fundamental purpose of descriptive research is to provide an accurate and detailed profile of persons, events, or situations. It focuses on documenting the prevalence and patterns of specific phenomena, such as demographic traits or temporal crime trends. By establishing this factual baseline, researchers create an essential starting point for further inquiry without attempting to explain causal mechanisms.

261. (D) The deliberate manipulation of a variable to observe its effect.
Experimental research is defined by the active manipulation of an independent variable to measure its direct impact on a dependent variable. This method typically utilizes control and experimental groups with random assignment to ensure that observed effects are caused by the intervention. By controlling for extraneous factors, this design offers the highest level of certainty regarding cause-and-effect relationships.

262. (B) gain initial insights and generate hypotheses on a new topic.
Exploratory research is primarily used to investigate topics where little prior knowledge exists. Its goal is to gain initial insights, identify key variables, and generate hypotheses for more structured future studies. Because it is flexible and open-ended, it serves as a crucial first step in understanding emerging issues, providing a foundation for subsequent descriptive, analytical, or experimental research.

263. (C) They face significant ethical and practical constraints.
True experimental designs often encounter significant practical and ethical obstacles within criminal justice settings. Manipulating variables or using random assignment can be difficult when dealing with legal procedures, offender treatment, or public safety concerns. These constraints often force researchers to use alternative designs that, while perhaps less definitive in establishing causality, are more feasible for real-world social environments.

264. (D) Exploratory research
Conducting in-depth interviews to explore the motivations and dynamics of a new, poorly understood phenomenon is a hallmark of exploratory research. This approach is used when a problem is not yet clearly defined, allowing the researcher to gather rich, initial insights. These findings are then used to develop hypotheses and guide more formal, structured research projects in the future.

265. (A) sequential, with exploratory research paving the way for other studies.

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Exploratory research typically serves as the initial phase in a sequential research process. By investigating new or ill-defined problems, it provides the preliminary insights and hypotheses necessary to design more rigorous studies. This initial groundwork paves the way for subsequent descriptive, analytical, or experimental research, ensuring that later investigations are based on a better understanding of the topic's dynamics.

266. (B) Constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions.
Doctrinal research relies on primary legal sources to conduct its analysis. These sources include constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions, which contain the formal rules and principles governing the legal system. By systematically examining these texts, researchers can understand the legal framework, identify internal consistencies, and propose reforms based on logical reasoning rather than the empirical observation of social behaviors.

267. (B) a doctrinal analysis of legal rules and principles.
The term "research in law" refers specifically to doctrinal analysis, which focuses on the internal study of legal rules, concepts, and principles. This approach differs from empirical "research about law" by prioritizing the systematic exposition and logical ordering of legal texts. It aims to understand the law as a coherent system of norms rather than examining its sociological or psychological impacts.

268. (A) Tracing the evolution of a criminal defence through case law.
Tracing the evolution of a criminal defence through the study of case law is a primary example of doctrinal research. This method involves the systematic analysis of judicial precedents to understand how legal principles are interpreted and applied over time. It focuses exclusively on the content and logic of legal texts rather than collecting empirical data on social behavior.

269. (C) identify ambiguities and contradictions within the law.
A central goal of doctrinal research is to identify and resolve ambiguities or contradictions within the legal system. By rigorously analyzing statutes and judicial decisions, researchers seek to clarify the law and ensure it functions as a coherent, logical framework. This process is essential for proposing legal reforms and providing a clear understanding of the rules that govern criminal conduct.

270. (D) As a fundamental foundation for other types of criminological research.
Doctrinal research provides a fundamental foundation for the broader field of criminology by defining the formal legal structure. It clarifies the rules and principles that prohibit and punish criminal behavior, which is essential for any empirical study of crime. Understanding this legal framework allows other researchers to accurately contextualize their work within the established boundaries of the criminal justice system.

271. (C) To achieve a deep, contextual understanding of a specific case or group.
Qualitative research aims to achieve a deep and contextual understanding of specific social phenomena, groups, or individual experiences. Unlike quantitative methods that prioritize statistical generalizability, qualitative approaches focus on capturing the richness and meaning of human perspectives. By using methods like interviews or observations, researchers can explore the "why" and "how" of criminal behavior from the participants' own viewpoints.

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272. (B) quantitative research
Quantitative research is characterized by the use of numerical data and statistical analysis to identify patterns and trends. Analyzing large datasets, such as official crime statistics, allows researchers to measure variables and identify correlations across broad populations. This objective approach is designed to produce generalizable findings and establish reliable data points regarding the prevalence and changes in criminal activity over time.

273. (D) generalizability.
A significant distinction between quantitative and qualitative research lies in their approach to generalizability. Quantitative research seeks to establish findings that can be applied from a sample to a larger population through statistical power. In contrast, qualitative research prioritizes depth and context over breadth, aiming to

understand the specific nuances of a particular case rather than making broad universal claims.

274. (A) Engaging in ethnographic fieldwork with a specific community.
Ethnographic fieldwork is a quintessential qualitative research method that involves immersive observation within a specific community or subculture. This approach allows researchers to capture rich, non-numerical data about social structures, culture, and individual life histories. By focusing on the lived experiences and meanings of participants, ethnography provides a detailed, contextual understanding that quantitative surveys or experiments cannot achieve.

275. (C) "Why" do individuals join a particular subculture?
Qualitative research is uniquely suited to explore the complex motivations and social meanings behind human behavior. Questions that ask "why" individuals choose to join specific subcultures require the in-depth, contextual insights that non-numerical data provide. While quantitative research focuses on frequency and scale, qualitative methods allow researchers to understand the personal narratives and subjective viewpoints of those involved.

276. (A) That integrating quantitative and qualitative data provides a more complete understanding.
Mixed methods research is built on the fundamental premise that integrating both quantitative and qualitative data yields a more comprehensive understanding of a problem. By combining the statistical power and generalizability of quantitative data with the contextual depth of qualitative insights, researchers can address complex questions more effectively. This synergy allows for a richer and more nuanced interpretation of research findings.

277. (D) an exploratory sequential design.
An exploratory sequential design occurs when a researcher begins with qualitative methods, such as interviews, to gain initial insights into a phenomenon. These findings are then used to inform the development of a quantitative instrument, such as a survey, for a larger-scale study. This approach ensures that the quantitative phase is grounded in a meaningful understanding of the participants' perspectives.

278. (B) potential for generalizability and statistical power.
In a mixed methods design, the quantitative component is valued for its ability to provide statistical power and generalizability. These strengths allow researchers to identify broad patterns and trends across a large population, which complements the in-depth focus of qualitative data. Utilizing quantitative methods ensures that the findings are robust and can be reliably applied to a wider social context.

279. (C) To corroborate findings and generate more complete explanations.
Combining quantitative and qualitative methods allows researchers to corroborate their findings and generate more complete explanations for research problems. This integration leverages the breadth of statistical data alongside the depth of personal narratives. By using multiple perspectives, researchers can reduce the biases inherent in a single approach, leading to more valid, reliable, and holistic conclusions about complex criminological issues.

280. (D) help explain surprising quantitative results.
In an explanatory sequential design, qualitative data is collected after the quantitative phase to help interpret the results. This is particularly useful for investigating surprising or unexpected statistical findings by providing context and depth from the participants' perspectives. The qualitative insights clarify the "why" and "how" behind the numbers, leading to a more thorough and nuanced understanding of the data.

281. (A) Identifying and formulating a research problem.
The initial step in conducting systematic criminological research involves identifying and formulating a clear research problem. This stage requires reviewing existing literature to find knowledge gaps and refine the specific questions or hypotheses the study will address. Establishing a well-defined problem is critical because it determines the relevance, direction, and ultimate success of the entire research project and methodology.

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4. To prevent crime and reform the offender.

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

8. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary aim of punishment?
(A) Vengeance
(B) Retribution
(C) Deterrence
(D) Incapacitation

9. The concept of punishment involves the deliberate infliction of a sanction by a legitimate authority for:
(A) A perceived personal or social slight.
(B) A moral wrong that is not legally prohibited.
(C) A specific violation of a defined legal rule.
(D) A failure to adhere to informal social etiquette.

10. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The significance of punishment in any society is tied to its role in maintaining social order.
Reason (R) : By penalizing deviant behavior, the legal system reinforces societal norms and values, discouraging potential offenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which type of punishment focuses on segregating offenders from the community to prevent them from committing further crimes?
(A) Reformative through behavioral therapy.
(B) Retributive based on moral desert.
(C) Deterrent to prevent future acts.
(D) Preventive or physical incapacitation.

12. The theory of punishment that posits that punishment is justified because the offender deserves it is known as:
(A) Deterrent theory
(B) Retributive theory
(C) Reformative theory
(D) Preventive theory

13. Consider the following statements about theories of punishment:
1. Deterrent theory aims to discourage both the specific offender and the general public from committing crimes.
2. Retributive theory is forward-looking, focusing on the future consequences of punishment.
3. Reformative theory views crime as a disease that can be treated.
4. Preventive theory seeks to transform the offender's character.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

14. "Let the punishment fit the crime" is the central tenet of which theory of punishment?
(A) Reformative
(B) Preventive
(C) Utilitarian Deterrence
(D) Retributive

15. The reformative theory of punishment is least applicable to which category of offenders?
(A) Habitual or hardened repeat criminals.
(B) Juvenile and adolescent delinquents.
(C) First-time or situational offenders.
(D) Offenders convicted of minor petty theft.

16. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the deterrent theory of punishment?
(A) It has two forms: specific deterrence and general deterrence.
(B) Its effectiveness is easy to measure empirically.
(C) It assumes individuals are rational actors weighing costs and benefits.
(D) It often justifies exemplary or severe punishments.

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17. Arrange the following general stages in the evolution of punishment in chronological order:
1. Dominance of Retribution and Public

psychological distress, emotional trauma, and social consequences, such as damage to reputation or relationships. By minimizing these risks, researchers ensure that the study is conducted safely and respectfully, maintaining the well-being of the individuals who contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

291. (C) The act of making up data or results.
Fabrication is defined as a serious form of researcher fraud involving the act of making up data or results that do not exist. This deliberate dishonesty fundamentally corrupts the scientific record and misleads the academic community and policymakers. By presenting non-existent data as factual, fabrication undermines the integrity of knowledge creation and erodes public trust in the validity of scientific research.

292. (A) presenting another person's work or ideas as one's own without attribution.
Plagiarism is a form of intellectual dishonesty where a researcher presents another person's work, words, or ideas as their own without proper attribution. This includes copying text directly or paraphrasing unique concepts without providing a citation. By failing to give credit to original sources, the researcher misrepresents their own contribution to the field and violates the fundamental ethics of academic integrity.

293. (D) It leads to the erosion of public trust and misleads policymakers.
Researcher fraud has severe negative consequences, including the corruption of the scientific record and the erosion of public trust in science. When researchers fabricate or falsify data, they provide misleading information that can misguide policymakers and other scholars. This breach of integrity undermines the entire process of knowledge creation and can lead to the termination of careers and loss of funding.

294. (B) altering or omitting existing data to change the outcome.
Falsification is a specific type of research misconduct where existing data or results are deliberately altered or omitted. The goal of this manipulation is to produce a desired outcome or to support a specific hypothesis dishonestly. Unlike fabrication, which involves creating fake data, falsification misrepresents real data, thereby corrupting the accuracy of the study and misleading those who rely on the research.

295. (C) Because the field relies on building upon existing literature honestly.
Plagiarism is a grave concern in criminology because the field relies heavily on building honestly upon existing literature and theoretical frameworks. When researchers fail to attribute ideas to their original authors, they misrepresent their own contributions and steal intellectual property. Maintaining high standards of citation is essential for ensuring that the development of knowledge in the field remains transparent and ethically sound.

296. (D) Crimes that are never reported to the police.
The "dark figure" of crime refers to those criminal offenses that occur but are never reported to the police or officially recorded. Because these crimes remain hidden from official statistics like police reports, they create an incomplete picture of the total volume of crime. Researchers use alternative methods, such as victimization surveys, to estimate the extent of this unreported criminal activity.

297. (A) To measure the "dark figure" of crime by asking about experiences with crime.
Victimization surveys are designed to capture the "dark figure" of crime by asking individuals about their personal experiences with criminal acts. This method bypasses official reporting channels, allowing researchers to gather data on crimes that were never reported to the police. These surveys provide a more comprehensive understanding of the actual prevalence and nature of crime within a given population or household.

298. (B) less serious or "victimless" crimes.
Self-report surveys are valuable tools because they provide a unique perspective on individuals' own offending behaviors. These surveys are particularly effective at capturing data on less serious offenses or "victimless" crimes that are often omitted from official police records or victimization surveys. By allowing participants to report their own actions, researchers can gain insights into the true extent of diverse criminal activities.

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282. (B) To help identify gaps in knowledge and refine research questions.
The literature review plays a vital role in the early stages of research by identifying existing knowledge gaps. It allows the researcher to understand what has already been studied and to refine their own research questions or hypotheses. By contextualizing the new study within the broader academic field, the literature review ensures that the research is both relevant and scientifically grounded.

283. (B) blueprint for the entire study.
A research design functions as a comprehensive blueprint that guides the entire study. It details the specific research type, the population to be studied, the sampling strategy, and the methods for data collection. By establishing this clear plan before the study begins, the researcher ensures that the investigation is organized, systematic, and capable of effectively addressing the initial research questions.

284. (D) Processing and analysis of data.
After the data collection phase is complete, the researcher must immediately proceed to data processing and analysis. This step involves organizing raw information and applying specific techniques, such as statistical analysis for numerical data or thematic analysis for qualitative data. Proper analysis is essential for transforming gathered information into meaningful findings that can be used to address the study's original hypotheses.

285. (A) thematic analysis or content analysis.
The analysis of qualitative data typically involves thematic or content analysis to identify recurring patterns and meanings within non-numerical information. Unlike quantitative analysis, which relies on statistical models, qualitative techniques focus on interpreting the richness of text or observations. This process allows researchers to develop a deep, contextual understanding of the participants' experiences and the social phenomena being investigated.

286. (D) Because the topics are sensitive and populations can be vulnerable.
Ethical conduct is exceptionally important in criminal justice research because the topics are often sensitive and the populations studied are frequently vulnerable. Participants such as crime victims, offenders, and practitioners can face significant risks if research is conducted improperly. Adhering to strict ethical standards protects these individuals from harm and ensures the integrity, trust, and validity of the research process.

287. (C) In confidentiality the researcher knows the participant's identity, whereas in anonymity they do not.
The primary difference between confidentiality and anonymity is the researcher's knowledge of the participant's identity. In a confidential study, the researcher knows who the participants are but guarantees their identities will not be disclosed. In an anonymous study, the identity of the participants remains unknown even to the researcher, providing a stricter level of privacy protection throughout the entire research process.

288. (B) voluntarily agree to participate after being fully informed about the study.
Informed consent is a core ethical principle requiring that participants voluntarily agree to take part in a study. Before giving consent, individuals must be fully informed about the purpose of the research, the procedures involved, and any potential risks or benefits. This process ensures that participants are making an autonomous and knowledgeable decision, which is essential for protecting their rights.

289. (D) building trust with participants and ensuring research integrity.
Maintaining confidentiality is essential for building trust between researchers and participants, especially when discussing illegal or sensitive activities. When participants feel secure that their identities will be protected, they are more likely to provide honest and detailed information. This trust is crucial for ensuring the integrity and validity of the data, which ultimately strengthens the entire criminological research project.

290. (A) Physical, psychological, emotional, and social harm.
Researchers have a strict ethical obligation to protect participants from multiple types of potential harm. This includes physical injury,

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CHAPTER 07

Penology, Punishment, and Prison Reforms

1. Which of the following best defines "Penology"?
(A) The systematic study of the root causes of criminal behavior.
(B) The scientific study of punishment and prison management.
(C) The technical process of drafting modern criminal legislation.
(D) The sociological analysis of victim-offender relationships.

2. The nature of Penology is primarily considered to be:
(A) Both a science and an art, involving systematic study and practice.
(B) Purely philosophical and based on speculative moral arguments.
(C) Exclusively historical and based on descriptive accounts of crime.
(D) A sub-branch of forensic science focused on criminal evidence.

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The scope of Penology is limited to the study of imprisonment as a form of punishment.
Statement II : Modern Penology encompasses the study of non-custodial measures, restorative justice, and victimology.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Which form of punishment was most characteristic of ancient societies, often based on the principle of "an eye for an eye"?
(A) Indeterminate sentencing based on administrative review.
(B) Rehabilitation programs aimed at behavioral correction.
(C) Community service orders mandated by tribal councils.
(D) Retaliation and physical forms of corporal punishment.

5. In medieval times, punishment was often characterized by its:
(A) Primary focus on offender rehabilitation and community reintegration.
(B) Heavy reliance on psychological assessments for judicial sentencing.
(C) Public and brutal nature, intended to serve as a social spectacle.
(D) Strong emphasis on victim-offender mediation and reconciliation.

6. The shift in punishment from the body to the 'soul' or mind of the offender is a hallmark of which era?
(A) Ancient period
(B) Modern period
(C) Medieval period
(D) Pre-historic period

7. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept in Penology)
P. Scope of Penology
Q. Nature of Penology
R. Definition of Penology
S. Aim of Punishment
List II: (Description)
1. The scientific study of punishment and its effects.
2. Involves both theoretical knowledge and practical application.
3. Extends from custodial to non-custodial treatment of offenders.

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the final sentence.
(C) To facilitate dialogue between parties to address the harm caused.
(D) To train offenders in a new vocational or technical skill.

26. The history and evolution of prison legislations in many countries show a gradual shift from a focus on confinement and custody to a focus on:
(A) Correction, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.
(B) Retaliation and physical corporal punishment.
(C) Maximizing prison labor for corporate profit.
(D) Eliminating all forms of parole and early release.

27. Prison Manuals and rules primarily serve the purpose of:
(A) Outlining the underlying theoretical foundations of punishment.
(B) Providing a historical account of famous international prisons.
(C) Listing the identification names of all inmates in a country's system.
(D) Regulating the daily administration and treatment of prisoners.

28. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Various Prison Reform Committees and Commissions have consistently recommended measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons.
Reason (R) : Overcrowding poses significant challenges to maintaining humane living conditions, providing effective rehabilitation programs, and ensuring the security of the institution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. The "Tokyo Rules" is the common name for which set of international guidelines?
(A) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
(B) The UN Convention against Torture and Other Degrading Treatment.
(C) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures.
(D) The UN Principles on the Prevention of Extra-legal Executions.

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30. The "Nelson Mandela Rules" are an updated version of the:
(A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(B) Geneva Conventions on the laws of war.
(C) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
(D) Tokyo Rules on International Non-custodial Measures.

31. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (International Rule/Document)
P. Nelson Mandela Rules
Q. Tokyo Rules
R. Restorative Justice Principles
S. Capital Punishment Abolitionist Stance
List II: (Core Focus)
1. Alternatives to imprisonment
2. Repairing harm and stakeholder dialogue
3. Humane treatment of persons in detention
4. Irreversibility and risk to the innocent
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

32. Which of the following is an example of a non-custodial measure promoted by the Tokyo Rules?
(A) Life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.
(B) A court-ordered probation order.
(C) Indefinite solitary confinement in a facility.
(D) A mandatory death penalty for certain crimes.

33. One of the key principles introduced in the Nelson Mandela Rules, which was not explicitly detailed in the original Standard Minimum Rules, is the prohibition of:
(A) Providing adequate food and water to prisoners.
(B) Indefinite or prolonged solitary

Spectacle
2. Rise of Imprisonment and the Penitentiary System
3. Emphasis on Reform and Rehabilitation
4. Emergence of Restorative and Community-based Justice

Select the correct code:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

18. In the context of sentencing, the principle of 'proportionality' implies that:
(A) The severity of the punishment should be commensurate with the crime.
(B) The sentence should be proportional to the offender's ability to pay.
(C) All offenders committing the same crime must receive identical sentences.
(D) The sentence should be proportional to the financial cost of the trial.

19. Sentencing policies that mandate a minimum period of incarceration for certain types of crimes are known as:
(A) Indeterminate sentencing policies
(B) Discretionary sentencing policies
(C) Mandatory minimum sentencing policies
(D) Restorative justice policies

20. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Sentencing procedure in modern legal systems is an arbitrary process left entirely to the judge's personal whim.
Statement II : Sentencing procedures are typically guided by statutory provisions, judicial precedents, and consideration of aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

21. What is the most significant argument made by abolitionists against capital punishment?
(A) It is excessively expensive to carry out.
(B) It is not a severe enough punishment for crimes.
(C) It is an irreversible act carrying the risk of executing innocent people.
(D) It places an undue burden on the modern prison system.

22. Restorative Justice primarily focuses on:
(A) Punishing the offender as severely as possible.
(B) Repairing the harm caused and involving stakeholders.
(C) Isolating the offender from the community permanently.
(D) Publicly shaming the offender to deter other citizens.

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23. Consider the following statements about recent approaches to punishment:
1. Restorative Justice views crime as a violation of people and relationships.
2. Restitution involves the offender making financial or service-based amends to the victim or community.
3. Victim-offender mediation is a process that can only occur after the offender has served their full prison sentence.
4. These approaches prioritize retribution over reconciliation.
5. The primary goal is to empower victims and hold offenders directly accountable for the harm they caused.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

24. A court orders an offender who vandalized a public park to spend 100 hours cleaning and repairing it. This sentence is a clear example of:
(A) Restitution
(B) Retribution
(C) General deterrence
(D) Incapacitation

25. What is the central purpose of victim-offender mediation?
(A) To determine the formal guilt or innocence of the accused.
(B) To provide a forum for the judge to announce

43. Which of the following is NOT a recognized type of punishment in modern penological discourse?
(A) Fine
(B) Imprisonment
(C) Community service
(D) Natural consequence

44. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Reformative theory of punishment is often criticized for being overly optimistic and impractical for certain types of offenders.
Reason (R) : It assumes that all criminals are 'sick' and can be 'cured', ignoring the existence of rational, hardened criminals who make a conscious choice to engage in crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The process of sentencing involves a judicial decision-making process that occurs:
(A) Before the trial begins.
(B) During the police investigation.
(C) After an accused person has been found guilty.
(D) At the time of filing the initial complaint.

46. Which of the following is a key component of Restorative Justice?
(A) Offender exclusion
(B) State-centric response
(C) Retributive focus
(D) Stakeholder inclusion

47. Consider the following statements about Prison Reform Committees:
1. They are typically appointed by the government to study prison conditions.
2. Their recommendations are always legally binding and immediately implemented.
3. They often address issues like overcrowding, staff training, and inmate rights.
4. They have historically played a significant role in shaping prison legislation and policy.
5. The first such committee was formed only after the adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

48. The phrase "sentencing policies" refers to:
(A) The personal political beliefs of a judge.
(B) The general legal frameworks that guide judges in imposing penalties.
(C) The architectural designs of courtrooms where sentences are passed.
(D) The media's opinion on how criminals should be punished.

49. What is a "Prison Manual"?
(A) A book written by a prisoner about their life.
(B) A handbook detailing the rules for prison administration.
(C) A fictional novel set in a prison.
(D) An academic journal focused on penology.

50. The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize the importance of which of the following for prisoners?
(A) Rehabilitation and preparation for social reintegration.
(B) Isolation from the outside world.
(C) Limited access to legal representation.
(D) Strict censorship of all incoming and outgoing mail.

51. Arrange the following penal concepts in the order of their historical emergence and dominance:
1. Penitentiary model with focus on solitude and labor.
2. Restorative justice model with focus on repairing harm.
3. Corporal punishment and public shaming model.
4. Medical model with focus on treatment and rehabilitation.

Select the correct code:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

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confinement.
(C) Allowing prisoners to engage in voluntary work.
(D) Granting prisoners access to basic medical care.

34. Consider the following statements regarding Penology:
1. Penology is a sub-discipline of Criminology.
2. It is concerned with the philosophical and practical aspects of punishment.
3. Its scope includes the study of open prisons and parole systems.
4. It is not concerned with the effectiveness of different penal sanctions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

35. The concept of 'lex talionis' is most closely associated with punishment in which period?
(A) Modern
(B) Medieval
(C) Ancient
(D) Post-modern

36. Which theory of punishment would justify punishing a high-profile celebrity for a minor traffic violation more severely than an ordinary citizen, in order to make an example of them?
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Retributive theory
(C) Restorative Justice
(D) General Deterrence

37. A judge, while sentencing a young offender for theft, considers their impoverished background, lack of education, and amenability to change, ultimately imposing a vocational training program instead of jail time. This approach is most aligned with which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive
(B) Preventive
(C) Reformative
(D) General Deterrent

38. The principle of 'individualization' in sentencing refers to:
(A) The idea that every offender must be sentenced to solitary confinement.
(B) The requirement that the sentence match the specific circumstances.
(C) The policy of applying a uniform, fixed sentence for a particular crime.
(D) The practice of separating individual offenders from the prison population.

39. The argument that capital punishment acts as a unique deterrent to potential murderers is a central claim of:
(A) Abolitionists
(B) Reformists
(C) Restitutionists
(D) Retentionists

40. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The evolution of prison legislation reflects changing societal attitudes towards crime and criminals.
Statement II : Early prison laws were primarily designed for the moral and educational upliftment of inmates.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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41. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the scope of penology?
(A) A narrow field focused only on the death penalty.
(B) An outdated study with no relevance in modern criminology.
(C) A broad discipline covering formal responses to law-breaking.
(D) A field limited to the architectural design of prisons.

42. The use of 'trial by ordeal' as a method to determine guilt, with divine punishment expected for the guilty, was a feature of which historical period?
(A) Medieval Europe
(B) Modern era
(C) Ancient Rome
(D) The Enlightenment

299. (B) Descriptive statistics
Descriptive statistics are essential for summarizing and describing the fundamental patterns found within a dataset. They utilize measures such as means, medians, and frequencies to provide a clear and concise overview of the data's characteristics. By using these statistical applications, researchers can effectively communicate the general distribution and central tendencies of crime-related information before moving on to more complex analytical tests.

300. (A) test hypotheses and make generalizations to a population.
Inferential statistics allow researchers to test hypotheses and determine whether findings from a specific sample can be generalized to a larger population. Techniques like regression analysis allow researchers to move beyond simple description to draw broader conclusions about relationships. This approach is fundamental for establishing the scientific validity and wider applicability of research findings within the field of criminology.

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52. The fundamental difference between "restitution" and a "fine" is that:
(A) A fine is paid to the victim, while restitution is paid to the state.
(B) Restitution is always a non-monetary service, while a fine is always monetary.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) Restitution is paid to victims, while a fine is paid to the state.

53. The concept that punishment should be swift, certain, and severe enough to outweigh the benefits of crime is central to:
(A) The Retributive theory of justice.
(B) The Reformative approach to penology.
(C) The Classical School's view on deterrence.
(D) The principles of Restorative Justice.

54. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Deterrent Theory - Preventing future crime.
(B) Preventive Theory - Vengeance for the victim.
(C) Retributive Theory - 'Just deserts'.
(D) Reformative Theory - Treatment of the offender.

55. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Punishment Type)
P. Imprisonment
Q. Fine
R. Community Service
S. Capital Punishment
List II: (Primary Aim)
1. Financial penalty
2. Reparation through labor
3. Ultimate incapacitation
4. Deprivation of liberty
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

56. What distinguishes "penology" from "criminology"?
(A) Criminology is a broader field that includes penology.
(B) Penology studies causes of crime, while criminology studies punishment.
(C) Penology is only concerned with capital punishment.
(D) There is no distinction; the terms are synonymous in usage.

57. The use of transportation of convicts to penal colonies was a form of punishment prevalent in:
(A) The 21st century.
(B) Ancient Greece and Rome.
(C) The 17th to 19th centuries, particularly by the British Empire.
(D) The early medieval period.

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58. Consider the following statements about sentencing:
1. Mitigating factors may lead to a more lenient sentence.
2. Aggravating factors may lead to a harsher sentence.
3. The offender's prior criminal record is an irrelevant factor.
4. Victim impact statements can sometimes influence sentencing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

59. The modern concept of punishment in democratic societies is distinct from private revenge because it is:
(A) Inflicted randomly and without process.
(B) Always milder than what a victim would desire.
(C) Carried out in secret to avoid public scrutiny.
(D) Inflicted by a legal authority after a fair process.

60. The idea that punishment can 'cure' the offender's criminality by addressing psychological or social deficiencies is the core of which theory?
(A) Retributive
(B) Medical Model of the Reformative Theory
(C) Deterrent
(D) Preventive

61. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The debate over capital

119. The principle that a person should not be subjected to a penalty that is degrading or grossly disproportionate is a key element in arguments against:
(A) Fines
(B) Community service
(C) Probation
(D) Capital and corporal punishment.

120. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Sentencing is a critical stage in the criminal justice process, requiring a careful balance of multiple, often competing, objectives.
Reason (R) : A judge must consider the protection of society, the punishment of the offender, the potential for rehabilitation, the need for deterrence, and the denunciation of the unlawful conduct.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. One of the main purposes of revising the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners into the Nelson Mandela Rules was to:
(A) Make prison conditions more severe.
(B) Abolish prisons worldwide.
(C) Incorporate developments in human rights law.
(D) Focus exclusively on male prisoners.

122. Which of the following is the BEST example of 'general deterrence'?
(A) A publicized lengthy sentence to discourage others.
(B) An offender sent to prison to prevent further crimes.
(C) An offender required to attend anger management.
(D) An offender apologizing to the victim for damage.

123. Consider the following elements:
1. A focus on repairing harm rather than on rules broken.
2. Elevation of the roles of victims and communities.
3. Voluntary participation of stakeholders.
4. A dialogue-driven process to determine outcomes.
5. Infliction of pain to satisfy abstract principles of justice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are core elements of Restorative Justice?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

124. The scope of penology has expanded in recent times to include:
(A) Only the historical aspects of punishment.
(B) The study of victimology and restorative justice.
(C) The exclusion of non-custodial measures.
(D) A rejection of the scientific method.

125. The transition from private vengeance to state-administered punishment was a significant development in:
(A) Early human evolution.
(B) The development of modern psychology.
(C) The evolution of legal systems and the state.
(D) The history of religious thought.

126. A fine is a form of punishment that is primarily:
(A) Corporal
(B) Incapacitating
(C) Reformative
(D) Pecuniary

127. Which of the following is a common criticism of the retributive theory of punishment?
(A) It is a rationalized form of revenge.
(B) It is too focused on the future of the offender.
(C) It places too much emphasis on rehabilitation.
(D) It is ineffective as a deterrent.

128. A sentencing policy that provides a range of penalties for a given offense, leaving the specific choice to the judge's discretion, is known as:
(A) Mandatory sentencing
(B) Discretionary sentencing
(C) Determinate sentencing
(D) Presumptive sentencing

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deserts'.
5. General deterrence is focused on rehabilitating the wider community.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5 only

72. "Sentencing disparity" refers to:
(A) Offenders with similar histories receiving dissimilar sentences.
(B) The difference between the prosecution and defense proposals.
(C) The gap in time between conviction and announcement.
(D) A situation where all offenders receive the same sentence.

73. The "rarest of rare" doctrine, established by the Indian judiciary, is a principle applied in the context of:
(A) Granting parole
(B) Sentencing juvenile offenders
(C) Imposing capital punishment
(D) Awarding compensation to victims

74. A key difference between restorative justice and traditional criminal justice is that restorative justice:
(A) Gives victims a more active role in resolving conflict.
(B) Excludes the victim from the process.
(C) Views crime primarily as a wrong against the state.
(D) Focuses exclusively on the punishment of the offender.

75. The work of Prison Reform Committees often leads to amendments in:
(A) The Constitution of the country.
(B) International human rights treaties.
(C) The penal code defining crimes.
(D) Prison Acts and Prison Manuals.

76. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Penological Term)
P. Recidivism
Q. Proportionality
R. Incapacitation
S. Restitution
List II: (Meaning)
1. Making the offender incapable of committing more crimes.
2. The act of a former convict relapsing into criminal behavior.
3. Repairing harm, often through payment to the victim.
4. The sentence should be commensurate with the crime's gravity.

Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

77. The Nelson Mandela Rules explicitly state that the purpose of a sentence of imprisonment is to:
(A) Inflict suffering and pain on the offender.
(B) Generate revenue for the state through prison labor.
(C) Protect society and reduce recidivism.
(D) Provide a setting for psychological experiments.

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78. The study of the formal and informal processes through which society reacts to crime falls under the:
(A) Definition of Sociology
(B) Rules of Evidence
(C) Principles of Torts
(D) Scope of Penology

79. The transition from corporal punishments to imprisonment as the primary form of punishment in the modern era was influenced by:
(A) Ideas of Enlightenment thinkers questioning brutality.
(B) The increasing cost of public executions.
(C) A decline in the number of crimes being committed.
(D) The discovery of new methods of torture.

80. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The aims of punishment, such as deterrence, retribution, and reformation, can sometimes be conflicting.
Reason (R) : A sentence that is severe enough

100. The emergence of Prison Reform Committees in the 19th and 20th centuries was largely a response to:
(A) The excellent conditions found in most prisons.
(B) A desire to make punishments more severe.
(C) The successful elimination of crime from society.
(D) Widespread reports of brutality and inhumane conditions.

101. The Tokyo Rules apply to which stage of the criminal justice process?
(A) Only post-sentencing
(B) Only during the trial
(C) At all stages, including pre-trial and post-sentencing
(D) Only during the initial police investigation

102. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Nelson Mandela Rules place a strong emphasis on the professionalism and training of prison staff.
Reason (R) : The proper functioning of a correctional system and the humane treatment of prisoners are heavily dependent on the quality, integrity, and training of its personnel.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

103. The term "penology" is derived from the Latin word 'poena', which means:
(A) Crime
(B) Law
(C) Prison
(D) Pain or penalty

104. Which of the following statements about punishment in the modern era is INCORRECT?
(A) The use of torture as a judicial punishment is widely accepted.
(B) There is a greater emphasis on human rights of the offender.
(C) Imprisonment is a dominant form of punishment.
(D) Alternatives to custody, like probation, are increasingly used.

105. Consider the following statements:
1. One aim of punishment is to uphold the majesty of the law.
2. The concept of punishment is exclusively about deterrence.
3. The types of punishment have remained unchanged throughout history.
4. Punishment signifies a societal condemnation of the criminal act.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

106. The theory of punishment that focuses on disabling the offender, either temporarily or permanently, from repeating the offense is:
(A) Preventive
(B) Retributive
(C) Deterrent
(D) Reformative

107. "Pre-sentence report", a common element in modern sentencing procedures, is a report that typically contains information about:
(A) The judge's personal opinions on the case.
(B) The procedural errors made during the trial.
(C) The estimated cost of imprisoning the offender.
(D) The offender's background and character.

108. The main criticism against the deterrent theory of punishment is that:
(A) It is too lenient on offenders.
(B) It can lead to disproportionately severe punishments.
(C) It does not care about preventing future crimes.
(D) It only focuses on the victim's needs.

109. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Restitution focuses on the harm done to the state.
Statement II : Restitution aims to make the victim "whole" again by having the offender repair the harm they caused.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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90. The Nelson Mandela Rules get their name to honor the legacy of Nelson Mandela and his long:
(A) Struggle against apartheid and experience as a prisoner.
(B) Career as a prosecutor.
(C) Tenure as the head of the UN Human Rights Council.
(D) Academic work in the field of penology.

91. Consider the following statements regarding capital punishment:
1. It is also known as the death penalty.
2. The 'retentionist' position argues for keeping it as a legal punishment.
3. The 'abolitionist' position argues for its complete removal.
4. One of the main arguments against it is its finality and the impossibility of correcting a wrongful execution.
5. All countries in the world have abolished capital punishment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

92. The study of penology does NOT include:
(A) The study of probation and parole.
(B) The study of the origins of criminal law.
(C) The management of prisons and other correctional facilities.
(D) The effectiveness of various punishment strategies.

93. Public humiliation, such as being placed in stocks or the pillory, was a common form of punishment in which eras?
(A) Modern and post-modern
(B) Only in the 21st century
(C) Ancient and medieval
(D) Only in prehistoric societies

94. The imposition of a penalty by a legal authority for a breach of law best describes the:
(A) Concept of crime
(B) Concept of evidence
(C) Concept of tort
(D) Concept of punishment

95. Which theory of punishment is most closely aligned with the "medical model" of crime?
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Retributive theory
(C) Deterrent theory
(D) Preventive theory

96. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Theory of Punishment)
P. Deterrent Theory
Q. Retributive Theory
R. Reformative Theory
S. Preventive Theory
List II: (Key Proponent/Idea)
1. Immanuel Kant (Categorical Imperative)
2. Jeremy Bentham (Utilitarianism)
3. Sociological School (Individualized Treatment)
4. Disablement of the offender
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

97. When a judge considers the offender's age, mental health, and role in the offense before deciding on the penalty, they are applying the principle of:
(A) Mandatory minimums
(B) Individualization of sentence
(C) Retributive uniformity
(D) Collective punishment

98. The idea that a person who commits a "heinous" crime forfeits their own right to life is an argument used to support:
(A) Capital punishment
(B) Restorative justice
(C) Life imprisonment
(D) Probation

99. Which of the following is an example of 'restitution'?
(A) The state confiscating an offender's property.
(B) A judge sentencing an offender to 10 years in prison.
(C) An offender paying the victim for medical bills.
(D) An offender being fined by the court.

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to serve as a strong deterrent might be too harsh to allow for effective reformation of the offender.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which of the following is an example of 'incapacitation' as a type of punishment?
(A) A public apology
(B) A sentence of life imprisonment
(C) A mandatory counseling session
(D) A monetary fine

82. The retributive theory of punishment can be subdivided into which two main perspectives?
(A) Vengeful and expiatory
(B) Legalistic and sociological
(C) Individual and collective
(D) Forward-looking and backward-looking

83. Arrange the following events related to international standards for prisoners in chronological order:
1. Adoption of the initial UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
2. Adoption of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules).
3. Revision of the Standard Minimum Rules, which were then named the "Nelson Mandela Rules".

Select the correct code:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2

84. In sentencing procedure, an offender's expression of remorse would be considered:
(A) An aggravating factor
(B) An irrelevant consideration
(C) A reason for a mandatory life sentence
(D) A mitigating factor

85. A "plea bargain" is a pre-trial procedure that directly impacts:
(A) The rules of evidence used in court.
(B) The selection of the jury.
(C) The final verdict and sentence.
(D) The location of the prison where the sentence is served.

86. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the principles of restorative justice?
(A) A teenager who shoplifted is sentenced to two years in a juvenile facility.
(B) A person who damaged a fence meets with the neighbor and agrees to help repair it.
(C) A corporate executive guilty of fraud is given a multi-million dollar fine.
(D) A murderer is executed to satisfy the public's demand for retribution.

87. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Prison manuals are static documents that have not been updated for over a century in most jurisdictions.
Statement II : The content of prison manuals is often influenced by judicial pronouncements on prisoners' rights and recommendations from reform committees.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

88. The main focus of prison reform committees is generally to:
(A) Examine and recommend improvements in prison administration.
(B) Increase the number of prisons in a country.
(C) Make prison life harsher to enhance deterrence.
(D) Privatize all prison services for profit.

89. A key provision of the Tokyo Rules is the encouragement of:
(A) Pre-trial detention for all alleged offenders.
(B) The expansion of capital punishment to more crimes.
(C) The use of community-based sanctions and measures.
(D) Limiting judicial discretion in sentencing.

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correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

110. Which approach to justice is most likely to ask the question: "Who has been hurt and what can be done to repair the harm?"
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Deterrent Justice
(C) Preventive Justice
(D) Restorative Justice

111. What is the relationship between Prison Manuals and national Prison Acts?
(A) The Manual provides detailed rules for implementing the Act.
(B) They are completely unrelated.
(C) The Prison Act is a sub-part of the Prison Manual.
(D) The Manual is written by prisoners, the Act by legislature.

112. The "Nelson Mandela Rules" are formally known as:
(A) The UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles.
(B) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
(C) The Basic Principles on the Use of Force.
(D) The UN Principles on the Protection of Persons under Detention.

113. Which of the following is a key feature of victim-offender mediation?
(A) It is a mandatory process for all criminal cases.
(B) It is a voluntary process for both victim and offender.
(C) The decision is binding and imposed by a mediator.
(D) It excludes any discussion of emotions or feelings.

114. Arrange the typical procedural steps in a modern criminal justice system chronologically.
1. Sentencing
2. Trial and Adjudication of Guilt
3. Investigation and Arrest
4. Execution of Punishment (e.g., imprisonment)

Select the correct code:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

115. A judge sentences an offender to imprisonment but suspends the sentence on the condition that the offender abides by certain conditions for a specified period. This is an example of:
(A) Parole
(B) Capital punishment
(C) Probation
(D) A fine

116. The notion that society has a moral right and duty to punish offenders who have violated its laws is a cornerstone of which theory?
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Restorative justice
(D) Retributive theory

117. Which of the following would be an example of a non-custodial measure under the Tokyo Rules?
(A) A sentence of life imprisonment.
(B) Solitary confinement for 30 days.
(C) An order to attend a counseling program.
(D) Transfer to a maximum-security prison.

118. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Era)
P. Ancient Times
Q. Medieval Times
R. Modern Times (Early)
S. Modern Times (Contemporary)
List II: (Dominant Form of Punishment)
1. Imprisonment in Penitentiaries
2. Retaliation (e.g., lex talionis)
3. Rise of non-custodial and restorative approaches
4. Public spectacle and brutal corporal punishments

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

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punishment involves complex ethical, legal, and social considerations.
Reason (R) : Retentionists argue for its deterrent effect, while abolitionists highlight the sanctity of life and the risk of executing the innocent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. Victim-offender mediation is a process rooted in the principles of:
(A) Retributive justice
(B) Deterrent justice
(C) Preventive justice
(D) Restorative justice

63. The primary objective of the Tokyo Rules is to:
(A) Promote the use of alternatives to imprisonment.
(B) Increase the global prison population.
(C) Establish stricter standards for solitary confinement.
(D) Mandate capital punishment for international crimes.

64. Which of the following is NOT a principle of sentencing?
(A) Proportionality
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Parsimony (frugality)
(D) Individualization

65. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Nelson Mandela Rules are legally binding on all UN member states in the same way as a treaty.
Statement II : The Nelson Mandela Rules serve as a soft-law instrument, providing authoritative guidance and standards for prison management that states are strongly encouraged to adopt.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

66. The historical evolution of prison legislation demonstrates a move away from the idea of the prison as a mere 'warehouse' for criminals towards the concept of a:
(A) 'Correctional institution' for positive change.
(B) 'Factory' for state profit.
(C) 'Showcase' for public viewing.
(D) 'Fortress' for permanent containment.

67. A sentence that specifies a minimum and maximum term of imprisonment, with the exact release date determined later by a parole board, is called:
(A) A determinate sentence
(B) A mandatory sentence
(C) An indeterminate sentence
(D) A presumptive sentence

68. The "nature" of penology can be best described as:
(A) Purely theoretical
(B) Purely practical
(C) Singularly focused on legal doctrine
(D) Multidisciplinary and applied

69. In medieval times, the distinction between 'sin' and 'crime' was often blurred, leading to punishments for offenses like:
(A) Traffic violations
(B) Insider trading
(C) Heresy and blasphemy
(D) Environmental pollution

70. The significance of punishment lies in its function as a mechanism of:
(A) Social expression
(B) Social control
(C) Political campaigning
(D) Economic redistribution

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71. Consider the following statements about theories of punishment:
1. Specific deterrence aims to prevent the punished individual from reoffending.
2. The retributive theory is backward-looking, focusing on the past offense.
3. The preventive theory aims to reform the offender's moral character.
4. The reformative theory is often seen as being in conflict with the principle of 'just

129. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Capital punishment is a universally accepted and practiced form of punishment in all countries.
Statement II : A majority of countries in the world have abolished capital punishment either in law or in practice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

130. The process where an offender compensates the victim for the harm caused, as a central part of the justice process, is called:
(A) Restitution
(B) Incapacitation
(C) Retribution
(D) Incarceration

131. The primary role of a Prison Reform Committee is to act as:
(A) A judicial body to sentence prisoners.
(B) An executive body to manage prisons on a daily basis.
(C) An advisory body to review the penal system.
(D) A police force to investigate crimes within prisons.

132. The "spirit" of the Tokyo Rules is to make imprisonment a measure of:
(A) First resort
(B) Universal application
(C) Financial profit
(D) Last resort

133. One of the significant additions in the Nelson Mandela Rules concerns the rights and specific needs of which group of prisoners?
(A) Only political prisoners
(B) Only male prisoners
(C) Women, children, and vulnerable groups
(D) Only prisoners on death row

134. Which theory of punishment underlies the concept of "three-strikes laws," which mandate long-term incapacitation for repeat offenders?
(A) Reformative Theory
(B) Preventive Theory
(C) Restorative Justice
(D) Retributive Theory (Expiatory)

135. Consider the following cause and effect relationship:
Cause: Enlightenment thinkers like Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham criticized the arbitrary and cruel nature of punishment in the 18th century.
Effect: A movement towards codified laws, abolition of torture, and the rise of the prison as a more 'humane' alternative to corporal punishment.
(A) The Effect is a direct consequence of the Cause.
(B) The Cause is a direct consequence of the Effect.
(C) The Cause and Effect are unrelated.
(D) The Effect is the only reason for the Cause.

136. The concept of "social defence" is most closely associated with which theory of punishment?
(A) Prevention/Incapacitation
(B) Retribution
(C) Reformation
(D) Restitution

137. Which of the following is NOT a central principle of the Nelson Mandela Rules?
(A) All prisoners shall be treated with respect for their inherent dignity.
(B) The prison system shall not seek to exclusively punish inmates.
(C) Prisoners should be permanently isolated from the world.
(D) The safety and security of prisoners and staff are paramount.

138. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Penal System Element)
P. Prison Manual
Q. Prison Reform Committee
R. Tokyo Rules
S. Nelson Mandela Rules
List II: (Primary Function)

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1. Recommends systemic improvements
2. Guides day-to-day prison administration
3. Sets standards for non-custodial measures
4. Sets standards for treatment of prisoners

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

139. A judge, in her sentencing remarks, states: "This sentence must send a clear message to others who might consider engaging in such criminal conduct." This statement emphasizes which aim of punishment?
(A) Retribution
(B) Specific Deterrence
(C) Reformation
(D) General Deterrence

140. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The scope of Penology has broadened from merely studying prisons to analyzing a wide range of penal sanctions and their effectiveness.
Reason (R) : Society's response to crime has evolved to include diverse measures like probation, community service, and restorative justice, all of which fall within the purview of penological study.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The Code of Hammurabi from ancient Babylon is a famous early example of laws that specified punishments based on:
(A) The principle of rehabilitation.
(B) The use of imprisonment as the primary sanction.
(C) The principle of 'lex talionis' or retribution.
(D) The principles of restorative justice.

142. What is the fundamental difference between probation and parole?
(A) Probation is in prison, parole is in the community.
(B) Probation is for adults, parole is for juveniles.
(C) There is no difference; terms are interchangeable.
(D) Probation replaces prison; parole is early release from prison.

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143. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Focuses on the needs of the victim.
2. Holds offenders accountable for the harm they caused.
3. Involves community members in the resolution.
4. Seeks to repair relationships damaged by crime.

Which approach to justice is described above?
(A) Restorative Justice
(B) Retributive Justice
(C) Deterrent Justice
(D) Preventive Justice

144. One major challenge in implementing the reformative theory of punishment is:
(A) The lack of criminals who need reforming.
(B) The high cost and resource-intensive nature of programs.
(C) The theory's insistence on harsh physical punishment.
(D) Public demand for more lenient sentences.

145. "Sentencing guidelines" are a tool used to:
(A) Eliminate judicial discretion entirely.
(B) Structure discretion to promote consistency.
(C) Increase the length of all prison sentences.
(D) Allow defendants to choose their own punishment.

146. The argument that state-sanctioned killing devalues human life and sets a negative example for society is used by:
(A) Abolitionists of capital punishment.
(B) Retentionists of capital punishment.
(C) Proponents of preventive detention.
(D) Advocates of the retributive theory.

147. A core principle of the Tokyo Rules is that non-custodial measures should be developed:
(A) Only for wealthy offenders.
(B) As a harsher alternative to imprisonment.
(C) Within the legal and cultural framework of each country.

(D) To be applied only after a prison sentence is completed.

148. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Nelson Mandela Rules prohibit the use of instruments of restraint like chains or irons as punishments.
Statement II : The Rules permit the use of such restraints only when necessary for security reasons during transport or to prevent self-harm, and never as a punitive measure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

149. The historical purpose of 'penitentiaries' in the 18th and 19th centuries was to provide a place for offenders to:
(A) Engage in communal recreation.
(B) Receive advanced academic degrees.
(C) Feel penitence and reform through solitude and labor.
(D) Meet with their victims for mediation.

150. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the concept of punishment?
(A) It must be for an offense against legal rules.
(B) It can be imposed by any private citizen who feels wronged.
(C) It must be of an actual or supposed offender for their offense.
(D) It must be intentionally administered by human beings other than the offender.

151. Consider the following statements about various theories of punishment:
1. The Deterrent theory is a form of utilitarianism.
2. The Retributive theory is fundamentally concerned with 'just deserts'.
3. The Reformative theory is often criticized for neglecting the rights and feelings of the victim.
4. The Preventive theory's ultimate logic is permanent incapacitation for high-risk offenders.
5. All theories of punishment can be applied simultaneously and without conflict in a single sentence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

152. A 'bifurcated trial' in capital cases refers to a procedure where:
(A) The guilt phase is separate from the sentencing phase.
(B) The trial is held in two different locations.
(C) Two judges preside over the case simultaneously.
(D) The defendant is tried for two crimes at once.

153. Arrange the following penal institutions/ concepts in the chronological order of their conceptual development:
1. The 'panopticon' prison design by Jeremy Bentham.
2. The use of penal colonies for transportation.
3. The concept of a 'restorative justice conference'.
4. The dungeon in a medieval castle.

Select the correct code:
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

154. Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) is least likely to be used in which of the following cases?
(A) A case where the offender denies all responsibility.
(B) A case of neighborhood vandalism.
(C) A minor assault between acquaintances.
(D) A case of theft where the offender is remorseful.

155. The work of John Howard in the 18th century is famously associated with:
(A) The invention of the electric chair.
(B) The advocacy for harsher punishments.
(C) The development of the retributive theory.
(D) Documenting prison conditions and seeking reform.

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(C) Do not require a judge's approval.
(D) Are applied only to offenders not in police custody.

176. Which of the following is an explicit requirement under the Nelson Mandela Rules?
(A) Prisoners must be provided with a cell phone.
(B) Prisoners must have access to clean drinking water.
(C) All prisoners must be kept in solitary confinement.
(D) Prison food should be intentionally unpalatable.

177. The term "scope of penology" refers to:
(A) The specific type of telescope used to observe prisons.
(B) The range of topics that the discipline covers.
(C) The size of the prison population in a country.
(D) The legislative process for creating new crimes.

178. Flogging and mutilation were common forms of punishment particularly associated with:
(A) Ancient and medieval penal systems.
(B) Modern restorative justice movements.
(C) The Tokyo Rules.
(D) 21st-century European legal systems.

179. From a penological perspective, the 'significance of punishment' is best understood as:
(A) The amount of pain inflicted on an offender.
(B) The cost of administering the penal system.
(C) The role in reinforcing norms and protecting society.
(D) The popularity of a punishment in public opinion.

180. The utilitarian principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number" is the philosophical foundation for which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive
(B) Expiatory
(C) Deontological
(D) Deterrent

181. Consider the following statements about sentencing:
1. It is a mechanical process with no room for judicial discretion.
2. It aims to balance the needs of society, the victim, and the offender.
3. 'Truth in sentencing' laws aim to ensure offenders serve a substantial portion of their court-imposed sentence.
4. The procedure is the same for every type of offense, from traffic violations to murder.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

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182. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The global trend over the past several decades has been towards the abolition of capital punishment.
Reason (R) : Growing international consensus, influenced by human rights norms, views capital punishment as a cruel, inhuman, and degrading punishment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. Which of these is NOT a primary stakeholder in a restorative justice conference?
(A) The victim
(B) The offender
(C) Community representatives
(D) The media

184. The history and evolution of prison legislation often reflect a tension between which two competing goals?
(A) Punishment and rehabilitation.
(B) Administration and finance.
(C) Architecture and security.
(D) Prosecution and defense.

185. The existence of a detailed Prison Manual is an indicator of:
(A) A primitive and unorganized penal system.
(B) A system where prison wardens have

the punishment of criminals and not with the prevention of crime.

Statement II : A key aspect of penology is evaluating the effectiveness of punishments, which includes their ability to prevent crime through deterrence and rehabilitation.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

168. In medieval Europe, the Church played a significant role in punishment, often through:
(A) Ecclesiastical courts and the concept of penance.
(B) The establishment of modern, rehabilitative prisons.
(C) The promotion of restorative justice conferences.
(D) Advocating for the abolition of capital punishment.

169. Consider the following statements about the aims of punishment:
1. Deterrence aims to discourage crime.
2. Retribution aims to exact 'just deserts'.
3. Reformation aims to change the offender.
4. Incapacitation aims to physically prevent crime.

Which of the following represents a potential conflict between these aims?
(A) A long sentence for incapacitation is always the best way to reform an offender.
(B) A retributive sentence that is 'just' can never be a deterrent.
(C) A short sentence focused on reform may not serve as a strong general deterrent.
(D) All aims are perfectly compatible and can be maximized simultaneously.

170. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Sentencing Policy
Q. Capital Punishment
R. Restorative Justice
S. Preventive Punishment

List II: (Associated Idea)
1. Repairing harm
2. Incapacitation of the offender
3. Rarest of rare doctrine
4. Guidelines for judicial discretion

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

171. The theory of punishment that has the least concern for the future conduct of the offender or society is:
(A) Deterrent
(B) Reformative
(C) Preventive
(D) Purely Retributive

172. The final decision in a sentencing procedure in a courtroom is made by:
(A) The prosecutor
(B) The judge or magistrate
(C) The defense lawyer
(D) The jury

173. The concept of 'restitution' as a recent approach to punishment aligns most closely with which historical practice?
(A) Trial by ordeal
(B) Public execution
(C) The ancient practice of paying 'wergild' to victims.
(D) Solitary confinement in a penitentiary.

174. A common theme in the reports of many Prison Reform Committees is the need for:
(A) Harsher treatment of inmates to reduce crime.
(B) The abolition of all forms of prison labor.
(C) Reducing contact between prisoners and their families.
(D) Classification based on risk and rehabilitative needs.

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175. The phrase "non-custodial measures" refers to penal sanctions that:
(A) Do not involve depriving the offender of liberty.
(B) Are carried out by non-governmental organizations.

236. Restorative justice is often described as a 'third way' that is different from both:
(A) Rehabilitation and prevention.
(B) Retribution and pure utilitarianism.
(C) Imprisonment and fines.
(D) Ancient and medieval punishment.

237. The historical evolution of prison legislation shows a move from custom and discretion to:
(A) More discretion.
(B) Complete abolition of rules.
(C) Codified law and regulations.
(D) Management by prisoners themselves.

238. Recommendations of Prison Reform Committees, while often not immediately binding, serve as:
(A) A reason to increase sentences.
(B) A basis for public criticism of the government.
(C) A historical record with no practical use.
(D) A moral and political impetus for change.

239. A fundamental safeguard in the Tokyo Rules is that non-custodial measures require:
(A) The consent of the offender.
(B) The consent of the offender's employer.
(C) A public vote.
(D) The approval of the police chief.

240. The Nelson Mandela Rules state that solitary confinement should be:
(A) Used as a standard housing arrangement.
(B) Used only in exceptional cases as a last resort.
(C) Prohibited for female prisoners only.
(D) The primary method for all disciplinary infractions.

241. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The primary aim of the retributive theory of punishment is to prevent future crime.
Statement II : The primary aim of the retributive theory of punishment is to ensure that offenders receive their 'just deserts' for past crimes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

242. Placing an offender under the supervision of an officer in the community, instead of sending them to prison, is the essence of:
(A) Probation
(B) Parole
(C) A fine
(D) Forfeiture

243. The idea that punishment serves to express society's condemnation of a crime is known as the _____ function of punishment.
(A) Economic
(B) Coercive
(C) Denunciatory or expressive
(D) Restitutive

244. The establishment of "Open Prisons" is an experiment most closely associated with which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive
(B) Deterrent
(C) Reformative
(D) Preventive

245. The "just deserts" model of sentencing is primarily based on which theory of punishment?
(A) Reformative
(B) Preventive
(C) Retributive
(D) Deterrent

246. In the context of capital punishment, a 'moratorium' refers to:
(A) A permanent legal abolition.
(B) A temporary suspension of executions.
(C) An increase in the number of executions.
(D) A specific method of execution.

247. The core principle of restitution is:
(A) The offender must be punished by the state.
(B) The offender must be removed from society.
(C) The offender must be publicly shamed.
(D) The offender must repair the harm caused.

248. The existence of different Prison Manuals for different states or provinces within a single country reflects:

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unlimited power.
(C) A bureaucratic approach aiming for accountability.
(D) The complete failure of the prison system.

186. The Tokyo Rules are fundamentally based on the principle that:
(A) Over-reliance on imprisonment can be counter-productive.
(B) Imprisonment should be the most-used punishment.
(C) Crime is controlled by solely focus on harshness.
(D) Non-custodial measures only suit female offenders.

187. The Nelson Mandela Rules revised the 1955 Standard Minimum Rules to reflect advances in:
(A) Military technology.
(B) Architectural design.
(C) Agricultural practices in prison farms.
(D) Correctional science and international law.

188. Which theory of punishment is indifferent to the guilt or innocence of the person being punished, as long as their punishment deters others?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Pure Utilitarian Deterrent Theory
(C) Reformative Theory
(D) Expiatory Theory

189. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Sentencing procedures are uniform across all legal systems worldwide.
Statement II : Sentencing procedures are shaped by a country's specific legal traditions, statutes, and constitutional principles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

190. A core idea of restorative justice is to transform the traditional justice question from "What law was broken, who did it, and what is the punishment?" to:
(A) "How can we maximize the suffering of the offender?"
(B) "How can the state demonstrate its power most effectively?"
(C) "What is the most cost-effective way to handle this case?"
(D) "Who has been harmed and how can we meet their needs?"

191. Consider the following statements about prison systems:
1. Prison Reform Committees are often formed in response to a crisis, such as a riot or a public scandal.
2. A Prison Manual typically contains rules on inmate discipline, visitation rights, and daily routines.
3. The evolution of prison legislation shows a complete abandonment of security concerns in favor of rehabilitation.
4. The Nelson Mandela Rules are named after the famous prison, not the person.
5. The Tokyo Rules deal with standards for high-security prisons.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

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192. The 'nature' of Penology as an academic discipline is best described as:
(A) A branch of pure philosophy.
(B) An interdisciplinary social science.
(C) A hard science based on laboratory experiments.
(D) A sub-field of political history.

193. The concept of punishment in modern times is based on the idea of individual responsibility, which is in contrast to the ancient practice of:
(A) Fining the offender.
(B) Collective punishment of a family or clan.
(C) Sentencing an offender to community service.
(D) Imprisoning the offender.

194. The primary significance of punishment is that it serves as a formal societal response to:
(A) Behavior that violates criminal law
(B) Unpopular opinions
(C) Breaches of social etiquette

156. The provision of medical services, including psychiatric care, within prisons is a key requirement according to which international standard?
(A) The Tokyo Rules
(B) The Nelson Mandela Rules
(C) The principles of Retributive Justice
(D) The theory of General Deterrence

157. The primary distinction between ancient and modern punishment lies in the modern emphasis on:
(A) Public spectacle and shame.
(B) The use of divine intervention.
(C) The systematization and ideal of rehabilitation.
(D) The principle of collective family responsibility.

158. Which of the following is NOT a type of punishment?
(A) Imprisonment
(B) Forfeiture of property
(C) Community service order
(D) Arrest

159. A judge states, "The offender has caused immense harm. The punishment must be equally severe to balance the scales of justice." This reasoning reflects which theory?
(A) Retributive
(B) Reformative
(C) Preventive
(D) Restorative

160. Which of the following factors would be considered an 'aggravating circumstance' in sentencing?
(A) The offender's youth and immaturity.
(B) The use of extreme cruelty in the crime.
(C) The offender's expression of genuine remorse.
(D) The offender's minor role in the offense.

161. The "right to life" is a fundamental human right often cited in arguments against:
(A) Life imprisonment
(B) Capital punishment
(C) Fines
(D) Probation

162. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Restorative Justice processes like Victim-Offender Mediation aim to empower victims.
Reason (R) : These processes provide victims with a voice and opportunity to be involved in deciding repairs, which is often absent in courts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

163. The evolution of prison legislation is closely tied to:
(A) The development of architectural styles.
(B) The economic cycles of a country.
(C) The understanding of human rights and punishment.
(D) The political popularity of specific leaders.

164. The purpose of a Prison Manual is to ensure:
(A) That prisoners write about their experiences.
(B) That prison staff can act with unchecked discretion.
(C) That prisons are profitable business ventures.
(D) Uniformity and legality in prison administration.

165. The Tokyo Rules are named so because they were adopted at a UN Congress held in:
(A) Geneva
(B) New York
(C) Tokyo
(D) Vienna

166. A key principle of the Nelson Mandela Rules is the 'presumption of innocence' for which category of prisoners?
(A) Convicted prisoners
(B) Unconvicted prisoners (undertrials)
(C) Prisoners on death row
(D) All prisoners regardless of status

167. Consider the following statements regarding Penology:
Statement I : Penology is solely concerned with

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(B) Retaliation or Lex Talionis
(C) Restitution
(D) Incapacitation

205. The primary audience for a Prison Manual is:
(A) The general public.
(B) The prisoners themselves.
(C) Prison staff and overseeing authorities.
(D) International human rights organizations.

206. Which statement accurately reflects the nature of Penology?
(A) It is a static field with unchanging principles.
(B) It is exclusively concerned with the legal definitions of crime.
(C) It is a sub-field of economics focused on the cost of crime.
(D) It is a dynamic field that evolves with societal values.

207. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : In modern punishment, there is a clear distinction between the investigative, judicial, and penal stages.
Statement II : In many ancient systems, these stages were fused, with the accuser often also being the judge and executioner.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

208. The concept of punishment necessarily implies the infliction of something unpleasant or a 'pain'. This pain can be:
(A) Only physical.
(B) Physical, financial, or a deprivation of liberty and rights.
(C) Only financial.
(D) Only psychological.

209. One of the main philosophical objections to the reformative theory is that:
(A) It is too harsh.
(B) It can justify indeterminate sentences violating proportionality.
(C) It does not seek to prevent future crime.
(D) It is only concerned with punishing past acts.

210. Consider the following procedural elements in sentencing:
1. Presentation of arguments on sentencing by prosecution and defense.
2. Consideration of a pre-sentence report.
3. Opportunity for the defendant to make a statement (allocution).
4. Judicial pronouncement of the sentence.
Which of the following describes these elements?
(A) Modern, due-process oriented sentencing procedures.
(B) Ancient trial by ordeal.
(C) Vigilante justice.
(D) A medieval inquisition.

211. The argument that it is more costly to litigate capital cases and carry out an execution than to imprison someone for life is often used in debates about:
(A) The effectiveness of rehabilitation.
(B) The principles of restorative justice.
(C) The practicality and expense of capital punishment.
(D) The definition of penology.

212. In victim-offender mediation, the mediator's role is to:
(A) Decide the outcome and impose it on the parties.
(B) Represent the victim's legal interests.
(C) Act as a judge and determine guilt.
(D) Facilitate a constructive conversation between parties.

213. The continuous call by Prison Reform Committees for the segregation of undertrial prisoners from convicted prisoners is based on the principle of:
(A) The need to punish undertrials more severely.
(B) The efficiency of managing a single large group.
(C) Presumption of innocence for undertrials.
(D) The high cost of building separate facilities.

214. The Tokyo Rules were designed to complement:
(A) The Geneva Conventions on war.
(B) The Standard Minimum Rules for the

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(D) Economic downturns

195. Which theory of punishment, if taken to its extreme, could justify punishing an innocent person if it would deter a large number of future crimes?
(A) Retributive theory
(B) Reformative theory
(C) Utilitarian deterrent theory
(D) Restorative justice

196. The principle of parsimony in sentencing suggests that:
(A) The most severe punishment should always be chosen.
(B) Offenders should be made to pay for the entire cost of their imprisonment.
(C) Sentencing should be done as quickly as possible, without considering details.
(D) The punishment should be the least restrictive necessary.

197. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Retribution
Q. Rehabilitation
R. Restitution
S. Incapacitation
List II: (Definition)
1. Making amends to the victim.
2. Inflicting deserved punishment.
3. Rendering an offender incapable of re-offending.
4. Treating or reforming the offender.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

198. The argument that capital punishment is a violation of the "right to life" as enshrined in international human rights covenants is a _____ argument.
(A) Purely economic
(B) Legal and ethical
(C) Purely practical
(D) Retributive

199. A Family Group Conference (FGC) is a common model used in:
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Deterrent Justice
(C) Preventive Justice
(D) Restorative Justice

200. The gradual inclusion of prisoners' rights, such as the right to medical care and access to courts, in prison legislation is an example of the:
(A) Evolution and humanization of the penal system.
(B) Decline of the prison system.
(C) Increased profitability of prisons.
(D) Complete failure of rehabilitation.

201. Which of the following is NOT a form of non-custodial measure envisioned by the Tokyo Rules?
(A) Verbal sanction such as an admonition or a reprimand.
(B) Conditional discharge.
(C) A mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.
(D) A community service order.

202. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Nelson Mandela Rules are a simple list of punishments for unruly prisoners.
Reason (R) : The rules constitute a comprehensive blueprint for good prison management in the 21st century.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

203. The focus on the offender's mindset, personality, and potential for change is a hallmark of which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive
(B) General Deterrent
(C) Preventive
(D) Reformative

204. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" best summarizes the principle of:
(A) Rehabilitation

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imprisonment.
(C) An order to perform community service.
(D) A probation order for 1 year.

225. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Penology is not an exact science like physics or chemistry.
Reason (R) : The study of punishment involves human behavior, social values, and ethical considerations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. The primary type of punishment in modern penal systems is:
(A) Deprivation of liberty (imprisonment)
(B) Corporal punishment
(C) Public shaming
(D) Transportation to a penal colony

227. The concept that punishment should aim to reintegrate the offender back into the community as a law-abiding citizen is central to:
(A) The Retributive theory.
(B) The Preventive theory.
(C) The Reformative/Rehabilitative theory.
(D) The concept of Lex Talionis.

228. Which of the following statements is correct regarding sentencing policies?
(A) They are determined solely by public opinion.
(B) They represent a framework to guide judges and promote fairness.
(C) They are irrelevant in modern legal systems.
(D) They always mandate the harshest possible punishment.

229. A significant difference between ancient and modern concepts of punishment is the modern emphasis on:
(A) The will of the gods.
(B) The principle of collective guilt.
(C) The rights of the individual offender.
(D) The use of public spectacle.

230. One of the main goals of the Nelson Mandela Rules is to:
(A) Encourage countries to build more prisons.
(B) Establish a baseline of good practice for treatment.
(C) Legalize torture in specific circumstances.
(D) Abolish the system of parole.

231. The focus of penology on the management of prisons and other correctional institutions is known as:
(A) Criminal etiology
(B) Victimology
(C) Forensic science
(D) Correctional administration

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232. 'Wergild' in early Germanic law was a system of:
(A) Financial restitution paid to victims.
(B) Imprisonment
(C) Corporal punishment
(D) Capital punishment

233. The theory of 'expiation' in punishment suggests that:
(A) Punishment should deter the public.
(B) The offender must be reformed through education.
(C) The offender can atone for crime through suffering.
(D) The offender must be permanently incapacitated.

234. The procedure of sentencing in a common law system heavily relies on:
(A) Judges' consideration of statutes and case law.
(B) The flip of a coin.
(C) A vote by the general public.
(D) The offender's preference of punishment.

235. The argument that there is no credible scientific evidence to prove that capital punishment deters homicide more effectively than life imprisonment is a key point in the debate about its:
(A) Retributive value
(B) Justness
(C) Cost-effectiveness
(D) Efficacy as a deterrent

Treatment of Prisoners.
(C) International trade agreements.
(D) Maritime law.

215. The Nelson Mandela Rules specifically prohibit discrimination among prisoners on grounds such as:
(A) The nature of their crime.
(B) Their behavior in prison.
(C) Their level of cooperation with prison staff.
(D) Race, sex, religion, or social origin.

216. Which of the following does NOT fall within the scope of Penology?
(A) The study of the chemical composition of illicit drugs.
(B) The study of capital punishment.
(C) The study of parole and probation systems.
(D) The study of the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.

217. The shift from physical punishment of the body to the reform of the 'mind' or 'soul' is a key theme in the work of which thinker?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Michel Foucault
(D) Max Weber

218. An aim of punishment that is NOT primarily offender-focused is:
(A) General deterrence
(B) Specific deterrence
(C) Reformation
(D) Incapacitation

219. Consider the following statements:
1. The Retributive theory is backward-looking.
2. The Deterrent theory is forward-looking.
3. The Reformative theory is forward-looking.
4. The Preventive theory is forward-looking.
5. The Restorative approach is primarily backward-looking.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

220. Match List I with List II while choosing the correct option from the codes given below.

List I: (Legal/Penal Concept)
P. Plea Bargaining
Q. Pre-sentence Report
R. Bifurcated Trial
S. Victim Impact Statement

List II: (Description)
1. Report on offender's background to guide sentencing.
2. Statement by victim on the crime's effect.
3. Negotiated agreement for a guilty plea.
4. Separate phases for determining guilt and imposing sentence.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

221. The "brutalizing effect" is an argument used against capital punishment which suggests that:
(A) Executions brutalize the offender being executed.
(B) Life imprisonment is more brutal than execution.
(C) Executions may lead to an increase in homicide rates.
(D) The process is too brutal for the executioner.

222. Which of the following is the most significant challenge to implementing purely restorative justice models within a state criminal justice system?
(A) Victims are never willing to participate.
(B) Offenders are never remorseful.
(C) There are no trained mediators available.
(D) They can conflict with public interest in punishment.

223. The periodic review of prison rules and the publication of new Prison Manuals is essential for:
(A) Ensuring administration keeps pace with legal changes.
(B) Making prisons less humane.
(C) Increasing the prison population.
(D) Discouraging family visits.

224. Which of the following would be considered a 'custodial' sentence?
(A) A fine.
(B) A sentence of 2 years' rigorous

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(A) Prisons are often a subject of state jurisdiction.
(B) A complete lack of central authority.
(C) A competition between states.
(D) An error in the legal system.

249. Which one of the following is NOT a right of prisoners explicitly mentioned or implied in the Nelson Mandela Rules?
(A) Right to adequate food and water.
(B) Right to medical care.
(C) Right to unrestricted internet access.
(D) Right to contact with the outside world.

250. The modern concept of penology emphasizes:
(A) The use of empirical evidence to assess policy.
(B) A return to ancient forms of corporal punishment.
(C) Belief that punishment is an end in itself.
(D) The complete privatization of all penal functions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Penology, a sub-discipline of criminology, is systematically concerned with the philosophical and practical aspects of punishment for criminal acts. Its nature is inherently multi-faceted, drawing upon principles from sociology, psychology, law, and public administration to understand and evaluate the formal mechanisms of social control. The scope of penology is extensive, encompassing not only the study of punishment in its various forms but also the management and administration of penal institutions, commonly known as prison management. It critically examines the justification, objectives, and effectiveness of different punitive measures, from corporal punishment and fines to imprisonment and community-based sanctions. Furthermore, penology delves into the treatment, reformation, and rehabilitation of offenders, exploring post-release assistance and the reintegration of ex-convicts into society. A core component of its scope involves the evaluation of penal policies and the ongoing search for more effective and humane methods of dealing with criminality. Thus, it serves as a crucial field for informing legal and social policy regarding crime and its consequences, balancing the need for public safety with the rights and potential for reform of the individual offender.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the fundamental focus of penology?
(A) The study of criminal behaviour and its causes.
(B) The philosophical and practical dimensions of punishment for crime.
(C) The sociological impact of crime on communities.
(D) The historical evolution of legal systems.

252. The multi-faceted nature of penology is attributed to its integration of principles from which of the following fields?
(A) Sociology, psychology, law, and public administration.
(B) Anthropology, economics, and political science.
(C) Forensics, medicine, and chemistry.
(D) History, geography, and literature.

253. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned within the scope of penology as described in the text?
(A) The management and administration of penal institutions.
(B) The critical examination of the objectives of punitive measures.
(C) The study of crime detection and investigation techniques.
(D) The exploration of post-release assistance for ex-convicts.

254. What can be inferred about the ultimate goal of penological study as presented in the paragraph?
(A) To advocate for stricter and more severe punishments.
(B) To completely eliminate the need for prisons.
(C) To prioritize the punishment of offenders over their rehabilitation.
(D) To inform and improve penal policy for a more effective and humane system.

255. The passage suggests that penology is concerned with balancing which two competing interests?
(A) The cost of imprisonment and the economic

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benefits of convict labour.
(B) The demands of victims and the rights of the accused before trial.
(C) The need for public safety and the rights and reform of the offender.
(D) The authority of the state and the autonomy of local communities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical trajectory of punishment reveals a profound evolution in societal responses to wrongdoing, transitioning from ancient and medieval practices to modern penal philosophies. In ancient times, punishment was often a public spectacle, characterized by its retributive and brutal nature. Practices like flogging, mutilation, and stoning were common, reflecting the principle of 'lex talionis' or an eye for an eye. The primary objective was not reform but retribution and creating a stark, fearful deterrent. The medieval period continued many of these harsh physical punishments, but with an added layer of religious and moral condemnation. Public humiliation, such as confinement in stocks or pillories, was designed to shame the offender and reinforce dominant moral codes. The concept of sin was deeply intertwined with crime. The advent of the modern era marked a significant philosophical shift. Influenced by the Enlightenment, thinkers began to question the utility and humanity of corporal punishment, advocating for sanctions that were rational and proportionate. This led to the rise of imprisonment as the primary form of punishment, moving the act of punishing from the public square to the confines of the institution. The focus gradually shifted from mere infliction of pain towards concepts of deterrence, incapacitation, and, eventually, the potential for offender rehabilitation and reform.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What was the principal objective of punishment in ancient times as described in the passage?
(A) The rehabilitation and social reintegration of the offender.
(B) The application of retribution and creation of a fearful deterrent.
(C) The compensation of the victim for their loss.
(D) The moral re-education of the criminal through religious instruction.

257. The medieval period added which distinct element to the practice of punishment?
(A) A focus on the economic restitution to the state.
(B) The introduction of imprisonment as the main sanction.
(C) The complete abolition of physical punishments.
(D) An emphasis on religious and moral condemnation.

258. The passage identifies the rise of which form of punishment as a hallmark of the modern era?
(A) Imprisonment within specialized institutions.
(B) Financial penalties and seizures of property.
(C) Banishment and exile from the community.
(D) Public humiliation through the use of pillories.

259. What major intellectual movement is credited in the text for influencing the philosophical shift in modern punishment?
(A) The Renaissance.
(B) The Industrial Revolution.
(C) The Enlightenment.
(D) The Reformation.

260. Which statement best represents the evolution of punishment from the ancient to the modern era, according to the source?
(A) A shift in focus from public, physical retribution to institutional confinement and potential reform.
(B) A consistent increase in the severity and brutality of punishments.
(C) A transition from individual punishment to collective punishment of the offender's family.
(D) A complete replacement of all punitive measures with rehabilitative programs.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Punishment, in its conceptual essence, represents a formal, state-sanctioned imposition of a penalty or deprivation upon an individual for the transgression of a legal norm. Its significance lies

in its function as a primary instrument of social control, reinforcing legal statutes and maintaining societal order. Without a system of punishment, laws would risk becoming mere recommendations rather than enforceable mandates. The aims of punishment are multifaceted and serve distinct, though sometimes overlapping, purposes. Retribution aims to inflict a proportionate penalty on the offender, satisfying a societal demand for justice and just deserts. Deterrence seeks to prevent future crime, either by discouraging the specific offender from reoffending (specific deterrence) or by making an example of the offender to discourage the general public (general deterrence). Incapacitation, often through imprisonment, aims to physically prevent the offender from committing further crimes against society for a specified period. Finally, reformation or rehabilitation focuses on transforming the offender's character, attitudes, or skills through treatment, education, or vocational training, with the ultimate goal of their successful reintegration into the community as a law-abiding citizen. These aims are not always mutually exclusive and are often balanced by the judiciary during the sentencing process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the text, what is the conceptual definition of punishment?
(A) An informal community response to deviant behaviour.
(B) A therapeutic intervention for psychological disorders.
(C) A voluntary act of atonement by an offender.
(D) A formal, state-endorsed penalty for a legal transgression.

262. What is the primary significance of punishment as described in the passage?
(A) It serves as a major source of revenue for the state.
(B) It functions as a key instrument for maintaining social control and order.
(C) It provides a platform for academic research into criminal psychology.
(D) It ensures that all offenders receive uniform and identical sanctions.

263. The aim of making an example of an offender to discourage the wider public from committing crimes is known as:
(A) Specific deterrence.
(B) Retribution.
(C) General deterrence.
(D) Incapacitation.

264. Which aim of punishment is primarily focused on changing the offender's character and facilitating their return to society?
(A) Incapacitation.
(B) Retribution.
(C) General deterrence.
(D) Reformation.

265. What can be inferred from the passage about the application of the different aims of punishment?
(A) The aims are often combined and balanced by the judiciary in sentencing.
(B) A single aim, usually retribution, is prioritized in all criminal cases.
(C) Reformation has completely replaced all other aims in modern legal systems.
(D) Incapacitation is considered the least effective aim and is rarely used.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The justification for punishment is articulated through several competing philosophical theories, each offering a different rationale for the state's imposition of sanctions. The Retributive theory, one of the oldest, is backward-looking, asserting that punishment is justified because it is deserved. It operates on the principle of 'just deserts', where the severity of the punishment must be proportionate to the gravity of the offense, independent of any future social benefits it might produce. In contrast, the Deterrent theory is forward-looking and utilitarian. It posits that punishment is justified by its utility in preventing future crime. It aims to deter the individual offender from re-offending (specific deterrence) and to discourage potential offenders in the wider community through fear of similar consequences (general deterrence). The Preventive theory, also known as the theory of incapacitation, focuses on rendering an offender incapable of committing further crimes, typically through methods like imprisonment, house arrest, or, in extreme

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290. The passage describes the evolution of the prison model as a shift from:
(A) A purely custodial model to one that incorporates correctional elements.
(B) A private system to a public system.
(C) A rehabilitative model to a purely custodial one.
(D) A system for debtors to a system for violent criminals.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of prison reform in many nations, including India, has been significantly shaped by the work of various specially constituted committees and commissions. These bodies are typically tasked by the government to conduct in-depth studies of the prevailing prison administration, the conditions of confinement, and the treatment of inmates. Their primary purpose is to identify systemic deficiencies and propose concrete reforms. Over the years, these committees have consistently highlighted critical issues such as chronic overcrowding, dilapidated infrastructure, brutality, lack of trained staff, and inadequate health and sanitation facilities. The recommendations put forth by these commissions have been instrumental in driving legislative and administrative changes. For instance, reports have often advocated for amending outdated prison acts, revising prison manuals to align with modern correctional principles, introducing scientific methods for prisoner classification, and expanding vocational and educational programs to facilitate rehabilitation. They have also emphasized the need for better pay and training for prison staff and the establishment of effective grievance redressal mechanisms for prisoners. While the implementation of their recommendations has often been slow and uneven, these committees and commissions serve as crucial catalysts for change, providing authoritative blueprints for transforming prisons from mere warehouses into genuine correctional institutions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary purpose of the prison reform committees and commissions mentioned in the passage?
(A) To manage the day-to-day operations of individual prisons.
(B) To prosecute prison staff for misconduct.
(C) To study prison conditions and propose systemic reforms.
(D) To sentence offenders to appropriate prison terms.

292. Which of the following is identified in the text as a critical issue frequently highlighted by these committees?
(A) Chronic overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure.
(B) Excessive recreational facilities for inmates.
(C) Over-staffing in prison administration.
(D) Lack of sufficiently harsh punishments for rule-breakers.

293. The recommendations from these commissions have often advocated for which of the following changes?
(A) Decreasing the pay and training for prison staff.
(B) Abolishing all vocational and educational programs.
(C) Restricting prisoners' access to grievance mechanisms.
(D) Amending outdated prison acts and revising manuals.

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294. The passage suggests that the role of these committees and commissions in the penal system is that of:
(A) An enforcement agency with policing powers.
(B) A catalyst for legislative and administrative change.
(C) A judicial body that hears inmate appeals.
(D) A financial institution funding prison construction.

295. According to the text, a major goal of the proposed reforms is to transform prisons into:
(A) More secure holding facilities focused solely on custody.
(B) Profitable industrial enterprises.
(C) Genuine correctional institutions focused on rehabilitation.
(D) Institutions solely for the purpose of deterrence.

271. What is the fundamental purpose of the sentencing process described in the passage?
(A) To determine the guilt or innocence of the accused.
(B) To investigate the circumstances of the crime.
(C) To determine and impose a legal sanction on a convicted person.
(D) To negotiate a plea bargain between the prosecution and defense.

272. The principle that a sentence should be commensurate with the gravity of the crime is known as:
(A) Individualization.
(B) Proportionality.
(C) Consistency.
(D) Discretion.

273. Considering an offender's background, character, and prior record during sentencing is an application of the principle of:
(A) Proportionality.
(B) Mandatory minimums.
(C) Judicial restraint.
(D) Individualization.

274. According to the text, mandatory minimum sentences are a type of sentencing policy that directly affects judicial decision-making by:
(A) Limiting the discretion available to the judge.
(B) Increasing the judge's ability to individualize sentences.
(C) Requiring the use of pre-sentence investigation reports.
(D) Prioritizing rehabilitation over all other goals.

275. What can be inferred about the relationship between the principles of individualization and consistency in sentencing?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and cannot be applied simultaneously.
(B) They are identical principles with different names.
(C) They are often in conflict, requiring a balance in judicial decision-making.
(D) The principle of consistency has completely replaced the principle of individualization.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Capital punishment, the state-sanctioned execution of an individual as a penalty for a crime, remains one of the most contentious issues in penology. It represents the ultimate and irreversible form of punishment, reserved in most jurisdictions for the most heinous offenses, such as aggravated murder. The debate surrounding its use is polarized and deeply entrenched. Proponents often justify it on retributive grounds, arguing that it is the only proportionate response—a 'just desert'—for taking a human life. They also frequently claim it has a unique deterrent effect, dissuading potential murderers more effectively than life imprisonment. Conversely, opponents raise profound moral and ethical objections, arguing that it constitutes a violation of the fundamental right to life and amounts to cruel, inhuman, and degrading punishment. A significant argument against it is the fallibility of the justice system and the irreversible risk of executing an innocent person. Furthermore, extensive research has yielded inconclusive and contested evidence regarding its supposed superior deterrent effect compared to life imprisonment. In many legal systems, its application is severely restricted, often guided by principles that limit its use to the "rarest of rare" cases, where the crime is exceptionally brutal and there is no possibility of the offender's reform.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary argument used by proponents of capital punishment, as mentioned in the text?
(A) It serves as a just and proportionate retributive response to heinous crimes.
(B) It is the most cost-effective method of punishment.
(C) It is universally accepted as a humane form of punishment.
(D) It guarantees the rehabilitation of other offenders through fear.

277. A major argument raised by opponents of capital punishment is the:
(A) High cost associated with the execution process.
(B) Difficulty in finding qualified executioners.

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(C) Ineffectiveness of capital punishment for petty crimes.
(D) Irreversible risk of executing an innocent individual.

278. According to the passage, what is the status of the evidence regarding the deterrent effect of capital punishment?
(A) It is universally proven to be the most effective deterrent.
(B) It is inconclusive and contested among researchers.
(C) It is conclusively shown to have no deterrent effect whatsoever.
(D) It is proven to be effective only in certain types of societies.

279. The principle of using capital punishment only in the "rarest of rare" cases implies that:
(A) It should be applied to all murder cases without exception.
(B) It is a standard sentence for any violent crime.
(C) Its application is intended to be exceptional and highly restricted.
(D) It should be decided by public opinion rather than judicial review.

280. The passage charactersizes the debate on capital punishment as:
(A) Recently resolved by international consensus.
(B) A minor issue with little public interest.
(C) Primarily focused on economic considerations.
(D) Polarized and contentious.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In response to the perceived limitations and negative consequences of traditional punitive models, recent decades have seen the emergence of alternative approaches to justice. These approaches shift the focus from punishment to healing, accountability, and reconciliation. Restorative justice is a prominent example, conceptualized as a process that brings together those harmed by crime (victims), those responsible for the harm (offenders), and the affected community to collectively resolve how to deal with the aftermath of the offense and its implications for the future. Its primary goal is not to punish but to repair the harm caused. A key component within this framework is restitution, which involves the offender taking direct responsibility by making amends to the victim, often through financial compensation or service. Another significant process is Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM), a structured and facilitated dialogue between the victim and the offender. This voluntary meeting provides victims with an opportunity to ask questions, express their feelings, and have a voice in the outcome, while it encourages offenders to understand the human impact of their actions and take personal accountability. These approaches represent a paradigm shift, viewing crime less as a violation of state law and more as a violation of people and relationships.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the primary goal of restorative justice as described in the passage?
(A) To repair the harm caused by the criminal act.
(B) To ensure the offender receives a punishment proportionate to the crime.
(C) To remove the offender from the community permanently.
(D) To determine the legal guilt of the accused party.

282. The process of an offender making amends to the victim through financial compensation or service is known as:
(A) Restorative justice.
(B) Restitution.
(C) Victim-Offender Mediation.
(D) Retribution.

283. Which of the following best describes Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM)?
(A) A mandatory court hearing where the victim confronts the offender.
(B) A facilitated dialogue between victim and offender to achieve resolution.
(C) A public forum for shaming the offender.
(D) A process where a judge decides the amount of compensation.

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284. How do these recent approaches view the nature of crime differently from traditional models?
(A) They see crime primarily as a violation of people and relationships.
(B) They view crime solely as a violation against the state.
(C) They consider crime to be a non-serious issue that requires no intervention.
(D) They define crime as a purely economic problem.

285. A key characteristic of the processes of restorative justice and VOM mentioned in the text is that they:
(A) Exclude the community from any involvement.
(B) Focus exclusively on the punishment of the offender.
(C) Emphasize the active participation of the victim.
(D) Are imposed mandatorily in all criminal cases.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The history of prison legislation mirrors the evolution of penological thought, transitioning from ad hoc confinement to a structured, rule-based system. Early forms of incarceration were often in makeshift facilities like castle dungeons or gaols, primarily for holding individuals awaiting trial or punishment, rather than serving as the punishment itself. The formalization of prison systems necessitated the creation of specific legislations to govern their operation. These laws established the legal basis for imprisonment as a sanction and outlined the administrative structure of penal institutions. A crucial development was the creation of detailed Prison Manuals and rules. These manuals served as comprehensive administrative handbooks for prison staff, standardizing procedures for every aspect of prison life, including inmate admission, classification, discipline, labour, diet, and communication. Initially, these rules were heavily focused on security, control, and enforcing a rigid disciplinary regime. Over time, influenced by reform movements and an increasing recognition of human rights, these legislations and manuals began to evolve. They started to incorporate provisions aimed at ensuring minimum standards of living, providing basic healthcare, and offering opportunities for inmate education and vocational training, reflecting a gradual shift from a purely custodial model to one that includes elements of correctional treatment and rehabilitation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, what was the primary function of early forms of incarceration like gaols?
(A) To serve as the primary form of punishment.
(B) To provide vocational training to offenders.
(C) To function as centers for religious conversion.
(D) To hold individuals awaiting trial or other punishments.

287. What was the principal purpose of the first Prison Manuals and rules?
(A) To guarantee extensive rights and freedoms for inmates.
(B) To outline the process for appealing a criminal conviction.
(C) To serve as comprehensive administrative handbooks for standardizing prison procedures.
(D) To promote interaction between inmates and the outside community.

288. The initial focus of early prison rules and legislations was predominantly on:
(A) Inmate rehabilitation and reintegration.
(B) Security, control, and discipline.
(C) Restorative justice and victim compensation.
(D) Psychological therapy and counselling for prisoners.

289. What influenced the evolution of prison legislation to include provisions for inmate welfare and rehabilitation?
(A) A decrease in crime rates, making prisons less necessary.
(B) The economic profitability of prison labour.
(C) A focus on making prisons more punitive and harsh.
(D) Reform movements and a growing recognition of human rights.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The scientific study of punishment and prison management.
Penology is a specialized branch of criminology that examines the philosophy and practice of various societies in their attempts to repress criminal activities. It systematically analyzes the management of prisons and the treatment of offenders. The discipline focuses on the justification and effectiveness of different forms of punishment. It encompasses the scientific evaluation of penal institutions and the correctional methods used to manage law-breaking individuals effectively.

2. (A) Both a science and an art, involving systematic study and practice.
The nature of penology is multi-faceted as it utilizes scientific methods to analyze data regarding crime and punishment. It is considered a science because it involves systematic observation and empirical research into penal systems. Simultaneously, it is an art because it requires the practical application of theories in rehabilitating offenders. This dual nature ensures that theoretical frameworks are balanced with real-world complexities of human behavior.

3. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Modern penology has evolved significantly beyond the narrow confines of prison studies. While historical perspectives focused purely on incarceration, the contemporary scope includes diverse alternatives such as probation, parole, and community service. It also integrates restorative justice principles and victimology to provide a holistic response to crime. Therefore, viewing penology as limited only to imprisonment ignores the comprehensive range of non-custodial measures and rehabilitative strategies.

4. (D) Retaliation and physical forms of corporal punishment.
Ancient societies primarily relied on retributive justice, often codified through principles like the lex talionis. This approach emphasized physical retaliation against the offender, reflecting the belief that the punishment should mirror the injury inflicted. Corporal punishments, including mutilation and public shaming, were common during this period. These methods served as a direct and visible response to law-breaking, focusing on vengeance and immediate physical consequences.

5. (C) Public and brutal nature, intended to serve as a social spectacle.
During the medieval period, punishment was frequently administered in public settings to maximize its deterrent effect on the community. These methods were often characterized by extreme brutality, turning the suffering of the offender into a social spectacle. The intent was to demonstrate the absolute power of the authority and to instill fear in potential law-breakers. Such public displays of violence were foundational to the penal philosophy.

6. (B) Modern period
The transition from punishing the physical body to focusing on the mental or moral transformation of the offender marks the beginning of the modern era. During this period, the primary goal of punishment shifted toward discipline, correction, and rehabilitation. This evolution reflects a growing understanding of psychology and human rights. Consequently, the focus moved away from public spectacles of pain toward systematic efforts to change behavior.

7. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The systematic study of punishment involves defining its scope, nature, and objectives. The scope extends from custodial settings to non-custodial treatment of offenders. Penology is considered both a science and an art because it combines theoretical research with practical application in correctional facilities. Its primary definition involves the scientific study of punishment and its effects. Finally, the aim of modern punishment is to prevent crime and actively reform offenders.

8. (A) Vengeance

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The international community has established key benchmarks for the humane treatment of offenders through a series of standard-setting instruments. Among the most significant are the Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures, widely known as the Tokyo Rules, and the more recent Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The Tokyo Rules specifically address the challenge of prison overcrowding by promoting the greater use of non-custodial measures. They provide a framework for legal systems to develop community-based sanctions and alternatives to pre-trial detention, such as probation, community service, or electronic monitoring. The underlying principle is to restrict the use of imprisonment to a measure of last resort, particularly for offenders who do not pose a significant danger to society. On the other hand, the Nelson Mandela Rules represent a comprehensive revision of the original 1955 Standard Minimum Rules. They provide detailed, practical guidance on all aspects of prison management to safeguard the human dignity of those in confinement. These rules cover a vast range of issues, including admission and classification, prohibition of torture, healthcare services, contact with the outside world, disciplinary procedures, and the rights of specific categories of prisoners. They serve as the primary international standard for good prison administration and a crucial tool for assessing national prison systems.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary objective of the Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules)?
(A) To establish stricter and more secure prison environments.
(B) To codify the rules for applying capital punishment internationally.
(C) To standardize the architectural design of modern prisons.
(D) To promote the use of community-based sanctions and alternatives to imprisonment.

297. According to the passage, the Tokyo Rules aim to make imprisonment:
(A) A measure of last resort.
(B) The default punishment for all offenses.
(C) A form of community-based sanction.
(D) A process managed by non-governmental organizations.

298. The Nelson Mandela Rules are described as a comprehensive revision of which previous instrument?
(A) The original Tokyo Rules.
(B) The 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
(C) The Geneva Conventions.
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

299. Which of the following topics is explicitly mentioned as being covered by the Nelson Mandela Rules?
(A) The prosecution of international war criminals.
(B) The prohibition of torture and provision of healthcare services in prisons.
(C) The establishment of parole boards.
(D) The criteria for pre-trial release.

300. What is the overarching purpose of both the Tokyo Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules as presented in the text?
(A) To provide international benchmarks for the humane and effective treatment of offenders.
(B) To increase the global prison population.
(C) To privatize all penal institutions worldwide.
(D) To eliminate the concept of punishment entirely.

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cases, capital punishment. Its rationale is purely pragmatic: to protect society from individuals deemed to be a continuing danger. Lastly, the Reformative or Rehabilitative theory views crime as a symptom of a personal or social pathology. It argues that the purpose of punishment should be to treat and reform the offender, addressing the root causes of their criminal behaviour through therapeutic, educational, or vocational interventions, thereby enabling their successful reintegration into society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which theory of punishment is described as being "backward-looking" and based on the principle of 'just deserts'?
(A) The Deterrent theory.
(B) The Retributive theory.
(C) The Preventive theory.
(D) The Reformative theory.

267. The primary justification for punishment under the Deterrent theory is its ability to:
(A) Exact revenge on behalf of the victim.
(B) Prevent future crimes by instilling fear.
(C) Isolate the offender from the community permanently.
(D) Cure the offender of their pathological tendencies.

268. Imprisoning an offender to physically stop them from committing more crimes is a direct application of which theory?
(A) Preventive theory (incapacitation).
(B) Reformative theory.
(C) Retributive theory.
(D) Deterrent theory.

269. A key assumption of the Reformative theory is that:
(A) Punishment must be equal to the harm caused by the crime.
(B) The fear of punishment is the only effective tool for crime control.
(C) Crime is an indicator of a personal or social problem that can be treated.
(D) Offenders are incapable of change and must be permanently isolated.

270. What is a fundamental difference between the Retributive and Deterrent theories of punishment?
(A) Retributive theory focuses on the future prevention of crime, while Deterrent theory focuses on past wrongdoing.
(B) Retributive theory is concerned with proportionality, while Deterrent theory is not.
(C) Retributive theory advocates for rehabilitation, while Deterrent theory advocates for incapacitation.
(D) Retributive theory justifies punishment based on desert, while Deterrent theory justifies it based on utility.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sentencing is the critical judicial process of determining and imposing a specific legal sanction on a person convicted of an offense. This process is not arbitrary but is guided by a complex interplay of principles, policies, and procedures. A core principle is proportionality, which dictates that the severity of the sentence should be commensurate with the gravity of the crime and the offender's culpability. Another vital principle is individualization, which requires the court to consider the unique circumstances of both the offense and the offender, such as their background, character, prior record, and potential for rehabilitation. This often conflicts with the principle of consistency, which strives for uniformity in sentencing to ensure that similar offenders committing similar crimes receive comparable sentences. Sentencing policies, which may be legislative or judicial, further shape the process. These can include mandatory minimum sentences for certain offenses, which limit judicial discretion, or structured sentencing guidelines that provide a framework for decision-making. The procedure of sentencing typically involves a post-conviction, pre-sentencing hearing where both prosecution and defense can present arguments and evidence, such as victim impact statements or pre-sentence investigation reports, to influence the final determination of the punishment by the judge.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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While retribution, deterrence, and incapacitation are recognized as formal objectives of a legal system, vengeance is generally excluded as a primary aim. Vengeance implies a private, emotional, and uncontrolled desire for revenge, whereas retribution is a state-administered response based on the concept of just deserts. Modern penology seeks to replace personal vendettas with structured legal sanctions. This transition ensures that the penal system remains objective and fair.

9. (C) A specific violation of a defined legal rule.
Punishment is defined as the deliberate infliction of a sanction by a legitimate authority in response to a specific violation of a legal rule. This process requires a formal adjudication to establish guilt before a penalty is applied. Unlike social disapproval or moral condemnation, legal punishment is strictly governed by statutory provisions and judicial procedures. It serves as a necessary mechanism for enforcing the law.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The social significance of punishment is deeply rooted in its capacity to maintain order and stability within a community. By penalizing deviant behavior, the legal system effectively communicates societal boundaries and reinforces shared norms. This process discourages potential offenders by demonstrating the consequences of illegal actions. Ultimately, the systematic application of sanctions serves as a protective measure, ensuring that the collective values of society are upheld.

11. (D) Preventive or physical incapacitation.
Preventive punishment aims to protect society by making it physically impossible for an offender to commit further crimes. This objective is often achieved through incarceration, which removes the individual from the community for a specified period. Unlike reformative approaches that seek to change behavior, this method focuses strictly on neutralizing the threat posed by the offender. It is a vital strategy for ensuring public safety.

12. (B) Retributive theory
Retributive theory is based on the moral principle that an offender should suffer a punishment that is commensurate with the harm they have caused. This backward-looking approach focuses on the concept of just deserts, where the penalty is a required response to a past criminal act. It asserts that punishment is inherently justified by the offense itself, regardless of any future utility or deterrent effects.

13. (A) 1 and 3 only
Deterrent theory serves a dual purpose by aiming to prevent both the individual offender and the general public from engaging in criminal acts. In contrast, the reformative theory adopts a medical perspective, viewing crime as a treatable behavioral malady. Retributive theory is fundamentally backward-looking, focusing on past actions rather than future consequences. Furthermore, preventive theory seeks to incapacitate the offender rather than focusing primarily on transforming their inner moral character.

14. (D) Retributive
The principle that punishment should be proportionate to the gravity of the offense is the cornerstone of the retributive theory. This philosophy emphasizes that the severity of the sanction must match the moral wrongness of the criminal act. It seeks to balance the scales of justice by ensuring that the offender receives exactly what they deserve. This concept remains a fundamental part of sentencing in modern legal systems.

15. (A) Habitual or hardened repeat criminals.
Reformative theory operates on the assumption that offenders can be rehabilitated through education, therapy, and social support. However, this approach is often least effective when applied to habitual or hardened criminals who have a deeply ingrained history of recidivism. For individuals who consistently reject societal norms despite repeated interventions, the penal system may shift focus toward incapacitation or deterrence. This highlight's the practical limitations of rehabilitative models.

16. (B) Its effectiveness is easy to measure empirically.
Deterrent theory assumes that individuals are rational actors who calculate the costs and benefits of their actions before committing a crime. While it justifies severe punishments to discourage illegal behavior, its actual effectiveness

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is extremely difficult to measure empirically. It is impossible to count the number of crimes that were never committed because of fear of punishment. This lack of clear evidence remains a significant challenge.

17. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The history of punishment reflects a clear progression from physical brutality toward sophisticated social interventions. Initially, retribution and public spectacles dominated ancient and medieval systems. This was followed by the rise of the penitentiary system, which introduced organized imprisonment. Later, the focus shifted toward reform and rehabilitation through psychological and educational programs. Most recently, contemporary systems have embraced restorative and community-based justice to repair the harm caused by crime.

18. (A) The severity of the punishment should be commensurate with the crime.
Proportionality is a fundamental legal principle ensuring that the punishment imposed is neither excessively harsh nor inappropriately lenient relative to the offense. It requires a balanced assessment of the harm caused and the offender's level of culpability. This principle prevents arbitrary sentencing and ensures that justice is perceived as fair by the community. It guides judges in determining a penalty that accurately reflects the gravity of the crime.

19. (C) Mandatory minimum sentencing policies.
Mandatory minimum sentencing policies require judges to impose a fixed minimum term of incarceration for specific offenses, regardless of mitigating factors. These policies aim to promote uniformity and deterrence by ensuring that certain crimes always result in significant prison time. While they limit judicial discretion, they are often used to address serious crimes like drug trafficking or violent offenses. Such frameworks represent a legislative attempt to standardize penal outcomes.

20. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In modern legal systems, sentencing is a structured judicial process governed by established laws and precedents rather than arbitrary whims. Judges are required to consider various factors, including the severity of the crime and the offender's background. They must also weigh aggravating and mitigating circumstances to arrive at a fair penalty. This systematic approach ensures that the sentencing process remains transparent, consistent, and aligned with the principles of justice.

21. (C) It is an irreversible act carrying the risk of executing innocent people.
The most powerful argument for the abolition of capital punishment centers on the finality of the act and the potential for judicial error. Once an execution is carried out, it cannot be undone if new evidence later proves the individual's innocence. This risk of an irreversible mistake is considered unacceptable in many democratic societies. Consequently, abolitionists emphasize that the sanctity of life should be protected against fallible legal processes.

22. (B) Repairing the harm caused and involving stakeholders.
Restorative justice represents a shift from a state-centered approach to one that focuses on the needs of victims and the community. Its primary goal is to repair the harm caused by the criminal act through dialogue and restitution. By involving the offender, victim, and community members, it seeks to promote healing and accountability. This approach views crime as a violation of relationships rather than just a breach of legal rules.

23. (A) 1, 2 and 5 only
Recent approaches to punishment prioritize restorative justice, which views crime as a violation of people and social relationships. Restitution is a key component where the offender makes amends through financial payments or community service. These methods empower victims and hold offenders directly accountable for their actions. Unlike traditional retributive models, the goal is reconciliation and repair. Victim-offender mediation can occur at various stages of the justice process, not just after prison.

24. (A) Restitution
Restitution occurs when an offender is required to perform specific actions or pay compensation to repair the damage they have caused. In cases of vandalism, community service focused on

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cleaning and repairing the affected area directly addresses the harm. This form of punishment emphasizes accountability and the restoration of public property. It provides a practical way for the offender to make amends while benefiting the community impacted by their behavior.

25. (C) To facilitate dialogue between parties to address the harm caused.
Victim-offender mediation provides a structured environment where both parties can communicate directly about the impact of the crime. The process is designed to facilitate understanding and help the offender recognize the human consequences of their actions. It allows the victim to ask questions and express their feelings, leading to a mutually agreed-upon plan for reparation. This dialogue-driven approach is a core element of the restorative justice framework.

26. (A) Correction, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.
The evolution of prison legislation worldwide shows a progressive shift toward more humane treatment and functional outcomes. Modern laws increasingly emphasize the correctional role of prisons, focusing on rehabilitating offenders so they can successfully return to society. This transition reflects a move away from purely punitive or custodial models. By prioritizing social reintegration, the penal system aims to reduce recidivism and promote long-term public safety through meaningful behavioral change.

27. (D) Regulating the daily administration and treatment of prisoners.
Prison manuals are essential administrative documents that provide detailed guidelines for the management of correctional facilities. They outline the procedures for inmate admission, discipline, security, and access to medical care. By standardizing these practices, manuals ensure that prison staff act within the law and treat inmates with consistency. These regulations are vital for maintaining order within the institution while safeguarding the basic rights and welfare of the incarcerated population.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Overcrowding in prisons is a critical issue that undermines the effectiveness of the entire penal system. It creates inhumane living conditions and significantly increases the risk of violence and health crises within the institution. Furthermore, when facilities are over capacity, it becomes nearly impossible to provide meaningful rehabilitation programs for inmates. Reducing overcrowding is therefore essential for maintaining security and ensuring that prisons fulfill their correctional and human rights obligations.

29. (C) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures.
The Tokyo Rules provide a comprehensive international framework for the use of alternatives to imprisonment. These guidelines encourage states to adopt non-custodial measures at all stages of the criminal justice process, from pre-trial to post-sentencing. The goal is to reduce the reliance on incarceration and promote social reintegration. By providing standardized rules, the United Nations helps member states develop effective community-based sanctions that respect the human rights of offenders.

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30. (C) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
The Nelson Mandela Rules represent the most recent and authoritative update to the original 1955 international standards for prisoner treatment. They were revised to reflect contemporary developments in human rights law and correctional science. These rules emphasize the inherent dignity of prisoners and set strict limits on practices like solitary confinement. By adopting these standards, countries commit to maintaining humane prison conditions that align with modern global expectations for justice and dignity.

31. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
International standards in penology are defined by specific documents and principles. The Nelson Mandela Rules focus on the humane treatment of persons in detention, while the Tokyo Rules promote alternatives to imprisonment. Restorative justice principles emphasize repairing harm and fostering dialogue between stakeholders. Arguments for the abolition of capital punishment often highlight the irreversibility of the act and the unacceptable

risk of executing an innocent person. These frameworks collectively guide modern penal policy.

32. (B) A court-ordered probation order.
Non-custodial measures are penal sanctions that allow an offender to remain in the community under certain conditions rather than being incarcerated. Probation is a prime example, where the individual is supervised by a designated officer and must follow specific rules set by the court. This approach avoids the negative effects of imprisonment while still holding the offender accountable. It is a key strategy promoted by international guidelines to reduce prison populations.

33. (B) Indefinite or prolonged solitary confinement.
One of the most significant advancements in the Nelson Mandela Rules is the explicit prohibition of prolonged solitary confinement. The rules define any period exceeding fifteen consecutive days as a practice that can cause severe psychological harm. This addition reflects a modern understanding of the damaging effects of isolation on mental health. By setting these limits, the rules aim to protect prisoners from treatment that could be considered cruel, inhuman, or degrading.

34. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Penology is a vital sub-discipline of criminology that explores both the theoretical justifications and practical applications of punishment. Its scope is broad, encompassing the study of diverse penal institutions, including open prisons and various release systems like parole. Contrary to the idea that it ignores effectiveness, a major part of penological research involves evaluating how different sanctions impact crime rates. This analytical approach helps policy makers design more efficient and humane criminal justice systems.

35. (C) Ancient
The concept of lex talionis, or the law of retaliation, was a defining characteristic of ancient legal codes, such as the Code of Hammurabi. This principle established that a person who caused injury should receive an equivalent injury as punishment. This direct form of retribution was intended to limit excessive private feuds by providing a proportionate state-sanctioned response. It reflects an early attempt to standardize justice through a simple and visible physical equivalence.

36. (D) General Deterrence
General deterrence aims to discourage the wider public from committing crimes by demonstrating the severe consequences of illegal behavior. When a high-profile individual is punished harshly, it serves as a powerful message to society that no one is above the law. The intent is to use the specific case to instill fear of similar penalties in others. This approach prioritizes the educational and preventive effect of punishment on the collective population over individual reform.

37. (C) Reformative
The reformative theory focuses on the individual circumstances of the offender and seeks to address the underlying causes of their criminal behavior. By choosing vocational training over incarceration, the judge prioritizes the offender's potential for change and social reintegration. This approach views the offender as someone in need of guidance and support rather than just punishment. It is designed to equip the individual with skills that reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity.

38. (B) The requirement that the sentence match the specific circumstances.
Individualization in sentencing is the principle that the penalty should be tailored to the unique characteristics of both the crime and the offender. It allows judges to consider factors such as the motive, the offender's background, and the potential for rehabilitation. This approach moves away from rigid, uniform penalties, recognizing that identical crimes may warrant different responses depending on the context. It aims to achieve a more nuanced and meaningful form of justice.

39. (D) Retentionists
Retentionists are individuals or groups who advocate for the continued use of capital punishment in the legal system. Their central argument often revolves around the unique deterrent effect of the death penalty, suggesting it prevents the most serious crimes. They believe that for certain heinous offenses, no

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other punishment is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of justice. This position contrasts sharply with abolitionists, who argue for the complete removal of the death penalty.

40. (B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The history of prison legislation clearly reflects the evolving values and scientific understanding of society regarding crime and punishment. However, early prison laws were primarily focused on security, containment, and harsh labor rather than moral or educational upliftment. The shift toward rehabilitation and inmate rights is a relatively modern development in legal history. Therefore, while laws do change with society, the initial purpose of prisons was largely punitive and custodial in nature.

41. (C) A broad discipline covering formal responses to law-breaking.
Penology is a comprehensive field of study that examines the diverse ways society responds to criminal behavior. Its scope includes not only the study of prisons and the death penalty but also non-custodial measures, sentencing policies, and rehabilitative programs. It analyzes the effectiveness and ethical foundations of these various interventions. By covering the entire spectrum of penal sanctions, penology provides essential insights into how modern justice systems can effectively manage law-breaking.

42. (A) Medieval Europe
Trial by ordeal was a common judicial practice in medieval Europe where an accused person was subjected to a dangerous or painful test. The belief was that divine intervention would protect the innocent and expose the guilty. Common forms included walking over hot coals or being submerged in water. This method reflected a period where legal proceedings were deeply intertwined with religious faith. It was eventually replaced by more rational and evidence-based judicial systems.

43. (D) Natural consequence
In modern penology, punishment must be intentionally inflicted by a legitimate authority according to established legal rules. Fines, imprisonment, and community service are all recognized forms of state-sanctioned penalties. In contrast, a natural consequence is an unintended result of an action that occurs without judicial intervention. While such consequences may discourage future behavior, they do not qualify as formal punishments within the structured framework of the criminal justice system.

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44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The reformative theory is frequently criticized for its optimistic view that every offender can be cured of their criminal tendencies. Critics argue that this perspective ignores individuals who rationally choose to commit crimes despite having access to resources or support. By framing crime exclusively as a behavioral sickness, the theory may overlook the need for deterrence and retribution in cases involving hardened criminals. This debate highlights the challenges of balancing rehabilitation with other penal objectives.

45. (C) After an accused person has been found guilty.
Sentencing is the final stage of the trial process that occurs once the guilt of the accused has been legally established. During this phase, the judge determines the appropriate penalty based on statutory guidelines and the specific facts of the case. It is a distinct procedural step that follows adjudication but precedes the actual execution of the punishment. This structured sequence ensures that individuals are only penalized after their legal culpability has been proven.

46. (D) Stakeholder inclusion
Restorative justice is characterized by its inclusive approach, which brings together the victim, the offender, and the affected community to resolve the aftermath of a crime. This process values the participation of all stakeholders in deciding how to repair the harm caused. Unlike traditional retributive systems that focus primarily on the relationship between the offender and the state, restorative justice seeks to restore social bonds and promote healing through collective dialogue.

47. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
Prison reform committees are typically government-appointed bodies tasked with investigating conditions within the penal system. They play a crucial role in identifying systemic

and able to lead a law-abiding life upon release. The rules emphasize that the focus should be on reducing recidivism through rehabilitation rather than merely inflicting suffering. This perspective aligns with modern, functional goals of correctional administration.

78. (D) Scope of Penology
The scope of penology encompasses the systematic study of all formal and informal processes through which society reacts to criminal behavior. This includes analyzing the theories of punishment, the management of correctional institutions, and the effectiveness of community-based sanctions. It also explores how societal attitudes influence penal policy and the evolution of legal responses to crime. By examining these diverse reactions, penology provides a comprehensive understanding of how justice systems function to maintain social order and address law-breaking.

79. (A) Ideas of Enlightenment thinkers questioning brutality.
The transition toward imprisonment and away from brutal corporal punishments was significantly influenced by the Enlightenment movement. Thinkers like Beccaria and Bentham challenged the arbitrary and cruel nature of traditional sanctions, advocating for more rational and humane alternatives. They argued that punishment should be based on reason and have a clear social utility, such as deterrence and reform. This shift in thought led to the development of the modern prison system as a more disciplined and transformative approach.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The various aims of punishment often create significant tensions within the sentencing process. For instance, a sentence designed to be a powerful general deterrent may need to be very severe, which could conflict with the goal of individual reformation. Similarly, a purely retributive sentence might not account for the offender's potential to change. Judges must navigate these competing objectives to arrive at a penalty that balances the needs of society, the victim, and the individual offender.

81. (B) A sentence of life imprisonment
Incapacitation is a theory of punishment that focuses on physically preventing an offender from committing future crimes. Life imprisonment is a primary example of this approach, as it removes the individual from society for the remainder of their life. By isolating high-risk offenders, the state aims to eliminate the possibility of further harm to the community. This method prioritizes public safety and the certain prevention of recidivism over other goals like rehabilitation or restitution.

82. (A) Vengeful and expiatory
The retributive theory of punishment is often viewed from two distinct perspectives: vengeful and expiatory. The vengeful perspective focuses on the state acting on behalf of the victim to exact a penalty that matches the injury. The expiatory perspective, however, focuses on the offender's need to atone for their crime through suffering or penance. Both perspectives share the backward-looking goal of addressing a past wrong based on the moral principle of just deserts and proportionality.

83. (A) 1, 2, 3
The international framework for prisoner treatment has evolved through key milestones. It began with the adoption of the original Standard Minimum Rules in 1955. Later, in 1990, the Tokyo Rules were introduced to address non-custodial measures and alternatives to imprisonment. Most recently, in 2015, the initial prisoner rules were comprehensively revised and renamed the Nelson Mandela Rules. This chronological progression reflects the growing global commitment to human rights and more effective correctional practices within the justice system.

84. (D) A mitigating factor
Remorse is a significant consideration during the sentencing process as it suggests that the offender recognizes the wrongness of their actions and the harm caused. In most legal systems, a genuine expression of remorse is treated as a mitigating factor that may lead to a more lenient sentence. It indicates a lower risk of future recidivism and a greater potential for successful rehabilitation. Judges weigh this personal attribute alongside the facts of the crime to determine a just penalty.

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55. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different types of punishment serve specific primary aims within the penal system. Imprisonment is fundamentally about the deprivation of liberty, while a fine serves as a financial penalty for illegal conduct. Community service aims for reparation through productive labor that benefits the public. Capital punishment is the ultimate form of incapacitation, permanently removing the offender from society. These diverse measures allow the justice system to respond to crimes of varying levels of severity and nature.

56. (A) Criminology is a broader field that includes penology.
Criminology is the comprehensive scientific study of crime, including its causes, the behavior of criminals, and the societal response. Penology is a specialized sub-field within criminology that focuses specifically on the theories and practices of punishment and prison management. While criminology seeks to understand why crimes occur, penology analyzes how society should react to those who break the law. This distinction shows that penology is an integral but focused component of the broader criminological discipline.

57. (C) The 17th to 19th centuries, particularly by the British Empire.
The transportation of convicts to distant penal colonies, such as Australia and the Americas, was a major penal strategy used during the 17th to 19th centuries. This practice served as an alternative to the death penalty and helped reduce overcrowding in domestic prisons. It also fulfilled the economic and colonial goals of the state by providing labor in new territories. This historical period reflects a time when exile and forced labor were key elements of punishment.

58. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
Sentencing is a complex process that requires the consideration of various influential factors. Mitigating circumstances, such as a lack of prior record or genuine remorse, can lead to a more lenient penalty. Conversely, aggravating factors like extreme cruelty can justify a harsher sentence. The offender's prior criminal history is a highly relevant factor in this assessment. Additionally, victim impact statements are increasingly used to help the court understand the full human cost of the crime.

59. (D) Inflicted by a legal authority after a fair process.
Modern punishment is distinguished from private revenge by its institutional nature and adherence to the rule of law. It is administered by an impartial legal authority only after a formal trial has established guilt. This process ensures that the punishment is not based on personal emotion but on established statutes and principles of justice. By centralizing the use of force, democratic societies prevent the chaos of personal vendettas and maintain a stable social order.

60. (B) Medical Model of the Reformative Theory
The medical model of reformative theory views criminal behavior as a symptom of underlying psychological or social pathologies. According to this perspective, the offender is 'sick' and requires treatment rather than mere punishment. The goal is to 'cure' the individual through clinical interventions, counseling, and social support. By addressing the root causes of deviance, this model aims to transform the offender into a healthy, productive member of society, reducing the long-term risk of recidivism.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The debate over capital punishment is one of the most enduring and complex issues in penology. Retentionists argue that the death penalty is necessary for its unique deterrent effect and as a just response to the most heinous crimes. Abolitionists, however, emphasize the fundamental right to life and the unacceptable danger of executing an innocent person due to judicial error. These competing ethical and legal arguments continue to shape national and international policies on the death penalty.

62. (D) Restorative justice
Victim-offender mediation is a core practice within the restorative justice framework, which seeks to repair the harm caused by crime. It prioritizes dialogue and mutual understanding between the parties involved. By allowing the victim to express the impact of the offense and the offender to take direct responsibility, it promotes

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issues such as overcrowding and the need for better staff training. While their recommendations have historically shaped legislation and policy, they are generally advisory and not immediately legally binding. These committees have been formed periodically throughout history, long before modern international standards like the Nelson Mandela Rules were officially adopted.

48. (B) The general legal frameworks that guide judges in imposing penalties.
Sentencing policies consist of the formal rules, guidelines, and principles that structure judicial decision-making when determining punishments. These policies aim to promote consistency, fairness, and transparency across the justice system. They help ensure that similar crimes receive comparable penalties while allowing for the consideration of specific aggravating or mitigating factors. By providing a clear framework, sentencing policies reduce the risk of arbitrary or biased outcomes in the courtroom.

49. (B) A handbook detailing the rules for prison administration.
A prison manual is an essential operational document used by correctional staff to manage the daily activities of a facility. It contains detailed regulations regarding security protocols, inmate rights, disciplinary procedures, and administrative duties. These manuals ensure that the prison is run in a lawful and orderly manner. They serve as a practical guide for maintaining consistency in the treatment of prisoners and the overall management of the institution according to state laws.

50. (A) Rehabilitation and preparation for social reintegration.
The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize that the primary purpose of imprisonment should be the protection of society and the reduction of recidivism. This is best achieved through effective rehabilitation programs that prepare inmates for their eventual return to the community. The rules advocate for education, vocational training, and social support within the prison environment. By focusing on reintegration, the rules aim to turn offenders into law-abiding citizens, benefiting both the individual and society.

51. (3, 1, 4, 2)
The evolution of penal models shows a clear shift in societal attitudes toward crime. Historically, corporal punishment and public shaming were the dominant forms of discipline. This was succeeded by the penitentiary model, which emphasized solitude and hard labor to induce penitence. Later, the medical model emerged, focusing on treatment and rehabilitation as a response to criminal behavior. Finally, the restorative justice model gained prominence, prioritizing the repair of harm and stakeholder involvement.

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52. (D) Restitution is paid to victims, while a fine is paid to the state.
While both fines and restitution involve monetary payments, they serve different legal functions and have different recipients. A fine is a pecuniary penalty imposed by the court that is paid into the public treasury as a punishment for the crime. Restitution, however, is a payment made by the offender directly to the victim to compensate for losses or injuries. Understanding this distinction is crucial for evaluating how the justice system addresses both public wrongs and private harm.

53. (C) The Classical School's view on deterrence.
The Classical School of criminology, influenced by thinkers like Beccaria, posits that individuals are rational beings who seek to maximize pleasure and minimize pain. For punishment to be effective, it must be swift, certain, and sufficiently severe to outweigh any potential gain from the crime. This approach forms the foundation of modern deterrent theory. It emphasizes the role of the legal system in creating a clear and predictable cost for engaging in criminal activities.

54. (B) Preventive Theory - Vengeance for the victim.
Preventive theory is focused on disabling the offender to protect society from future crimes, often through incarceration or other forms of incapacitation. It is not based on seeking vengeance, which is a private emotional response. In contrast, deterrent theory aims to prevent crime through fear, retributive theory focuses on just deserts, and reformative theory seeks to treat the offender. Mistaking prevention for vengeance ignores the utilitarian goal of public safety inherent in preventive models.

Punishment is a fundamental mechanism of social control used by the state to regulate behavior and enforce conformity to legal norms. By establishing clear consequences for law-breaking, the penal system helps maintain order and protects the rights of citizens. It serves to deter potential offenders and to express the community's collective disapproval of harmful acts. Ultimately, the significance of punishment lies in its role as a necessary tool for ensuring the stability and safety of society.

71. (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
Modern penology utilizes several theories of punishment that often have different temporal focuses. Specific deterrence aims to prevent a particular individual from reoffending, while retributive theory looks backward at the past crime to determine just deserts. Reformative theory is forward-looking but is sometimes criticized for allowing sentences that do not match the offense's gravity. Conversely, general deterrence focuses on the broader public. Understanding these distinctions is essential for analyzing the complex objectives of any modern criminal sentence.

72. (A) Offenders with similar histories receiving dissimilar sentences.
Sentencing disparity occurs when different judges impose significantly varied penalties on offenders who have committed similar crimes and have comparable criminal backgrounds. This inconsistency is often viewed as a failure of fairness and equity within the justice system. It can undermine public confidence in the law and create a sense of injustice. To address this issue, many jurisdictions have implemented sentencing guidelines and appellate reviews to promote greater uniformity and predictability in penal outcomes.

73. (C) Imposing capital punishment
The "rarest of rare" doctrine is a significant judicial principle used in India to limit the application of the death penalty. It mandates that capital punishment should only be imposed in exceptional cases where the crime is particularly heinous and shocks the collective conscience of society. This doctrine requires judges to carefully balance aggravating and mitigating circumstances before choosing the ultimate sanction. It serves as a safeguard against the arbitrary or frequent use of the death penalty.

74. (A) Gives victims a more active role in resolving conflict.
Traditional criminal justice systems primarily view crime as an offense against the state, often leaving the victim as a mere witness. In contrast, restorative justice places the victim at the center of the process, giving them an active voice in determining how the harm should be repaired. This approach prioritizes the needs of those directly impacted by the crime and encourages meaningful dialogue. By involving victims, restorative justice seeks to achieve a more personal and satisfying resolution.

75. (D) Prison Acts and Prison Manuals.
The work of prison reform committees is primarily focused on the practical and administrative aspects of the correctional system. Their findings and recommendations frequently lead to direct updates in prison acts and state prison manuals. These changes improve conditions, enhance inmate rights, and modernize management practices. While their influence may eventually touch broader penal codes, their most immediate and significant impact is on the specific laws and regulations that govern the daily operation of prisons.

76. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Understanding key penological terms is essential for analyzing the justice system. Recidivism refers to the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend. Proportionality is the principle that a sentence should match the crime's gravity. Incapacitation involves making an offender physically unable to commit further crimes, often through imprisonment. Restitution is the act of repairing harm, typically through financial compensation to the victim. These concepts provide the necessary framework for evaluating the various objectives and outcomes of punishment.

77. (C) Protect society and reduce recidivism.
The Nelson Mandela Rules explicitly state that the core objective of a prison sentence is to protect society against crime. This goal is best achieved by using the period of imprisonment to ensure, as much as possible, that the offender is willing

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healing and accountability. This approach differs from retributive or deterrent models by focusing on the restoration of relationships and the well-being of the community.

63. (A) Promote the use of alternatives to imprisonment.
The primary objective of the Tokyo Rules is to provide a set of international standards that encourage the use of non-custodial measures. These rules aim to reduce the global reliance on imprisonment, which is often seen as counterproductive for minor offenses. By promoting community-based sanctions, the Tokyo Rules support the social reintegration of offenders while ensuring public safety. This framework helps member states develop balanced penal systems that respect human rights and promote efficient justice.

64. (B) Arbitrariness
Legitimate sentencing is guided by several core principles designed to ensure fairness and consistency. Proportionality requires the penalty to match the crime, while individualization allows for the consideration of unique personal circumstances. Parsimony dictates that the least restrictive sentence necessary to achieve the goals of justice should be used. In contrast, arbitrariness represents the absence of rules and fairness, which modern legal systems actively work to eliminate through structured guidelines and judicial review.

65. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While the Nelson Mandela Rules are not a legally binding treaty, they carry significant weight as an international soft-law instrument. They provide the most authoritative global standards for prison management and the treatment of inmates. Member states are strongly encouraged to incorporate these principles into their national legislation and administrative practices. By serving as a universal blueprint for humane detention, the rules guide countries in fulfilling their human rights obligations within the correctional system.

66. (A) 'Correctional institution' for positive change.
The historical development of prisons has seen a shift from viewing them as simple warehouses for containment to seeing them as correctional institutions. This modern concept emphasizes the potential for prisons to facilitate positive behavioral change through rehabilitation programs. Instead of just isolating offenders, the focus is now on providing education, vocational training, and psychological support. This transition reflects an ongoing effort to make the penal system more effective in reducing recidivism and promoting social reintegration.

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67. (C) An indeterminate sentence
An indeterminate sentence provides a flexible timeframe for incarceration, such as five to ten years, rather than a fixed date. The actual length of stay is determined by a parole board based on the offender's behavior and progress toward rehabilitation. This model is rooted in the belief that the penal system should focus on the individual's readiness to return to society. It allows for a more personalized approach to corrections, prioritizing reform over a predetermined punishment.

68. (D) Multidisciplinary and applied
The nature of penology is inherently multidisciplinary, drawing insights from law, sociology, psychology, and management. It is an applied science because it focuses on the practical challenges of implementing punishment and managing correctional facilities. By integrating various perspectives, penology develops a comprehensive understanding of why certain penal strategies work or fail. This breadth allows the discipline to address complex issues ranging from the ethics of the death penalty to the daily administration of community service.

69. (C) Heresy and blasphemy
In medieval times, the lack of a clear separation between church and state meant that religious sins were often treated as legal crimes. Offenses against religious doctrine, such as heresy and blasphemy, were subject to severe state-sanctioned punishments, including execution. This period was characterized by a penal system that sought to enforce moral and spiritual conformity as much as social order. The evolution of modern law has since moved toward a focus on secular, legally defined harms.

70. (B) Social control

85. (C) The final verdict and sentence.
Plea bargaining is a pre-trial negotiation where the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a lesser charge or in exchange for a more lenient sentence. This procedure directly influences the final outcome of the case without the need for a full trial. It is used to resolve cases efficiently, save judicial resources, and provide certainty for both the prosecution and the defense. The resulting agreement forms the basis for the final verdict and the punishment imposed by the court.

86. (B) A person who damaged a fence meets with the neighbor and agrees to help repair it.
Restorative justice is best illustrated by processes that involve direct communication and cooperative problem-solving between the offender and the victim. By meeting to discuss the harm caused and agreeing on a way to repair it, the parties focus on restoration rather than just punishment. This approach empowers the victim and encourages the offender to take tangible responsibility for their actions. It prioritizes the repair of social relationships and the direct compensation for the damage done by the crime.

87. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Prison manuals are dynamic documents that are periodically updated to reflect changes in law, correctional philosophy, and societal expectations. Their content is significantly shaped by judicial rulings on the rights of inmates and the detailed recommendations of reform committees. These updates ensure that prison administration remains compliant with modern human rights standards and efficient management practices. Rather than being static, manuals serve as an evolving guide for maintaining order and dignity within the correctional system according to current legal requirements.

88. (A) Examine and recommend improvements in prison administration.
The primary mission of prison reform committees is to conduct thorough reviews of the correctional system and provide evidence-based recommendations for its improvement. They investigate issues such as living conditions, staff conduct, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. Their goals are typically focused on making the system more humane, efficient, and aligned with human rights standards. By identifying systemic weaknesses, these committees play a vital role in guiding legislative and administrative changes that enhance the overall quality of justice.

89. (C) The use of community-based sanctions and measures.
A central provision of the Tokyo Rules is the strong encouragement for member states to develop and implement community-based sanctions. These measures allow offenders to remain in society while fulfilling their penalties through activities like community service or supervision. The goal is to avoid the negative social and psychological consequences of unnecessary incarceration. By promoting non-custodial options, the Tokyo Rules support a more balanced approach to justice that prioritizes social reintegration and the efficient use of public resources.

90. (A) Struggle against apartheid and experience as a prisoner.
The Nelson Mandela Rules were named to honor the legacy of the former South African president, who spent twenty-seven years in prison during his fight against apartheid. His experiences highlighted the need for humane treatment and the protection of basic rights for all detainees. By naming the updated international standards after him, the United Nations acknowledges his global contribution to the cause of justice and human dignity. This title serves as a reminder of the inherent worth of every incarcerated person.

91. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Capital punishment, or the death penalty, remains one of the most debated topics in penology. Retentionists argue for its continued use, while abolitionists advocate for its complete removal. A major concern is the finality of the act and the impossibility of correcting a wrongful execution. While many countries have abolished the practice, it is not yet universal, as several nations still maintain it in law or practice. This ongoing global division reflects deep ethical and legal disagreements.

92. (B) The study of the origins of criminal law.
Penology focuses on the societal response to crime rather than the historical or philosophical origins of criminal law itself. Its scope includes

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the study of various forms of punishment, such as probation and parole, and the internal management of correctional institutions. It also involves evaluating the practical effectiveness of different penal strategies. While the study of law's origins is important, it falls primarily under legal history or jurisprudence rather than the focused discipline of penology.

93. (C) Ancient and medieval
Public humiliation and shaming were cornerstone punishments in both ancient and medieval societies. Methods such as placing offenders in stocks or the pillory were designed to use social pressure and communal scorn as a deterrent. These practices turned the punishment into a public event, emphasizing the offender's loss of status and honor. As legal systems modernized and focused more on individual reform and private incarceration, such forms of public spectacle were largely abandoned in favor of more disciplined methods.

94. (D) Concept of punishment
The concept of punishment is fundamentally defined as the intentional imposition of a penalty by a legitimate legal authority following a breach of established law. It requires that the sanction be administered to an actual or supposed offender in response to their specific offense. Punishment is a structured social reaction aimed at maintaining the rule of law and expressing societal condemnation. It is distinct from other legal concepts like evidence or torts, which serve different procedural and compensatory functions.

95. (A) Reformative theory
The reformative theory of punishment is closely aligned with the medical model of crime, which views criminal behavior as a treatable condition. This perspective suggests that offenders should be diagnosed and provided with appropriate therapeutic interventions rather than simply being punished. The goal is to address the underlying causes of criminality, such as psychological issues or social deficiencies, to 'cure' the individual. By focusing on rehabilitation, this theory seeks to restore the offender to a healthy and law-abiding life.

96. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different theories of punishment are associated with specific philosophical schools and key ideas. Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism is the foundation for deterrent theory, while Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative supports the retributive model. The sociological school emphasizes individualized treatment as part of the reformative theory. Finally, the preventive theory focuses on the physical disablement or incapacitation of the offender to protect society. These diverse perspectives continue to influence how modern legal systems justify and apply various penal sanctions.

97. (B) Individualization of sentence
The principle of individualization requires a judge to carefully weigh the specific details of the offender's background and the context of the crime before determining the penalty. By considering factors like age, mental health, and the degree of involvement, the court can tailor the punishment to the individual. This approach recognizes that a one-size-fits-all penalty may not always serve the goals of justice. It aims to achieve a balanced outcome that accounts for both culpability and potential for reform.

98. (A) Capital punishment
The argument that an individual who commits a particularly heinous crime has forfeited their own right to life is a central pillar of support for capital punishment. This perspective is rooted in a strict retributive philosophy, suggesting that the ultimate crime deserves the ultimate penalty. Proponents believe that for the most extreme acts of violence, no other punishment provides sufficient justice or closure. This belief remains a major point of contention in global debates over the ethics of the death penalty.

99. (C) An offender paying the victim for medical bills.
Restitution is a form of punishment that focuses on the direct reparation of harm to the victim. When an offender pays for the victim's medical bills or other losses resulting from the crime, they are making a tangible effort to restore what was taken. This differs from a fine, which is paid to the state treasury. Restitution prioritizes the needs of the injured party and holds the offender directly accountable for the human and financial costs of their actions.

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100. (D) Widespread reports of brutality and inhumane conditions.
The rise of prison reform committees in the 19th and 20th centuries was primarily driven by growing public and professional concern over the brutal treatment of inmates. Investigations frequently revealed overcrowded facilities, lack of sanitation, and excessive use of corporal punishment. These reports sparked a movement toward more humane and systematic management of prisons. The work of these committees was essential in advocating for the rights of prisoners and establishing the first modern standards for correctional administration.

101. (C) At all stages, including pre-trial and post-sentencing
The Tokyo Rules are designed to be comprehensive, providing standards for the use of non-custodial measures at every stage of the criminal justice process. This includes the pre-trial phase, where alternatives to detention are encouraged, and the post-sentencing phase, where community-based sanctions can be applied. By covering the entire procedural timeline, the rules aim to minimize unnecessary incarceration and promote social reintegration. This holistic approach ensures that non-custodial options are considered as early and as often as possible.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The effectiveness and humanity of any prison system depend heavily on the quality of its staff. The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize professional training and integrity because personnel are responsible for the daily treatment of inmates and the maintenance of institutional order. Well-trained staff are better equipped to handle conflicts, support rehabilitation programs, and respect the human rights of those in their care. Investing in personnel is therefore a foundational requirement for achieving the modern goals of correctional management.

103. (D) Pain or penalty
The term penology is etymologically rooted in the Latin word 'poena', which translates to 'pain', 'penalty', or 'punishment'. This origin reflects the historical and core focus of the discipline: the study of how society imposes suffering or sanctions on those who violate its rules. While modern penology also encompasses rehabilitation and reform, the concept of a legally sanctioned penalty remains its central theme. The name itself highlights the discipline's fundamental concern with the formal consequences of criminal behavior.

104. (A) The use of torture as a judicial punishment is widely accepted.
In the modern era, the use of torture as a form of judicial punishment has been universally condemned and prohibited by international law and national constitutions. Modern penology instead emphasizes the human rights of the offender and the importance of humane treatment. Imprisonment has become the dominant sanction, and there is an increasing use of non-custodial alternatives like probation. The rejection of torture reflects a fundamental shift in values toward the protection of human dignity within the justice system.

105. (A) 1 and 4 only
Punishment serves as a formal expression of societal condemnation for criminal acts and helps uphold the majesty and authority of the law. Contrary to narrow views, the concept of punishment is not exclusively about deterrence; it also involves retribution, incapacitation, and reform. Furthermore, the types of punishment have evolved significantly throughout history, moving from corporal measures to imprisonment and modern community sanctions. These multifaceted aims ensure that the legal system effectively addresses both individual culpability and public order.

106. (A) Preventive
The preventive theory of punishment is primarily concerned with disabling the offender to ensure they cannot repeat their crimes. This goal is often achieved through incapacitation, such as imprisonment or, in extreme cases, the death penalty. By removing the individual's ability to commit further offenses, the state aims to protect society from future harm. This approach prioritizes immediate public safety and the certain prevention of recidivism over other penal objectives like rehabilitation or moral atonement.

107. (D) The offender's background and character.

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Legal punishment is strictly defined as a sanction imposed by a legitimate state authority after a formal process has established a violation of the law. It cannot be legally administered by a private citizen, regardless of how wronged they may feel. Such private actions would be considered vigilante justice or personal revenge, which modern legal systems are designed to prevent. The state maintains a monopoly on the legitimate use of force to ensure that punishment is administered fairly, consistently, and according to the rule of law.

151. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Modern penology recognizes several major theories of punishment, each with its own focus and criticisms. Deterrent theory is a utilitarian approach aimed at crime prevention, while retributive theory focuses on 'just deserts'. Reformative theory seeks to rehabilitate the individual but is often criticized for neglecting the victim's feelings. Preventive theory aims for incapacitation to protect society. However, these theories often conflict in practice, and it is rarely possible to maximize all their objectives simultaneously in a single, coherent criminal sentence.

152. (A) The guilt phase is separate from the sentencing phase.
A bifurcated trial is a legal procedure commonly used in capital cases where the proceedings are divided into two distinct phases. In the first phase, the jury determines the guilt or innocence of the defendant based on the evidence presented. If a conviction is reached, the trial moves to a second phase dedicated solely to sentencing. During this phase, aggravating and mitigating factors are considered to determine if the death penalty is appropriate. This separation ensures that sentencing decisions are made with focused deliberation.

153. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The history of penal institutions shows a clear conceptual progression over time. It began with the simple containment of prisoners in medieval dungeons. Later, the use of transportation to penal colonies emerged as a major strategy. In the late 18th century, Jeremy Bentham introduced the 'panopticon' design, which focused on surveillance and discipline. Finally, the modern era has seen the development of restorative justice conferences, which prioritize dialogue and repair of harm. This timeline reflects the ongoing shift from simple containment to sophisticated social intervention.

154. (A) A case where the offender denies all responsibility.
Victim-offender mediation is fundamentally based on the offender's willingness to take responsibility for the harm they have caused. If the offender denies all involvement or blame, the dialogue-driven process of mediation cannot effectively proceed. The goal is to address the human impact of the crime, which requires an acknowledgment of the act itself. Therefore, cases involving a total denial of responsibility are usually handled through traditional adversarial trials rather than restorative processes that rely on the offender's personal accountability and remorse.

155. (D) Documenting prison conditions and seeking reform.
John Howard was a pioneering 18th-century reformer who became famous for his extensive travels across Europe to document the appalling conditions in prisons. His influential work, "The State of the Prisons," highlighted the widespread issues of disease, neglect, and brutality. His detailed observations provided the first comprehensive evidence for the need for systemic penal reform. Howard's advocacy laid the foundation for modern correctional management and the international movement to ensure humane treatment and better sanitary standards for all persons in detention.

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156. (B) The Nelson Mandela Rules
The Nelson Mandela Rules provide detailed and authoritative standards for the provision of medical care within prisons. They state that the health of prisoners is the responsibility of the state and that they should have access to the same standards of care available in the community. This includes specialized psychiatric services and treatment for both physical and mental illnesses. By setting these requirements, the rules ensure that the basic human right to health is protected even within the restricted environment of a correctional facility.

of guilt is determined based on evidence. Once a person is found guilty, the sentencing phase occurs to decide the appropriate penalty. Finally, the execution of the punishment, such as serving a prison term, takes place. This structured order safeguards the rights of the accused throughout the legal system.

115. (C) Probation
Probation is a judicial sanction that allows an offender to serve their sentence in the community under supervision instead of being incarcerated. The court typically imposes a prison sentence but suspends its execution as long as the offender follows specific conditions, such as regular check-ins and avoiding further legal trouble. If the conditions are violated, the suspended sentence may be activated. This approach aims to promote rehabilitation and social reintegration while still maintaining the threat of more severe punishment if necessary.

116. (D) Retributive theory
The retributive theory is built on the moral foundation that society has both a right and a duty to punish those who break its laws. This perspective views punishment as a necessary response to maintain the moral order of the community. It asserts that justice is only served when the offender receives a penalty that is commensurate with their crime. By focusing on moral desert and the inherent wrongness of the act, retributive theory justifies the state's authority to impose sanctions on law-breakers.

117. (C) An order to attend a counseling program.
Under the Tokyo Rules, non-custodial measures are those that do not involve depriving the offender of their physical liberty in a prison setting. An order to attend a counseling program is a prime example of such a measure, as it focuses on addressing behavioral issues within the community. These alternatives are promoted to avoid the negative social impacts of incarceration and to support the offender's rehabilitation. Such programs provide a constructive way to hold individuals accountable while prioritizing their potential for positive change.

118. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The history of punishment can be divided into distinct eras characterized by different dominant methods. Ancient times were defined by retaliation and principles like lex talionis. The medieval period saw the rise of brutal public spectacles and corporal punishments. The early modern era introduced organized imprisonment in penitentiaries. Finally, contemporary times have seen the emergence of non-custodial measures and restorative justice approaches. This evolution reflects changing societal values regarding human rights, rehabilitation, and the most effective ways to maintain public safety and order.

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119. (D) Capital and corporal punishment.
The principle that no individual should be subjected to degrading or grossly disproportionate penalties is a central argument used against capital and corporal punishments. These forms of punishment are often viewed as violations of fundamental human dignity and the right to be free from cruel or inhuman treatment. Modern legal and ethical standards emphasize that the state's power to punish must be exercised within clear boundaries. This movement toward more humane sanctions has led to the widespread rejection of physical violence as a judicial tool.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sentencing is a complex and critical stage of the justice process that requires balancing multiple competing objectives. A judge must simultaneously consider the protection of the public, the appropriate punishment for the crime, and the potential for the offender's rehabilitation. They also need to address the goals of deterrence and the societal denunciation of the unlawful conduct. Navigating these diverse requirements ensures that the final sentence is just, proportionate, and capable of fulfilling the multi-faceted goals of the legal system.

121. (C) Incorporate developments in human rights law.
One of the primary motivations for revising the Standard Minimum Rules into the Nelson Mandela Rules was the need to bring international standards in line with modern human rights law. Since the original rules were adopted in 1955, significant progress has been made in understanding the rights of detainees and the duties of states. The updated rules include more

detailed provisions on issues like healthcare, legal representation, and the prohibition of torture. This revision ensures that global penal standards remain relevant and protective in the 21st century.

122. (A) A publicized lengthy sentence to discourage others.
General deterrence is best achieved when the punishment of an individual is widely publicized to serve as a warning to the rest of society. By demonstrating the severe consequences of a specific criminal act, the legal system aims to instill a fear of similar penalties in potential offenders. This approach uses the individual case as an educational tool for the entire community. The goal is to discourage law-breaking across the broader population by highlighting the certain and significant cost of committing crimes.

123. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Restorative justice is a comprehensive approach that prioritizes the repair of harm over the mere enforcement of rules. It elevates the roles of victims and community members, making them active participants in the justice process. A key element is the voluntary nature of participation and the use of dialogue-driven methods like conferences to determine outcomes. Unlike retributive models, it does not seek to inflict pain for abstract principles but aims to achieve accountability and restoration through meaningful stakeholder engagement and reconciliation.

124. (B) The study of victimology and restorative justice.
In recent times, the scope of penology has expanded to include a much broader range of topics than just traditional punishment and prisons. It now integrates the study of victimology, examining the impact of crime on individuals and their role in the justice process. Additionally, the discipline has embraced the analysis of restorative justice models, which focus on repairing harm and social relationships. This shift reflects a more holistic understanding of the criminal justice system and its diverse goals beyond simple retribution or containment.

125. (C) The evolution of legal systems and the state.
The transition from private vengeance to state-administered punishment was a pivotal moment in the evolution of legal systems and the development of the modern state. By centralizing the authority to punish, society moved away from the chaos and endless cycles of personal feuds. This shift allowed for the creation of standardized laws and impartial judicial processes. It established the state as the sole legitimate wielder of force, ensuring that justice is administered based on public rules rather than individual emotions or power.

126. (D) Pecuniary
A fine is a form of pecuniary punishment, meaning it involves the payment of a specified sum of money as a penalty for a criminal offense. Unlike imprisonment, which deprives an individual of their physical liberty, a fine targets the offender's financial resources. Fines are commonly used for less serious crimes or as a supplementary penalty for more grave offenses. They provide a way for the state to impose a meaningful sanction without the high social and economic costs of incarceration.

127. (A) It is a rationalized form of revenge.
A common criticism of the retributive theory is that it serves as a sophisticated or rationalized version of the primitive urge for revenge. Critics argue that focusing purely on 'just deserts' and backward-looking punishment does little to address the underlying causes of crime or to improve future public safety. They suggest that the state should move beyond simply matching harm with harm. This debate highlights the tension between the desire for moral balance and the utilitarian goals of rehabilitation and crime prevention.

128. (B) Discretionary sentencing
Discretionary sentencing is a policy that allows judges to choose from a range of possible penalties for a specific crime. This flexibility enables the court to consider the unique facts of the case, including both aggravating and mitigating circumstances. While this approach can lead to more personalized justice, it can also result in sentencing disparities between similar cases. Balancing judicial discretion with the need for consistency and fairness is a central challenge in the design of modern sentencing frameworks and legal policies.

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129. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Contrary to the idea of universal acceptance, the use of capital punishment has seen a significant decline globally. Today, a clear majority of countries have abolished the death penalty either in law or through a long-term moratorium on executions. This trend is driven by evolving human rights standards and concerns over the irreversibility of judicial errors. While some nations still maintain the practice, the global movement is decidedly toward the complete removal of capital punishment from the legal system in most jurisdictions.

130. (A) Restitution
Restitution is the process through which an offender compensates the victim for the specific losses or harm caused by their criminal actions. It is a central element of modern justice that prioritizes the needs of the victim over abstract punishment by the state. By requiring the offender to make amends, the system promotes accountability and provides tangible relief to the injured party. This approach is often used in cases of property damage or financial fraud, focusing on restorative and practical outcomes.

131. (C) An advisory body to review the penal system.
The primary function of a prison reform committee is to serve as an independent advisory body that reviews the state of the penal system and recommends systemic improvements. These committees are typically tasked with investigating conditions, analyzing administrative practices, and suggesting legislative changes. They do not have the power to sentence individuals or manage prisons directly. Instead, their role is to provide the government with evidence-based insights and a moral imperative to enhance the humanity and efficiency of the correctional system.

132. (D) Last resort
The spirit of the Tokyo Rules is based on the principle that imprisonment should be used as a measure of last resort. This perspective acknowledges that unnecessary incarceration can be socially and economically damaging for both the individual and the community. The rules encourage the use of non-custodial alternatives whenever possible, especially for minor offenses. By prioritizing community-based measures, the international community aims to create a more balanced and effective justice system that focuses on social reintegration and the efficient use of resources.

133. (C) Women, children, and vulnerable groups
A significant addition in the Nelson Mandela Rules is the explicit recognition of the specific rights and needs of vulnerable groups within the prison population. This includes detailed provisions for the treatment of women, children, and those with physical or mental disabilities. The rules acknowledge that a one-size-fits-all approach to incarceration can be harmful and that different groups require tailored support and protections. By highlighting these needs, the rules aim to ensure that all detainees are treated with respect for their inherent dignity.

134. (B) Preventive Theory
"Three-strikes laws" are primarily based on the preventive theory of punishment, which aims to protect society by permanently or long-term incapacitating repeat offenders. These laws mandate significant prison terms for individuals who have multiple convictions, regardless of the gravity of the latest offense. The underlying logic is that some individuals are persistent threats to public safety and must be removed from the community to prevent future crimes. This approach prioritizes incapacitation and social defense over rehabilitation or proportionate retribution.

135. (A) The Effect is a direct consequence of the Cause.
The shift toward modern penal systems was a direct result of the intellectual efforts of Enlightenment thinkers who criticized the brutality of traditional punishments. Their advocacy for reason, codified laws, and the protection of individual rights led to the abolition of torture and the development of the prison system. The prison was initially seen as a more humane and scientific alternative to corporal punishment. This historical cause-and-effect relationship demonstrates how philosophical changes in society can drive fundamental reforms in the legal and penal systems.

136. (A) Prevention/Incapacitation

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A pre-sentence report is a critical document prepared by probation officers or social workers to assist the judge in determining an appropriate penalty. It provides comprehensive information about the offender's personal history, family background, employment status, and any prior criminal record. It may also include an assessment of the individual's mental health and potential for rehabilitation. This detailed profile allows the court to apply the principle of individualization, ensuring that the sentence fits both the crime and the person.

108. (B) It can lead to disproportionately severe punishments.
A major criticism of the deterrent theory is that it often justifies excessively harsh penalties to serve as a warning to others. This focus on general deterrence can lead to punishments that are disproportionate to the actual gravity of the individual's offense. When the goal is primarily to instill fear in the public, the principles of fairness and 'just deserts' for the specific offender may be compromised. This creates an ethical tension between the utilitarian goal of crime prevention and individual justice.

109. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Restitution is fundamentally victim-centered, focusing on the specific harm caused to the individual rather than the abstract wrong against the state. Its primary aim is to make the victim 'whole' again by requiring the offender to provide compensation or repair damage. This direct form of accountability helps the offender recognize the personal impact of their actions. By prioritizing the repair of harm, restitution aligns with the principles of restorative justice and offers a practical way to achieve meaningful closure.

110. (D) Restorative Justice
Restorative justice shifts the focus of the legal system from the violation of rules to the impact on people and relationships. It is the approach most likely to ask who has been hurt and what is needed to repair that harm. By involving victims and the community in the process, it seeks to achieve healing and direct accountability. This contrasts with traditional models that focus primarily on the offender's guilt and the state's authority to impose a predetermined punishment.

111. (A) The Manual provides detailed rules for implementing the Act.
National prison acts establish the broad legal framework and primary principles for the operation of the correctional system. In contrast, a prison manual provides the specific, detailed rules and administrative procedures necessary to implement those legal requirements on a day-to-day basis. The manual serves as an operational guide for staff, ensuring that the high-level goals of the act are translated into consistent and lawful institutional practices. This relationship ensures that the penal system functions in a structured and accountable manner.

112. (B) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
The Nelson Mandela Rules is the recognized and updated name for the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. These rules provide the fundamental global benchmarks for how incarcerated individuals should be treated. They cover everything from basic needs and health care to disciplinary procedures and contact with the outside world. By renaming them after Nelson Mandela, the international community emphasizes the importance of dignity and human rights in the management of all persons deprived of their liberty.

113. (B) It is a voluntary process for both victim and offender.
A defining feature of victim-offender mediation is its voluntary nature, requiring the free and informed consent of both parties. This ensures that the process is focused on genuine dialogue and a mutual desire for resolution rather than being a forced legal requirement. Participation cannot be coerced, as the effectiveness of the mediation depends on the willingness of the parties to engage in an honest conversation about the harm caused. This voluntary participation is essential for achieving a truly restorative and healing outcome.

114. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The modern criminal justice process follows a standard chronological sequence to ensure due process. It begins with the investigation and arrest of a suspect by law enforcement. This is followed by a trial, where the adjudication

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Restorative justice is characterized by its focus on the needs of the victim and the accountability of the offender for the specific harm they caused. It actively involves community members and seeks to repair the relationships damaged by the crime through dialogue and restoration. This approach differs from traditional retributive or deterrent models by prioritizing healing and the reintegration of both the victim and the offender into a healthy community environment. It views justice as a process of restoring balance and social harmony.

144. (B) The high cost and resource-intensive nature of programs.
One of the most significant practical challenges in implementing the reformative theory of punishment is its high cost. Effective rehabilitation requires specialized personnel, such as psychologists and vocational trainers, as well as dedicated facilities and long-term support systems. Many jurisdictions struggle to find the necessary resources to provide these programs consistently to all inmates. This financial burden can often lead to the prioritization of simpler, less expensive punitive measures over the more intensive and complex efforts required for genuine individual transformation.

145. (B) Structure discretion to promote consistency.
Sentencing guidelines are designed to help judges determine fair and consistent penalties by providing a structured framework for considering various factors. They do not eliminate judicial discretion but rather guide it by outlining standard sentence ranges based on the severity of the crime and the offender's history. This approach aims to reduce sentencing disparities and ensure that similar offenses receive comparable punishments across different courtrooms. By structuring discretion, the guidelines promote transparency and public confidence in the fairness of the justice system.

146. (A) Abolitionists of capital punishment.
Abolitionists argue that the state-sanctioned execution of an individual devalues human life and sets a dangerous precedent for the use of violence. They believe that by using death as a punishment, the government legitimizes killing as a solution to social problems, which can have a brutalizing effect on society. This moral and ethical position emphasizes the sanctity of life and the importance of humane legal responses. Abolitionists advocate for the complete removal of the death penalty, focusing instead on life imprisonment or other alternatives.

147. (C) Within the legal and cultural framework of each country.
A core principle of the Tokyo Rules is that the development and implementation of non-custodial measures must respect the unique legal and cultural contexts of each individual country. The guidelines acknowledge that what works in one society may not be appropriate in another. By allowing for flexibility, the rules encourage states to find community-based solutions that are both effective and socially acceptable within their own frameworks. This sensitive approach ensures that international standards for alternatives to imprisonment can be successfully adapted globally.

148. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Nelson Mandela Rules set clear and strict standards for the use of instruments of restraint within prisons. They explicitly prohibit the use of chains, irons, or other painful devices as a form of punishment. Restraints are only permitted in exceptional circumstances, such as for security during transportation or to prevent an inmate from harming themselves or others. They must never be used for punitive reasons. These rules ensure that physical force is used only as a last resort and within humane boundaries.

149. (C) Feel penitence and reform through solitude and labor.
The historical concept of the 'penitentiary' was based on the belief that offenders could be reformed through a combination of silent reflection, solitude, and hard labor. The goal was for inmates to feel genuine penitence for their crimes and to emerge from prison with a transformed moral character. This approach represented a shift away from corporal punishment toward a more disciplined and internal form of correction. While the specific methods have evolved, the name itself reflects the original focus on moral and religious reform.

150. (B) It can be imposed by any private citizen who feels wronged.

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The concept of "social defense" is fundamentally linked to the preventive theory of punishment, as it prioritizes the protection of the community from criminal harm. This approach views the primary role of the penal system as a means to neutralize potential threats through the incapacitation of dangerous individuals. Whether through imprisonment or other restrictive measures, the goal is to prevent future offenses and ensure public order. Social defense emphasizes the collective security of society over individual-focused goals like retribution or moral atonement.

137. (C) Prisoners should be permanently isolated from the world.
A core principle of the Nelson Mandela Rules is that imprisonment should not result in the permanent isolation of individuals from society. Instead, the rules emphasize the importance of maintaining contact with the outside world, including family and legal counsel. This connection is seen as vital for the well-being of the prisoner and for their eventual successful reintegration into the community. The rules aim to ensure that while liberty is restricted, the inherent dignity and social ties of the incarcerated person are respected and maintained.

138. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Each element of the penal system serves a distinct and vital function. A prison manual provides the detailed rules for day-to-day administration, while reform committees offer recommendations for broad systemic improvements. The Tokyo Rules establish international standards for the use of non-custodial measures as alternatives to incarceration. Finally, the Nelson Mandela Rules set the global benchmark for the humane treatment of prisoners. Together, these frameworks ensure that the penal system is managed in a lawful, effective, and humanely responsible manner.

139. (D) General Deterrence
When a judge states that a sentence must "send a clear message" to the rest of society, they are emphasizing the goal of general deterrence. The intent is to use the punishment of the specific offender to discourage other members of the public from committing similar crimes. This approach focuses on the educational and preventive effect that a visible and significant penalty can have on the collective behavior of the community. It prioritizes the broad interests of public order and crime prevention through social fear.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The scope of penology has significantly broadened in response to the evolution of societal reactions to crime. Modern justice systems no longer rely solely on prisons but instead utilize a diverse range of sanctions, including probation, community service, and restorative justice. Penology now involves the systematic analysis and evaluation of all these various measures to determine their effectiveness in reducing crime and promoting justice. This expansion ensures that the discipline provides a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted ways society manages law-breaking.

141. (C) The principle of 'lex talionis' or retribution.
The Code of Hammurabi is one of the oldest known legal documents and is famous for establishing punishments based on the principle of lex talionis, or an eye for an eye. This approach mandated that the penalty should be physically equivalent to the crime committed. It was an early attempt to provide a structured and proportionate state response to criminal acts, replacing arbitrary private vengeance. This retributive foundation was central to ancient penal systems and remains a key historical reference in penology.

142. (D) Probation replaces prison; parole is early release from prison.
Probation and parole are both community-based sanctions, but they occur at different stages of the criminal justice process. Probation is a sentence imposed by a judge as an alternative to incarceration, allowing the offender to remain in the community under supervision. Parole, however, is the conditional and early release of an inmate from prison after they have served a portion of their sentence. While both involve monitoring and conditions, their roles as either a substitute for or a transition from prison are distinct.

143. (A) Restorative Justice

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157. (C) The systematization and ideal of rehabilitation.
The primary difference between ancient and modern punishment lies in the modern commitment to systemic organization and the ideal of rehabilitation. While ancient systems were often based on direct physical retaliation, modern penology seeks to transform the offender into a law-abiding citizen through structured interventions. This includes education, therapy, and social support within a disciplined environment. The focus has shifted from the mere infliction of pain to the scientific and moral objective of correcting behavior and promoting successful social reintegration.

158. (D) Arrest
In the criminal justice process, an arrest is a procedural step taken by law enforcement to detain a suspect during an investigation; it is not a form of punishment. Fines, imprisonment, and forfeiture of property are all recognized penal sanctions imposed by a court after a finding of guilt. While an arrest involves a temporary deprivation of liberty, it occurs before the legal determination of culpability. Understanding this distinction is essential for ensuring that individuals are only penalized after their constitutional rights and due process have been respected.

159. (A) Retributive
When a judge emphasizes the need to "balance the scales of justice" by imposing a penalty that matches the harm caused, they are following the retributive theory. This approach focuses on the moral principle of just deserts, where the punishment is seen as a necessary and deserved response to a past crime. It is backward-looking, prioritizing the gravity of the offense over future goals like deterrence or reform. Retribution asserts that justice requires a proportionate response to every violation of the legal and moral order.

160. (B) The use of extreme cruelty in the crime.
Aggravating circumstances are facts or details about a crime that increase its severity and justify a harsher sentence. The use of extreme cruelty, such as torture or intentional prolonged suffering, is a primary example of such a factor. In contrast, youth, remorse, or a minor role are considered mitigating circumstances that may lead to more leniency. Judges carefully weigh these aggravating factors to ensure that the final penalty accurately reflects the particularly heinous nature of certain criminal acts within the legal framework.

161. (B) Capital punishment
The "right to life" is the most fundamental of all human rights and is frequently cited as the primary moral and legal basis for opposing capital punishment. Abolitionists argue that no government should have the authority to intentionally end a human life, even as a punishment for a crime. They believe that the death penalty is an ultimate violation of this core right, especially given the risk of irreversible judicial errors. This human rights perspective has driven the global movement toward the total abolition of the death penalty.

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162. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Restorative justice processes like victim-offender mediation are designed to empower victims by giving them an active role in the resolution of a crime. Unlike traditional courtrooms where victims are often marginalized, these processes provide a forum for them to speak about the impact of the offense and participate in deciding the reparation. This involvement helps victims regain a sense of control and ensures that their specific needs and feelings are addressed. By including victims as key stakeholders, restorative justice promotes healing and satisfaction.

163. (C) The understanding of human rights and punishment.
The history and evolution of prison legislation are deeply intertwined with changing societal understandings of human rights and the ethical foundations of punishment. As societies have moved away from viewing prisoners as people without rights, laws have been updated to reflect the importance of dignity, health, and due process. This legal evolution is driven by advances in moral philosophy, correctional science, and international standards. Modern legislation reflects a more humane and functional approach to incarceration, balancing security concerns with the protection of fundamental human liberties.

The phrase "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is the classic summary of the principle of lex talionis, or the law of retaliation. This ancient concept dictated that the punishment should physically match the injury inflicted by the offender. It was an early attempt to provide a clear and proportionate state response to crime, preventing excessive private vengeance. While modern penology has moved toward more complex goals like rehabilitation, this retributive foundation remains a significant part of the historical development of legal and penal systems worldwide.

205. (C) Prison staff and overseeing authorities.
The primary audience for a prison manual consists of the staff members who work within the facility and the authorities responsible for its oversight. The manual provides the essential rules and administrative procedures they must follow to ensure the institution is run in a safe, orderly, and lawful manner. While prisoners may have access to certain sections regarding their rights and duties, the manual's main function is to guide the professionals who manage the daily operations of the correctional system according to the state's legal requirements.

206. (D) It is a dynamic field that evolves with societal values.
Penology is an inherently dynamic field of study that continuously evolves in response to changing societal values and scientific understanding. As views on human rights, psychology, and the effectiveness of different interventions change, so too do the theories and practices of punishment and prison management. The shift from brutal corporal punishments to a focus on rehabilitation and restorative justice is a clear example of this evolution. This adaptability ensures that the penal system remains relevant and continues to strive for more effective and humane ways to address law-breaking.

207. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Modern criminal justice systems are characterized by a clear procedural separation between the investigative, judicial, and penal stages to ensure fairness and due process. This structure prevents any single authority from having unchecked power. In contrast, many ancient systems were much more informal, with the same individual or group often serving as the accuser, judge, and executioner. The move toward specialized and distinct roles is a fundamental advancement in the rule of law, protecting the rights of individuals and ensuring that justice is administered through a transparent and impartial process.

208. (B) Physical, financial, or a deprivation of liberty and rights.
The concept of punishment necessarily involves the infliction of some form of 'pain' or unpleasantness, which can take several different forms. It may be physical, as in corporal punishment, or financial, such as a fine. Most commonly in modern systems, it involves the deprivation of liberty through imprisonment or the restriction of certain legal rights. This intentional imposition of a penalty is designed to serve as a meaningful response to a criminal act, expressing societal condemnation and fulfilling the goals of deterrence, retribution, or reform as determined by the law.

209. (B) It can justify indeterminate sentences violating proportionality.
A major philosophical objection to the reformative theory is that its focus on individual 'cure' can sometimes justify indeterminate sentences that violate the principle of proportionality. If the goal is only to release an offender once they are 'reformed', they might be held for a much longer period than the gravity of their crime would normally warrant. This creates a potential for unfairness, as the length of punishment becomes dependent on behavioral changes rather than the offense itself. This tension between rehabilitation and 'just deserts' is a central debate in penology.

210. (A) Modern, due-process oriented sentencing procedures.
The presentation of formal arguments by both the prosecution and defense, the use of detailed pre-sentence reports, and the opportunity for the defendant to speak are all hallmarks of modern, due-process oriented sentencing procedures. These elements are designed to ensure that the court has a comprehensive understanding of both the crime and the offender before determining a penalty. This structured and transparent process protects the rights of the individual and promotes fairness, consistency, and public confidence

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understanding how different penal strategies are applied in the legal system.

171. (D) Purely Retributive
A purely retributive theory of punishment is fundamentally backward-looking, focusing exclusively on the past criminal act and the moral requirement for 'just deserts'. It is indifferent to the future behavior of the offender or the broader societal consequences of the punishment. The primary goal is to ensure that the penalty is proportionate to the gravity of the offense, thereby restoring the moral balance that was upset by the crime. This focus on past culpability distinguishes retribution from more utilitarian and forward-looking theories like deterrence or reform.

172. (B) The judge or magistrate
In most modern legal systems, the final decision regarding the sentence to be imposed on a convicted offender is made by a judge or magistrate. While the prosecution and defense provide arguments and recommendations, and the jury may determine guilt, the ultimate authority to apply the law and set the penalty rests with the court. This judicial role involves balancing various factors, including statutory requirements, precedents, and the specific circumstances of the case. The judge's decision is the formal and final outcome of the sentencing procedure.

173. (C) The ancient practice of paying 'wergild' to victims.
The modern concept of restitution, where the offender compensates the victim for the harm caused, has deep historical roots in ancient practices like 'wergild'. In early Germanic law, wergild was a set monetary value paid by the offender's family to the victim's family to settle a dispute and avoid further violence. This historical form of compensation shares the same basic goal as modern restitution: acknowledging the personal injury and providing a tangible way to repair the damage. It represents a long-standing tradition of addressing crime through direct reparation.

174. (D) Classification based on risk and rehabilitative needs.
A common and consistent recommendation found in the reports of many prison reform committees is the need for the systematic classification of inmates. This process involves grouping prisoners based on their level of security risk and their specific rehabilitative needs, such as education or mental health support. Effective classification allows for more targeted interventions and helps ensure a safer environment within the institution. It moves the system away from generic containment toward a more professional and individualized approach to correctional management, which is essential for successful reintegration.

175. (A) Do not involve depriving the offender of liberty.
Non-custodial measures refer to penal sanctions that allow an offender to remain in the community rather than being incarcerated in a prison or other detention facility. Examples include fines, community service, and probation. These measures are designed to hold the individual accountable and provide opportunities for rehabilitation without the high social and psychological costs of imprisonment. By not depriving the offender of their physical liberty, non-custodial options aim to support social reintegration while still fulfilling the goals of justice and public safety within a balanced penal system.

176. (B) Prisoners must have access to clean drinking water.
The Nelson Mandela Rules explicitly state that the provision of basic human needs, such as access to clean drinking water, is a fundamental and non-negotiable requirement for the humane treatment of prisoners. The state has a duty to ensure that all individuals deprived of their liberty are kept in conditions that respect their inherent dignity and health. This includes providing adequate food, sanitation, and medical care. These rules represent the minimum global standard that every correctional system should follow to prevent treatment that is considered cruel or degrading.

177. (B) The range of topics that the discipline covers.
The "scope of penology" refers to the broad range of topics and areas of study that fall within this academic and practical discipline. It includes the

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analysis of theories of punishment, the historical evolution of penal systems, and the management of correctional institutions. It also covers modern developments like non-custodial measures, restorative justice, and the study of recidivism. By defining its scope, penology establishes itself as a comprehensive field that examines all facets of society's formal and informal reactions to criminal behavior and the effectiveness of those responses.

178. (A) Ancient and medieval penal systems.
Flogging and mutilation were common and dominant forms of punishment in both ancient and medieval penal systems. These practices focused on inflicting direct physical pain and permanent visible markers of the offender's status. They were often administered in public to serve as a powerful deterrent and to demonstrate the absolute power of the ruling authority. As legal systems moved toward the modern era and embraced more rational and humane principles, such forms of corporal punishment were largely replaced by more disciplined and transformative methods like imprisonment.

179. (C) The role in reinforcing norms and protecting society.
From a penological perspective, the significance of punishment is best understood through its essential function in maintaining social order. By penalizing those who break the law, the justice system reinforces the community's shared norms and values. Punishment serves as a formal declaration that certain behaviors are unacceptable and will have serious consequences. This process not only aims to deter individual offenders but also protects society by discouraging potential law-breakers. Ultimately, the significance lies in its role as a necessary mechanism for ensuring the stability and safety of the community.

180. (D) Deterrent
The utilitarian principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number" provides the primary philosophical foundation for the deterrent theory of punishment. According to this perspective, the purpose of a penalty is not to exact revenge but to prevent future harm by discouraging crime. If punishing an individual leads to a broader reduction in criminal behavior across society, then the punishment is considered justified by its overall benefit to the community. This forward-looking and utility-based approach is central to how modern justice systems justify the use of sanctions as a tool for public safety.

181. (B) 2 and 3 only
Sentencing is a complex judicial process that aims to achieve a fair balance between the needs of society, the rights of the victim, and the circumstances of the offender. It is not a mechanical process, as judges utilize significant discretion to tailor penalties within established legal frameworks. Modern policies like 'truth in sentencing' laws aim to ensure that offenders serve a substantial portion of their court-imposed sentences. Furthermore, sentencing procedures are often highly specialized, differing significantly depending on the nature and gravity of the offense being adjudicated.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Over the past several decades, there has been a significant global movement toward the abolition of capital punishment. This trend is driven by an increasing international consensus, influenced by global human rights norms, that the death penalty is an inherently cruel and degrading form of punishment. Many nations now view state-sanctioned killing as a violation of the fundamental right to life. As a result, the majority of countries have either formally abolished the practice or implemented a long-term moratorium on executions, reflecting a fundamental shift in values.

183. (D) The media
A restorative justice conference is a private and structured process that focuses on the primary stakeholders directly impacted by a crime: the victim, the offender, and representatives of the affected community. The goal is to facilitate an honest and meaningful dialogue to determine how to repair the harm. In this setting, the media is not considered a primary stakeholder, as their presence could compromise the confidentiality and the personal nature of the conversation. The focus remains on those who are intimately involved in the offense and its aftermath.

184. (A) Punishment and rehabilitation.

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The history and evolution of prison legislation are often defined by a persistent tension between the two competing goals of punishment and rehabilitation. On one hand, prisons have traditionally been used to impose suffering and provide a retributive response to crime. On the other hand, modern correctional philosophy increasingly emphasizes the importance of reforming offenders to prepare them for a law-abiding life in the community. This ongoing struggle to balance these objectives continues to shape the laws, policies, and administrative practices that govern the modern correctional system worldwide.

185. (C) A bureaucratic approach aiming for accountability.
The existence of a detailed and comprehensive prison manual is a clear indicator of a professional and bureaucratic approach to correctional management. By providing specific rules and standardized procedures, the manual ensures that prison administration is conducted with transparency and accountability. It limits the arbitrary exercise of power by staff and helps safeguard the basic rights of inmates. This structured approach is essential for maintaining order within the institution and for ensuring that the prison system functions according to the established principles of law and fairness in modern society.

186. (A) Over-reliance on imprisonment can be counter-productive.
The Tokyo Rules are fundamentally based on the principle that over-reliance on imprisonment can often be counterproductive for both the offender and society. Unnecessary incarceration can lead to social marginalization, higher costs, and an increased risk of recidivism for minor offenders. The rules promote the use of non-custodial measures as more effective and humane alternatives that support social reintegration. By encouraging community-based sanctions, the international community aims to create a more efficient and balanced justice system that reserves imprisonment for the most serious crimes and dangerous individuals.

187. (D) Correctional science and international law.
The Nelson Mandela Rules were developed as a comprehensive revision of the original 1955 Standard Minimum Rules to reflect major advances in both correctional science and international human rights law. Since the initial rules were adopted, the understanding of how to manage prisons effectively and humanely has evolved significantly. The updated rules incorporate modern best practices for the treatment of detainees and provide stronger protections for their fundamental rights. This revision ensures that international standards remain relevant and authoritative in guiding states toward more professional and responsible penal administration.

188. (B) Pure Utilitarian Deterrent Theory
A pure utilitarian deterrent theory of punishment focuses exclusively on the goal of preventing future crime and is indifferent to the moral status of the person being punished. In its most extreme form, it could theoretically justify punishing an innocent person if doing so would provide a powerful enough deterrent to prevent a large number of other crimes. This perspective prioritizes the overall social benefit of crime reduction over individual justice or 'just deserts'. This controversial stance is a major point of ethical criticism for those who support more rights-based theories.

189. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Sentencing procedures are far from uniform and are deeply shaped by the specific legal traditions, constitutional principles, and statutory frameworks of each individual country. While there are shared international standards, the way they are implemented can vary significantly between different jurisdictions. Some systems rely heavily on judicial discretion, while others use rigid sentencing guidelines. These differences reflect the unique historical, cultural, and legal contexts in which each justice system operates. Understanding these variations is essential for any comparative study of penal policy and the administration of justice globally.

190. (D) "Who has been harmed and how can we meet their needs?"
A core idea of restorative justice is to fundamentally transform the focus of the justice process from the violation of rules to the impact on people. Instead of asking what law was broken

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164. (D) Uniformity and legality in prison administration.
The central purpose of a prison manual is to establish clear and consistent rules for the management of correctional facilities. These regulations ensure that all staff members follow the same procedures and that the treatment of inmates remains within the boundaries of the law. By providing a structured framework, the manual reduces the risk of arbitrary decisions or the abuse of power. This uniformity is essential for maintaining order, protecting inmate rights, and ensuring that the institution fulfills its legal and societal obligations in a professional manner.

165. (C) Tokyo
The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures are commonly known as the Tokyo Rules because they were adopted at the Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Tokyo in 1990. These rules represent a major international commitment to promoting alternatives to imprisonment. They provide a set of guidelines for member states to develop community-based sanctions that reduce reliance on incarceration. The name reflects the global consensus reached in Tokyo on the importance of social reintegration.

166. (B) Unconvicted prisoners (undertrials)
The Nelson Mandela Rules explicitly emphasize the principle of the presumption of innocence for all unconvicted prisoners, commonly referred to as undertrials. This means that individuals who are being detained while awaiting trial should be treated differently from those who have already been convicted and sentenced. They should not be subjected to the same restrictions as convicted inmates and should have greater access to legal counsel and their families. This protection ensures that the justice system respects the rights of those whose guilt has not yet been proven.

167. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Contrary to the idea that it is only about punishment, modern penology is deeply concerned with the prevention of crime through effective interventions. A major part of the discipline involves using scientific methods to evaluate how various penal sanctions, such as deterrence and rehabilitation, actually impact recidivism and public safety. By analyzing these outcomes, penologists can help design policies that not only hold offenders accountable but also actively work to reduce future criminal behavior. This dual focus ensures that the penal system serves both justice and social protection.

168. (A) Ecclesiastical courts and the concept of penance.
In medieval Europe, the Church held significant legal authority and frequently administered punishment through its own ecclesiastical courts. These proceedings were often based on religious principles, with a strong emphasis on the concept of penance and the spiritual redemption of the offender. Punishments could range from simple religious duties to severe physical sanctions. This system blurred the lines between sin and crime, reflecting a period where the goal of the law was often to enforce moral and spiritual conformity alongside public order.

169. (C) A short sentence focused on reform may not serve as a strong general deterrent.
The various aims of punishment often create practical conflicts within the sentencing process. For example, a short sentence that is tailored specifically for the effective reform and rehabilitation of an individual might be seen as too lenient to serve as a strong general deterrent for the rest of society. Judges must constantly navigate these tensions, balancing the need for individualized treatment with the broader societal interest in discouraging future crimes. This complexity highlights the difficulty of achieving multiple, often competing, penal objectives in a single case.

170. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Key penological concepts are associated with specific goals and judicial doctrines. Sentencing policies provide the essential guidelines that structure judicial discretion and promote consistency. Capital punishment in many jurisdictions is governed by the 'rarest of rare' doctrine to limit its application. Restorative justice is fundamentally focused on repairing the harm caused by crime through dialogue. Preventive punishment aims for the incapacitation of the offender to protect society from future harm. These associations provide a clear framework for

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to change their future behavior. Restitution is the process of making amends directly to the victim for the harm caused. Incapacitation involves rendering an offender incapable of re-offending, usually through incarceration. These concepts provide the necessary framework for evaluating how different punishments aim to achieve justice and public safety within the legal system.

198. (B) Legal and ethical
The argument that capital punishment violates the "right to life" as protected by international human rights treaties is fundamentally a legal and ethical one. It challenges the state's moral authority to end human life and asserts that no legal process is infallible enough to justify such an irreversible act. This position is supported by numerous global covenants that emphasize the inherent dignity of all persons. By framing the debate in legal and ethical terms, abolitionists emphasize that the death penalty is incompatible with modern standards of justice and human rights.

199. (D) Restorative Justice
A Family Group Conference (FGC) is a common model used in restorative justice that brings together the offender, the victim, and their respective support networks to address the aftermath of a crime. The goal is to facilitate an open dialogue about the harm caused and to collectively decide on a plan for reparation. This approach empowers the people most affected by the offense and encourages the offender to take direct responsibility within a supportive but accountable environment. It prioritizes the restoration of relationships and the well-being of the community.

200. (A) Evolution and humanization of the penal system.
The gradual inclusion of specific rights for prisoners, such as access to healthcare and the legal system, within national legislation is a clear example of the ongoing evolution and humanization of the penal system. It reflects a shift away from seeing inmates as individuals without rights toward a more balanced approach that respects human dignity even during incarceration. This progress is driven by a better understanding of human rights and the correctional science that supports more effective rehabilitation. These changes ensure that the penal system remains aligned with modern democratic values.

201. (C) A mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.
The Tokyo Rules are specifically designed to promote non-custodial measures, which are penal sanctions that do not involve incarceration. Verbal sanctions like reprimands, conditional discharges, and community service orders are all examples of such measures. In contrast, a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment is the ultimate custodial penalty and is entirely inconsistent with the goal of using alternatives to detention. The rules aim to provide a diverse range of community-based options to minimize the negative social impacts of unnecessary imprisonment and to support the offender's reintegration.

202. (D) A is false but R is true.
Contrary to being a simple list of punishments, the Nelson Mandela Rules represent a comprehensive and sophisticated blueprint for good prison management in the 21st century. They provide authoritative global standards for everything from healthcare and staff training to the prohibition of torture and the protection of basic human rights. By following these rules, correctional systems can ensure that detention is handled in a way that respects human dignity and promotes the effective social reintegration of offenders. They are an essential tool for maintaining high standards of justice worldwide.

203. (D) Reformative
The reformative theory of punishment is uniquely focused on the inner life of the offender, including their mindset, personality, and potential for change. It seeks to understand the root causes of criminal behavior and to address them through targeted interventions like therapy and education. The goal is to transform the individual into a productive, law-abiding member of society. This person-centered approach prioritizes long-term behavioral change and social reintegration over simple containment or retribution, aiming to reduce the future risk of recidivism through meaningful personal growth.

204. (B) Retaliation or Lex Talionis

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mind. In his influential work, "Discipline and Punish," he explored how the rise of the prison represented a new and more pervasive form of social control focused on changing behavior through surveillance and training. This transition from public spectacle to internal correction is a key theme in modern penology and has deeply influenced the understanding of the development of the modern correctional system.

218. (A) General deterrence
General deterrence is an aim of punishment that is primarily focused on the collective behavior of society rather than the specific needs or reform of the individual offender. Its goal is to use the punishment of one person as a warning to discourage the rest of the public from committing similar crimes. In contrast, specific deterrence, reformation, and incapacitation are more directly focused on the individual who has been convicted. General deterrence prioritizes the broad utilitarian benefit of crime prevention across the entire community through the effective use of social fear and example.

219. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Theories of punishment often have different temporal focuses that guide their application. The retributive theory is fundamentally backward-looking, focusing on the past crime to determine 'just deserts'. In contrast, the deterrent, reformative, and preventive theories are all forward-looking, as they aim to influence future behavior and protect society. The restorative approach, however, is primarily concerned with addressing the harm caused by the crime and repairing current relationships. Understanding these distinct focuses is essential for analyzing the complex and often competing objectives that characterize modern sentencing and penal policy.

220. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different legal and penal concepts are defined by their specific roles in the justice process. Plea bargaining is a negotiated agreement for a guilty plea to resolve a case efficiently. A pre-sentence report provides the court with essential background on the offender to guide a fair sentence. A bifurcated trial separates the determination of guilt from the imposition of the penalty, especially in capital cases. Finally, a victim impact statement allows the victim to describe the crime's human effect. These elements together ensure that sentencing is a comprehensive and well-informed procedure.

221. (C) Executions may lead to an increase in homicide rates.
The "brutalizing effect" is an argument used by abolitionists which suggests that the use of capital punishment by the state may actually lead to an increase in violent crime, including homicide. The theory posits that state-sanctioned executions devalue human life and demonstrate that killing can be a legitimate response to social problems, which some individuals may then emulate. Instead of deterring crime, this perspective argues that the death penalty fosters a culture of violence. This possibility of a counterproductive outcome is a significant point of debate in the analysis of the death penalty.

222. (D) They can conflict with public interest in punishment.
A significant challenge to implementing purely restorative justice models is that they can sometimes conflict with the strong public demand for retributive punishment. In many societies, there is a deep-seated belief that serious crimes must be met with significant suffering or incarceration to satisfy the requirements of justice and public order. Restorative approaches, which focus on dialogue and healing, may be perceived as too lenient or as failing to address the state's role in penalizing law-breakers. Balancing the needs of victims and offenders with the collective interest in traditional punishment remains a major tension.

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223. (A) Ensuring administration keeps pace with legal changes.
The periodic review of prison rules and the publication of updated prison manuals are essential for ensuring that correctional administration remains in line with current laws and judicial rulings. As new standards for human rights and inmate treatment are established, the manuals must be revised to provide staff with accurate and lawful guidance. This ongoing process of update and review is necessary for maintaining a professional, accountable, and humane penal system. It ensures that the daily operation of prisons reflects the contemporary

in the ultimate outcome of the criminal justice system.

211. (C) The practicality and expense of capital punishment.
A significant part of the debate over capital punishment focuses on its immense practical cost. Extensive research has shown that litigating death penalty cases and maintaining the necessary death row facilities is often significantly more expensive for the state than sentencing an offender to life imprisonment without parole. These costs arise from the complex legal requirements, multiple appeals, and specialized security needed. This economic argument is frequently used by those who question the overall utility and efficiency of maintaining the death penalty as a viable form of punishment in modern systems.

212. (D) Facilitate a constructive conversation between parties.
In victim-offender mediation, the mediator's primary role is to serve as an impartial facilitator who helps both parties engage in a safe and constructive conversation. They do not act as a judge or advocate for either side, nor do they impose an outcome. Instead, they guide the dialogue to ensure that the victim can express the impact of the crime and the offender can take responsibility. The goal is to help the parties reach their own mutually agreed-upon plan for reparation, focusing on the principles of restorative justice and mutual understanding.

213. (C) Presumption of innocence for undertrials.
The consistent recommendation by reform committees to separate undertrial prisoners from convicted ones is rooted in the fundamental legal principle of the presumption of innocence. Individuals who have not yet been proven guilty should not be subjected to the same conditions or influence as those who are already serving sentences for established crimes. This segregation protects the rights and safety of undertrials and prevents the potential negative influence of hardened criminals. It is an essential safeguard that ensures the penal system respects the legal status of every individual in its care.

214. (B) The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
The Tokyo Rules were specifically designed to complement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by focusing on the development of non-custodial measures. While the original rules addressed the rights and treatment of those already in detention, the Tokyo Rules provide a framework for using alternatives to incarceration. Together, these two sets of international standards provide a comprehensive guide for member states to manage their criminal justice systems in a way that balances the use of prisons with effective community-based sanctions and respect for human rights.

215. (D) Race, sex, religion, or social origin.
A foundational principle of the Nelson Mandela Rules is the strict prohibition of any form of discrimination among prisoners based on race, sex, religion, or social origin. The rules emphasize that all persons deprived of their liberty must be treated with equal respect for their inherent dignity. This ensures that the administration of justice and the conditions of detention are fair and impartial. While prisoners can be classified based on security needs or rehabilitative requirements, these distinctions must never be based on personal characteristics that would violate fundamental human rights and international standards.

216. (A) The study of the chemical composition of illicit drugs.
Penology is focused on the societal response to crime, including the study of various punishments, prison management, and the effectiveness of correctional programs. It does not include the technical or scientific analysis of the physical evidence of crimes, such as the chemical composition of drugs, which falls under forensic science or toxicology. By specializing in the theories and practices of sanctions and rehabilitation, penology provides essential insights into how justice systems can effectively hold offenders accountable and manage their reintegration into society according to legal and ethical principles.

217. (C) Michel Foucault
The philosopher Michel Foucault famously analyzed the historical shift in punishment from the physical torture of the body to the systematic discipline and reform of the 'soul' or

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and what is the punishment, it asks who has been harmed and how those needs can be met. This approach prioritizes the well-being of the victim and the direct accountability of the offender. By shifting the conversation, restorative justice seeks to achieve a more personal and effective form of resolution that restores social bonds and promotes communal healing.

191. (A) 1 and 2 only
Prison reform committees are often established in response to institutional crises, such as riots or public scandals, to investigate systemic problems and recommend changes. A prison manual is an essential operational document that provides specific rules for inmate discipline, visitation, and daily management. Contrary to some beliefs, the evolution of prison legislation does not abandon security but rather seeks to balance it with rehabilitation. Furthermore, the Nelson Mandela Rules are named after the individual, and the Tokyo Rules deal with non-custodial measures rather than high-security prison standards.

192. (B) An interdisciplinary social science.
Penology is best described as an interdisciplinary social science that draws on various fields, including sociology, psychology, law, and public administration. It uses empirical methods to study the effectiveness and ethics of different penal strategies. By integrating these diverse perspectives, penology provides a comprehensive understanding of how society should respond to crime. It is not a pure philosophy or a hard science, but a dynamic field focused on the practical and human complexities of punishment and correctional management within the broader framework of the justice system.

193. (B) Collective punishment of a family or clan.
Modern penology is built on the principle of individual responsibility, where only the person who committed the crime is held accountable and punished. This stands in sharp contrast to ancient practices where the entire family, clan, or community could be subjected to collective punishment for the actions of one individual. The move toward individual culpability is a hallmark of more advanced legal systems that prioritize fairness and due process. This transition ensures that justice is focused on the specific offender rather than causing harm to innocent third parties.

194. (A) Behavior that violates criminal law
The primary significance of punishment lies in its role as the formal societal response to behavior that has been legally defined as a crime. It is the mechanism through which the state enforces the rule of law and protects the rights of its citizens. Unlike informal social disapproval for breaches of etiquette, legal punishment is a structured sanction imposed by an official authority. By penalizing those who violate criminal law, the system reaffirms social boundaries and serves to maintain the necessary order and safety of the community.

195. (C) Utilitarian deterrent theory
A utilitarian deterrent theory prioritizes the overall reduction of crime as the primary goal of punishment. If taken to its absolute extreme, it could theoretically justify the punishment of an innocent person if the public believed they were guilty and the resulting fear successfully deterred others from committing similar acts. This focus on the "greater good" can sometimes conflict with the fundamental principle of justice that only the guilty should be punished. This potential for ethical compromise is a major point of debate in the study of penal theories and justice.

196. (D) The punishment should be the least restrictive necessary.
The principle of parsimony in sentencing dictates that the punishment imposed should be the least restrictive measure necessary to achieve the goals of justice, such as deterrence, incapacitation, or reform. It encourages judges to avoid excessively harsh penalties that provide no additional social benefit. This principle reflects a commitment to fairness and the efficient use of state resources. By choosing the most moderate effective option, the legal system ensures that the state's power to punish is exercised with restraint and in proportion to the actual needs of the case.

197. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Understanding the definitions of key penal terms is essential for analyzing the goals of the justice system. Retribution involves inflicting deserved punishment based on moral desert. Rehabilitation, or reformation, focuses on treating the offender

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values and legal requirements of the society they serve.

224. (B) A sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
A custodial sentence is a form of punishment that involves the deprivation of an individual's physical liberty by confining them in a prison or other detention facility. A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment is a primary example of such a penalty. In contrast, fines, community service, and probation are all non-custodial measures that allow the offender to remain in the community while fulfilling their sanction. Custodial sentences are generally reserved for more serious crimes and are subject to detailed legal regulations regarding the treatment and rights of those being incarcerated.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Penology is not an exact science like the physical sciences because it deals with the highly complex and often unpredictable nature of human behavior, social values, and ethical considerations. The study of punishment involves making moral judgments and navigating competing goals like deterrence and reform, which cannot be reduced to simple laboratory results. Instead, it is a social science that uses empirical evidence to analyze and improve the ways society responds to crime. This human-centered focus ensures that the discipline remains sensitive to the multifaceted challenges of achieving justice in a diverse society.

226. (A) Deprivation of liberty (imprisonment)
In most modern penal systems, the deprivation of physical liberty through imprisonment has become the primary and dominant form of punishment for serious crimes. This shift represents a move away from the corporal punishments and public shaming that characterized earlier eras. Imprisonment is seen as a more disciplined and controlled way for the state to impose a penalty while also providing opportunities for the reform and rehabilitation of the offender. It remains the central tool of the correctional system for holding individuals accountable and protecting society from further criminal behavior according to legal standards.

227. (C) The Reformative/Rehabilitative theory.

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The concept that punishment should aim to reintegrate the offender back into the community as a law-abiding citizen is the core principle of the reformative, or rehabilitative, theory. This approach seeks to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior through education, training, and support. By focusing on the potential for change, it aims to reduce the long-term risk of recidivism and to help the individual become a productive member of society. This forward-looking and constructive goal is a major objective of modern correctional philosophy and international standards for the treatment of offenders.

228. (B) They represent a framework to guide judges and promote fairness.
Sentencing policies provide a vital legal framework that guides judges in determining fair and consistent penalties for various crimes. These policies aim to promote the principle of equality by ensuring that similar offenses receive comparable punishments, while still allowing for the consideration of specific aggravating or mitigating circumstances. By structuring the sentencing process, they help reduce the risk of arbitrary decisions and enhance public confidence in the integrity of the justice system. These frameworks are an essential part of the modern rule of law, ensuring that punishment is administered with transparency and fairness.

229. (C) The rights of the individual offender.
A fundamental distinction between ancient and modern concepts of punishment is the modern emphasis on the individual rights of the offender. While ancient systems often prioritized collective guilt and public spectacle, modern penology is built on the principle that even those who break the law have inherent human rights that must be protected. This includes the right to a fair trial, the prohibition of torture, and the requirement for humane living conditions during incarceration. This focus on individual dignity ensures that the state's power to punish is exercised within clear legal and ethical boundaries.

230. (B) Establish a baseline of good practice for treatment.
One of the main goals of the Nelson Mandela Rules is to establish an authoritative and universal baseline of good practice for the

reflecting a move toward more rational and controlled methods of administering justice and managing offenders within modern society.

259. (C) The Enlightenment.
Intellectual shifts during the Enlightenment profoundly influenced modern penal philosophy by emphasizing reason and humanity. Thinkers of this period questioned the utility of brutal corporal punishment and advocated for more rational, proportionate sanctions. This movement provided the philosophical foundation for moving punishment from the public square into the structured environment of the penitentiary system, emphasizing control and potential for reform.

260. (A) A shift in focus from public, physical retribution to institutional confinement and potential reform.
The historical trajectory of punishment reflects a move from ancient retributive practices, such as public stoning and mutilation, toward institutionalized methods like imprisonment. This evolution highlights a transition from the mere infliction of physical pain to a system focused on the potential for offender rehabilitation and the maintenance of social control through more rational and humanitarian penal measures.

261. (D) A formal, state-endorsed penalty for a legal transgression.
Punishment is conceptually defined as a state-sanctioned imposition of a penalty or deprivation. It occurs as a formal response to the transgression of a legal norm, distinguishing it from informal social reactions. This structured approach ensures that the state maintains its authority while enforcing laws that would otherwise remain as mere suggestions without enforceable mandates for citizen compliance.

262. (B) It functions as a key instrument for maintaining social control and order.
The primary function of a system of punishment is to serve as a vital instrument of social control. By reinforcing legal statutes and maintaining societal order, these formal sanctions ensure that laws are effectively upheld. This process prevents the breakdown of social structures and provides a framework through which the state can manage and regulate criminal behavior consistently and effectively.

263. (C) General deterrence.
General deterrence is an aim of punishment designed to discourage the wider public from engaging in criminal activities. By making an example of an individual offender and imposing visible penalties, the state seeks to instill a sense of fear or caution in potential lawbreakers, thereby reducing the likelihood of future transgressions across the broader community through collective observation and awareness.

264. (D) Reformation.
Reformation focuses on the transformation of an offender's character and attitudes. By addressing root causes through treatment, education, or vocational training, this approach aims to turn individuals into law-abiding citizens. The ultimate goal is successful reintegration into the community, ensuring that the person can function effectively within society after their period of formal state-sanctioned punishment eventually concludes.

265. (A) The aims are often combined and balanced by the judiciary in sentencing.
The different aims of punishment, including retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation, are not mutually exclusive. Instead, they often overlap and are balanced by the judiciary during the sentencing process. Judges must weigh these various objectives to determine a final sanction that addresses the specific needs of justice, public safety, and the potential reform of the individual offender.

266. (B) The Retributive theory.
The Retributive theory is fundamentally backward-looking, focusing on the specific act of past wrongdoing. It is built upon the principle of 'just deserts', which asserts that punishment is justified simply because it is deserved. Proportionality is central here, requiring that the severity of the sanction matches the gravity of the offense, regardless of any future social benefits produced.

267. (B) Prevent future crimes by instilling fear.
Under the Deterrent theory, punishment is justified by its future utility in preventing crime.

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237. (C) Codified law and regulations.
The historical evolution of prison legislation demonstrates a clear move away from a system based on informal custom and arbitrary discretion toward one governed by codified law and detailed regulations. Early prisons were often managed with little oversight, leading to widespread abuse. Modern systems, however, are characterized by a comprehensive legal framework that defines the rights of inmates and the duties of staff. This codification is essential for ensuring that the penal system remains accountable, consistent, and compliant with the principles of human rights and the rule of law in democratic societies.

238. (D) A moral and political impetus for change.
While the recommendations made by prison reform committees are often not immediately legally binding, they serve as a powerful moral and political impetus for change within the penal system. By conducting independent investigations and highlighting systemic failures, these committees put pressure on the government to act. Their findings often provide the evidence needed for legislative reform and the justification for administrative improvements. They represent a significant voice for human rights and for the professionalization of correctional practices, guiding the state toward more humane and effective ways of managing prisons and treating offenders.

239. (A) The consent of the offender.
A fundamental safeguard established by the Tokyo Rules is that the application of many non-custodial measures requires the informed consent of the offender. This requirement ensures that the individual is willing to abide by the conditions of the measure and participate in its requirements, such as community service or counseling. This voluntary aspect is seen as essential for the success of the intervention and for respecting the legal rights of the person. By requiring consent, the rules promote accountability and cooperation, which are vital for the effective social reintegration of the offender.

240. (B) Used only in exceptional cases as a last resort.
The Nelson Mandela Rules set clear and strict guidelines for the use of solitary confinement, stating that it should only be used in exceptional cases and as a measure of last resort. The rules acknowledge the potential for severe psychological harm caused by prolonged isolation and specify that it should never be applied to children or those with mental disabilities. When used, it must be for the shortest period possible and subject to regular independent review. This approach reflects a modern commitment to protecting the mental and physical well-being of all persons in detention.

241. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The retributive theory is fundamentally backward-looking, focusing on the past criminal act rather than the prevention of future crime. Its primary objective is to ensure that the offender receives a penalty that is a proportionate and 'just' response to the harm they have caused. This concept of just deserts prioritizes moral balance over utilitarian goals like deterrence or reform. Therefore, while other theories are concerned with future outcomes, retribution asserts that punishment is inherently justified by the offense itself, fulfilling the moral and legal requirement for a balanced justice system.

242. (A) Probation
Probation is a judicial sanction that allows an offender to remain in the community under the supervision of a designated officer instead of being incarcerated. It is typically imposed as a direct sentence or as part of a suspended prison term. The offender must follow specific conditions set by the court, and failure to do so can result in the activation of the prison sentence. Probation aims to hold individuals accountable while providing support for their rehabilitation and social reintegration, avoiding the negative impacts of imprisonment for those who pose a lower risk.

243. (C) Denunciatory or expressive
The idea that punishment serves as a formal and public way for society to express its condemnation of a criminal act is known as its denunciatory or expressive function. By imposing a penalty, the legal system officially declares that the behavior is unacceptable and violates the community's shared values. This process reaffirms social norms and helps maintain the moral order by providing a clear and visible response to law-breaking. Punishment, in this sense, communicates the

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seriousness of the offense and reinforces the boundaries that society has established to protect its members.

244. (D) Preventive
The establishment of "Open Prisons" is an experimental approach most closely associated with the preventive theory of punishment, particularly through a focus on effective rehabilitation and social reintegration to prevent future crimes. Unlike traditional high-security facilities, open prisons have fewer physical restrictions and rely more on the offender's self-discipline and cooperation. The goal is to prepare inmates for their eventual return to society by providing a more normalized environment that encourages responsibility and positive behavioral change. This proactive approach aims to protect society by reducing the long-term risk of recidivism among lower-risk offenders.

245. (C) Retributive
The "just deserts" model of sentencing is primarily based on the retributive theory of punishment. It asserts that the severity of the penalty should be determined solely by the gravity of the crime and the offender's level of culpability. This backward-looking approach rejects using punishment to achieve future social benefits like deterrence or reform, focusing instead on the moral requirement for a proportionate response to a past offense. Under this model, the goal of the justice system is to ensure that every offender receives exactly what they deserve based on their illegal actions.

246. (B) A temporary suspension of executions.
In the context of capital punishment, a moratorium refers to a formal and temporary suspension of executions within a jurisdiction. This may be established through a legal ruling, an executive order, or a legislative decision. While the death penalty may remain on the books as a legal punishment, the state ceases to carry out any actual executions. Moratoriums are often used as a period of reflection or study to analyze the fairness and effectiveness of the death penalty, and they are frequently a significant step toward its eventual complete legal abolition.

247. (D) The offender must repair the harm caused.
The core principle of restitution is that the offender has a direct and tangible responsibility to repair the harm caused by their criminal actions. This typically involves providing financial compensation to the victim for losses such as property damage, medical expenses, or lost wages. In some cases, it can also involve non-monetary services to the victim or the community. Unlike abstract punishment by the state, restitution prioritizes the needs of the injured party and focuses on a practical and restorative outcome that holds the individual accountable for the human cost of their crime.

248. (A) Prisons are often a subject of state jurisdiction.
The existence of different prison manuals for various states or provinces within a single country often reflects the fact that prison administration is frequently a matter of sub-national or state jurisdiction. While there may be overarching national laws or constitutional principles, the specific operational rules and administrative practices are tailored to the laws and needs of each region. This decentralization allows for more localized management of the correctional system. However, it also requires careful coordination to ensure that all state-level manuals remain consistent with national and international standards for the treatment of prisoners.

249. (C) Right to unrestricted internet access.
While the Nelson Mandela Rules establish a comprehensive set of rights for prisoners, they do not include a right to unrestricted internet access. The rules focus on ensuring basic human needs, such as access to food, water, medical care, and contact with the outside world through traditional means like letters and supervised visits. Access to technology within prisons is typically limited for security reasons and to prevent illegal activities. Modern standards continue to evolve, but currently, any use of the internet by inmates is highly regulated and not recognized as a fundamental and unrestricted right of those in detention.

250. (A) The use of empirical evidence to assess policy.
The modern concept of penology is characterized by an increasing emphasis on the use of empirical evidence to assess the effectiveness and fairness of penal policies. Instead of relying on tradition

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or purely speculative arguments, modern penologists use scientific research and data analysis to evaluate how different punishments and programs actually work. This evidence-based approach aims to ensure that the justice system is both efficient and ethical. By prioritizing what works, society can develop more successful strategies for holding offenders accountable, reducing recidivism, and promoting the effective and humane management of all persons in the correctional system.

251. (B) The philosophical and practical dimensions of punishment for crime.
Penology represents a specialized sub-discipline within the broader field of criminology. It is fundamentally concerned with the systematic study of how societies respond to criminal acts. This focus involves a deep exploration of both the underlying philosophical justifications for punishment and the practical methodologies used to implement these formal mechanisms of social control across various legal systems.

252. (A) Sociology, psychology, law, and public administration.
The multi-faceted nature of this academic field arises because it integrates diverse perspectives to understand criminality and penal responses. By drawing on sociological insights into group behavior, psychological understandings of individual motivation, legal frameworks of authority, and public administration principles for management, the discipline provides a comprehensive analysis of how various formal mechanisms of social control function in society.

253. (C) The study of crime detection and investigation techniques.
The source explicitly includes the management of penal institutions, the critical evaluation of punitive objectives, and post-release assistance within the extensive scope of this field. However, it does not mention the study of crime detection or investigation techniques, which are typically associated with forensic science or criminalistics rather than the philosophical study of punishment and offender reform.

254. (D) To inform and improve penal policy for a more effective and humane system.
The text indicates that a core component of this discipline involves searching for more effective and humane methods for dealing with criminality. This suggests the ultimate goal is to inform and improve legal and social policies, ensuring a balance between public safety and the individual rights of offenders, thereby fostering a more just and efficient penal system over time.

255. (C) The need for public safety and the rights and reform of the offender.
Legal and social policies regarding crime must navigate the complexities of individual and collective needs. The field addresses this by seeking to balance the requirement for public safety with the inherent rights and potential for reform of the individual offender. This dual focus ensures that punitive measures are not only effective but also maintain ethical standards within the justice system.

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256. (B) The application of retribution and creation of a fearful deterrent.
Historical evidence suggests that in ancient times, punishment served as a public spectacle primarily driven by the desire for retribution. By utilizing brutal physical practices, the state aimed to fulfill the principle of 'lex talionis' while simultaneously creating a stark and fearful deterrent to prevent others from committing similar wrongs within the community during that specific historical era.

257. (D) An emphasis on religious and moral condemnation.
During the medieval period, the application of harsh physical penalties became deeply intertwined with the concepts of sin and religious morality. Public humiliation was frequently employed not just for control, but to reinforce dominant moral codes and express religious condemnation of the offender's actions, adding a spiritual layer to the existing punitive and social frameworks of the time.

258. (A) Imprisonment within specialized institutions.
The transition to the modern era was characterized by a shift away from public physical punishments. Imprisonment emerged as the primary sanction, moving the act of punishing into specialized institutions. This development allowed for a focus on incapacitation and potential rehabilitation,

treatment of prisoners. These rules provide clear global standards that help member states ensure their correctional systems are run in a way that respects human dignity and basic rights. By setting these benchmarks, the rules aim to improve prison conditions worldwide and to encourage a move toward more effective rehabilitation and reintegration. They serve as a practical guide for countries to fulfill their human rights obligations within the correctional system.

231. (D) Correctional administration
The specialized branch of penology that focuses on the practical management of prisons and other correctional institutions is known as correctional administration. It involves the study of institutional security, inmate treatment, staff training, and the implementation of rehabilitative programs. Correctional administration aims to ensure that these facilities are run in a safe, efficient, and lawful manner according to established state regulations and international standards. By focusing on the day-to-day operations of the penal system, this field provides essential insights into how society can effectively manage and transform those who are incarcerated.

232. (A) Financial restitution paid to victims.
In early Germanic law, 'wergild' was a system of financial restitution where the family of an offender paid a specified sum of money to the victim or their family to settle a dispute. The amount was determined by the social status of the person injured or killed. This practice served as a way to avoid the destructive and endless cycles of private blood feuds by providing a formal and peaceful alternative for reparation. It represents a significant early step in the development of structured justice and the concept of direct compensation for harm.

233. (C) The offender can atone for crime through suffering.
The theory of expiation is a retributive perspective that suggests an offender can atone for their crime through the experience of suffering or a legally imposed penalty. It views the punishment as a way for the individual to 'pay' for their offense and to restore their own moral balance. This idea is often linked to religious or moral concepts of penance and internal reform through the acceptance of one's punishment. Unlike deterrence, which focuses on others, expiation focuses on the individual's need to achieve moral reconciliation for their past criminal actions.

234. (A) Judges' consideration of statutes and case law.
In common law systems, the procedure of sentencing is a structured judicial process that relies heavily on the judge's careful consideration of established statutes and relevant case law. While judges have a degree of discretion, they must follow the legal frameworks and principles laid out by the legislature and higher courts. This ensures that sentences are consistent with the law and previous judicial rulings. By grounding sentencing in established legal sources, the system promotes fairness, predictability, and the rule of law, ensuring that every offender is treated according to recognized public standards.

235. (D) Efficacy as a deterrent
A major point of debate regarding capital punishment is its actual efficacy as a deterrent. Abolitionists argue that there is no credible scientific evidence to prove that the death penalty discourages homicide more effectively than life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. They point to research that suggests crime rates are influenced by many complex factors beyond the severity of the ultimate penalty. This challenge to the deterrent argument is central to the debate, as it questions the primary utilitarian justification often used by proponents to support the continued use of the death penalty.

236. (B) Retribution and pure utilitarianism.
Restorative justice is frequently described as a 'third way' because it offers a fundamental alternative to both traditional retributive and pure utilitarian models of justice. While retribution focuses on matching harm with harm and utilitarianism focuses on broad goals like deterrence, restorative justice prioritizes the repair of the specific harm caused to people and relationships. It seeks to achieve a more personal and inclusive resolution by involving victims, offenders, and the community. By moving beyond simple punishment or utility, it aims for the holistic restoration of social harmony and individual well-being.

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This forward-looking approach aims to instill fear in both the individual offender and the general public. By demonstrating the negative consequences of criminal acts, the theory seeks to reduce crime rates and enhance overall social safety through the preventive effects of state-sanctioned legal penalties.

268. (A) Preventive theory (incapacitation).
The Preventive theory, also referred to as incapacitation, relies on the pragmatic rationale of protecting society from dangerous individuals. By physically stopping an offender from committing further crimes—typically through imprisonment or other forms of confinement—this approach focuses on removing the opportunity for re-offending. Its primary goal is the immediate safety of the community through direct and physical restriction.

269. (C) Crime is an indicator of a personal or social problem that can be treated.
A core assumption of the Reformative theory is that criminal behavior is a symptom of personal or social pathologies. This perspective views crime as a treatable condition rather than a simple choice. Consequently, the purpose of punishment is to address root causes through therapeutic or educational interventions, enabling the offender to eventually reintegrate into society as a productive, law-abiding citizen.

270. (D) Retributive theory justifies punishment based on desert, while Deterrent theory justifies it based on utility.
A fundamental distinction between these two theories lies in their underlying justification for imposing sanctions. Retributive theory relies on the moral concept of desert, focusing on past actions and proportionality. In contrast, Deterrent theory is rooted in utilitarianism, justifying punishment based on its future social utility and its effectiveness in preventing future crimes through the psychological mechanism of fear.

271. (C) To determine and impose a legal sanction on a convicted person.
Sentencing is the critical judicial phase where a specific legal sanction is determined and imposed on a person already convicted of an offense. This process follows a formal procedure, often involving hearings and evidence. It serves as the bridge between the determination of guilt and the actual implementation of the state's punitive or reformative measures against the individual offender.

272. (B) Proportionality.
Proportionality is a core principle in sentencing which dictates that the severity of the penalty must be commensurate with the gravity of the crime. It requires the court to assess the harm caused and the offender's culpability. This ensures that the punishment is neither excessively harsh nor inappropriately lenient, maintaining a fair relationship between the offense and the sanction.

273. (D) Individualization.
Individualization requires the court to move beyond the crime itself and consider the unique circumstances of the offender. This involves evaluating their background, character, prior record, and potential for rehabilitation. By focusing on the specific needs and risks of the individual, judges can tailor sentences that are more effective for both the person and the broader community's long-term interests.

274. (A) Limiting the discretion available to the judge.
Sentencing policies like mandatory minimums are designed to ensure consistency but directly impact judicial decision-making by limiting discretion. When these laws apply, judges are required to impose a specific minimum term regardless of individual circumstances. This shift prioritizes legislative mandates over the judge's ability to individualize the sentence based on the unique background or rehabilitation potential of the offender.

275. (C) They are often in conflict, requiring a balance in judicial decision-making.
The principles of individualization and consistency are often in conflict within the legal system. While consistency strives for uniformity among similar offenders, individualization demands that unique personal circumstances be considered. Judges must carefully balance these competing interests to ensure that sentences remain fair and equitable, reflecting both the need for predictable justice and the necessity for personalized judicial assessment.

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276. (A) It serves as a just and proportionate retributive response to heinous crimes.
Proponents of capital punishment often lean on retributive justifications, asserting that execution is the only truly proportionate response to the most heinous crimes. They argue that taking a human life warrants the ultimate penalty as a 'just desert'. Additionally, they frequently claim that this irreversible sanction provides a unique deterrent effect that other forms of punishment simply cannot match.

277. (D) Irreversible risk of executing an innocent individual.
Opponents of capital punishment emphasize the moral and ethical problems regarding the state taking a life. A primary concern they raise is the intrinsic fallibility of any justice system, which creates an irreversible risk of executing an innocent person. This argument highlights the finality of the death penalty and the impossibility of correcting errors after the sentence is carried out.

278. (B) It is inconclusive and contested among researchers.
The effectiveness of capital punishment as a superior deterrent compared to life imprisonment is a subject of intense debate. Extensive scientific research has provided evidence that is considered both inconclusive and highly contested among experts. There is no global consensus that the death penalty uniquely prevents murder more effectively than other severe sanctions, leaving the deterrent claim largely unproven.

279. (C) Its application is intended to be exceptional and highly restricted.
The "rarest of rare" principle serves as a judicial guideline to severely restrict the application of the death penalty. It implies that capital punishment should not be a standard response but rather an exceptional measure. This is reserved only for crimes of extreme brutality where there is no hope for reform, ensuring that the ultimate sanction is applied very sparingly.

280. (D) Polarized and contentious.
The debate surrounding capital punishment is described as deeply polarized and contentious. Both sides offer entrenched arguments based on ethics, justice, and social utility. Because the issue involves fundamental questions about the right to life and the limits of state power, it remains one of the most debated topics in penology, with little movement toward a universally accepted resolution.

281. (A) To repair the harm caused by the criminal act.
Restorative justice represents a paradigm shift from traditional models by focusing on the harm caused by crime rather than just the violation of law. Its primary objective is to repair that harm through a collaborative process involving victims, offenders, and the community. This approach emphasizes healing and reconciliation, seeking to address the needs of all parties affected by the offense.

282. (B) Restitution.
Restitution is a key component of alternative justice models where the offender takes direct responsibility for their actions. It involves making amends to the victim through practical means, such as financial compensation or the performance of specific services. This process ensures that the offender acknowledges the human impact of their crime and contributes concretely to the victim's recovery and repair.

283. (B) A facilitated dialogue between victim and offender to achieve resolution.
Victim-Offender Mediation is a structured and voluntary process that facilitates direct dialogue between the two parties. This meeting allows victims to express their feelings and ask questions while encouraging offenders to understand the consequences of their actions. It is a facilitated interaction aimed at achieving a resolution that addresses the personal harm caused, rather than just abstract legal rule-breaking.

284. (A) They see crime primarily as a violation of people and relationships.
Recent alternative approaches view crime through a different lens than traditional state-centered models. Instead of seeing it primarily as a violation of legal statutes, they conceptualize crime as a violation of people and relationships. This perspective emphasizes the personal and communal impact of wrongdoing, shifting the focus toward repairing damaged social bonds rather than merely enforcing abstract legal codes.

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285. (C) Emphasize the active participation of the victim.
A defining characteristic of restorative justice and mediation processes is the active role granted to the victim. Unlike traditional systems where the state takes over the prosecution, these models provide victims with a voice in the outcome. This participation allows them to express the impact of the crime directly, ensuring their needs for healing and accountability are central to the resolution.

286. (D) To hold individuals awaiting trial or other punishments.
In early history, incarceration facilities like gaols and castle dungeons were not intended for long-term punishment. Their primary function was temporary confinement for individuals who were awaiting trial or the implementation of other physical sanctions. Imprisonment as a distinct penalty only evolved later, as legal systems moved away from purely custodial models toward more structured and institution-based forms of punishment.

287. (C) To serve as comprehensive administrative handbooks for standardizing prison procedures.
The introduction of Prison Manuals and specific rules was essential for standardizing the administration of penal institutions. These comprehensive handbooks provided staff with clear procedures for managing daily prison operations, including inmate classification, diet, and discipline. By establishing a uniform framework, these manuals helped transition prison management from an ad hoc, decentralized practice into a more organized and rule-based system.

288. (B) Security, control, and discipline.
Early prison legislation and manuals were predominantly concerned with maintaining order within the institution. The focus was heavily placed on security, strict control, and the enforcement of a rigid disciplinary regime. During this period, the primary goal of incarceration was the effective management of the prisoner population through surveillance and punishment, with little regard for inmate welfare or rehabilitative outcomes.

289. (D) Reform movements and a growing recognition of human rights.
The transition of prison laws from purely custodial to correctional models was largely driven by external pressures. Reform movements and a growing global recognition of human rights played a pivotal role in this change. These influences prompted legislatures to include provisions for minimum living standards, healthcare, and education, reflecting a more humane approach to confinement and a focus on rehabilitation.

290. (A) A purely custodial model to one that incorporates correctional elements.
The evolution of the prison system is best described as a shift from a purely custodial model toward one that incorporates elements of correctional treatment. Initially focused solely on secure holding and discipline, modern systems have integrated programs aimed at rehabilitating and reforming offenders. This change acknowledges the potential for individual change and the importance of preparing inmates for reintegration.

291. (C) To study prison conditions and propose systemic reforms.
Reform committees and commissions are specialized bodies tasked with investigating the internal workings of the penal system. Their primary purpose is to conduct in-depth studies of prison administration and inmate treatment to identify systemic failures. By proposing concrete reforms, these groups provide governments with the necessary evidence and blueprints to improve prison conditions and align them with modern correctional standards.

292. (A) Chronic overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure.
Committees tasked with studying prisons consistently highlight several recurring systemic failures. Among the most critical are chronic overcrowding and the presence of dilapidated infrastructure. These issues, along with inadequate health facilities and a lack of trained staff, create a brutal environment that hinders rehabilitation. Identifying these deficiencies is the first step toward advocating for meaningful legislative and administrative changes.

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293. (D) Amending outdated prison acts and revising manuals.
To address systemic issues, commissions often recommend significant legal and administrative updates. This includes amending outdated prison acts and revising manuals to reflect modern correctional principles. Such changes are intended to introduce scientific classification methods for prisoners and expand vocational programs. These recommendations aim to modernize the framework of prison management and prioritize the goal of effective inmate rehabilitation.

294. (B) A catalyst for legislative and administrative change.
These specialized committees serve as vital catalysts for legislative and administrative change within the penal system. Although they do not have enforcement powers themselves, their authoritative reports and recommendations provide the necessary momentum for reform. By identifying deficiencies and offering clear solutions, they guide the transformation of prisons into more humane institutions, forcing the government to address long-standing systemic problems.

295. (C) Genuine correctional institutions focused on rehabilitation.
A major objective of the reforms proposed by various commissions is to move beyond the concept of prisons as mere warehouses for criminals. The goal is to transform these facilities into genuine correctional institutions. This involves focusing on rehabilitation through education and vocational training, ensuring that the penal system actively works toward the successful social reintegration of offenders after release.

296. (D) To promote the use of community-based sanctions and alternatives to imprisonment.
The Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures, known as the Tokyo Rules, focus on reducing the reliance on traditional imprisonment. They promote the development of community-based sanctions and alternatives to pre-trial detention, such as probation or electronic monitoring. By providing a framework for these measures, the rules encourage legal systems to address crime without necessarily resorting to institutional confinement.

297. (A) A measure of last resort.
According to international standards established by the Tokyo Rules, imprisonment should be treated as a measure of last resort. This principle is particularly emphasized for offenders who do not pose a significant danger to the public. By prioritizing non-custodial measures, the rules aim to reduce prison overcrowding and ensure that incarceration is used only when community-based alternatives are insufficient.

298. (B) The 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
The Nelson Mandela Rules are a modern, comprehensive update of the original 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. This revision was necessary to incorporate contemporary penological thought and higher human rights standards. These rules provide detailed guidance for prison administration, ensuring that the dignity of all incarcerated individuals is protected through modernized practices and oversight mechanisms.

299. (B) The prohibition of torture and provision of healthcare services in prisons.
The Nelson Mandela Rules provide an extensive framework for prison management, covering various human rights protections. Specific provisions include the absolute prohibition of torture and provision of healthcare services for inmates. These rules also address disciplinary procedures and prisoner rights, serving as a global benchmark for the humane treatment of those in custody.

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300. (A) To provide international benchmarks for the humane and effective treatment of offenders.
Both the Tokyo Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules serve as essential international instruments for establishing benchmarks in the treatment of offenders. Their overarching purpose is to ensure that penal systems operate humanely and effectively. By promoting non-custodial alternatives and protecting the dignity of prisoners, these standards guide national governments in developing just and rights-compliant prison administrations worldwide.

CHAPTER 08

Correctional Administration: Institutional and Community-Based

1. What is the primary philosophical principle behind the original 'Penitentiary' system of prisons?
(A) To provide vocational skills and job training for post-release employment.
(B) To induce penitence and spiritual reflection in offenders.
(C) To utilize convict labor for the economic benefit of the state.
(D) To serve as a temporary holding facility for defendants during trial.

2. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Pennsylvania prison system?
(A) To use solitary confinement to encourage inmate reform.
(B) To implement the congregate system of group labor.
(C) To emphasize silent group labor during daylight hours.
(D) To promote social interaction among the inmate population.

3. The Auburn prison system is also famously known as the:
(A) Solitary System
(B) Separate System
(C) Congregate System
(D) Progressive System

4. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Auburn system allowed inmates to work together during the day.
Statement II : The Pennsylvania system kept inmates in complete isolation 24 hours a day.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. What is the most appropriate description of 'institutional treatment' in the context of corrections?
(A) Medical procedures and health services provided to inmates.
(B) The architectural design and construction of the facility.
(C) Programmatic efforts for inmate reformation and rehabilitation.
(D) The legal framework governing the specific rights of prisoners.

6. The primary purpose of classifying prisoners upon their entry into the prison system is to:
(A) Determine inmate eligibility for future parole release.
(B) Assess security risk, correctional needs, and placement.
(C) Assign labor tasks based on physical strength and health.
(D) Finalize the specific duration of the judicial sentence.

7. Which of the following is NOT a primary feature of the Auburn system?
(A) Inmates working in groups.
(B) Strict enforcement of silence.
(C) Individual cells for sleeping at night.
(D) Complete isolation from other inmates at all times.

8. The Pennsylvania system's emphasis on solitary confinement often led to which negative consequence for inmates?
(A) Severe mental health issues and inmate insanity.
(B) Significant increases in overall physical fitness.
(C) Enhanced development of advanced vocational skills.
(D) Stronger social bonds with the correctional

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(D) Ensure the swift execution of capital punishment.

61. Which of these is NOT a goal of After Care services?
(A) To provide emotional and psychological support for the ex-inmate.
(B) To help the ex-inmate find a job and suitable housing.
(C) To supervise the ex-inmate as a primary condition of their sentence.
(D) To bridge the gap between institutional life and community return.

62. The main purpose of a 'prison panchayat' is to develop a sense of responsibility and participation among inmates. This is an example of which correctional approach?
(A) Retributive
(B) Deterrent
(C) Custodial
(D) Rehabilitative

63. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Overcrowding is a chronic problem in the Indian prison system.
Reason (R) : A major contributing factor to overcrowding is the large number of undertrial prisoners awaiting the conclusion of their cases.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. Identify the correct statement about parole.
(A) Parole is a mandatory right rather than a discretionary privilege.
(B) Decision-making is typically handled by an executive parole board.
(C) Parole is granted by the trial court at the time of sentencing.
(D) An individual on parole is completely free from any form of state supervision.

65. A 'District Jail' in India primarily serves the purpose of holding:
(A) Only convicts with life sentences.
(B) Undertrial prisoners and convicts with relatively short sentences.
(C) Only female offenders and their children.
(D) Prisoners who have been transferred from open prisons for misconduct.

66. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Pennsylvania system was also called the "Separate System".
Statement II : The Auburn system was also called the "Congregate System".
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

67. The concept of admonition under the Probation of Offenders Act is most likely to be applied in cases where the offender is:
(A) A hardened criminal with a long history of violent crime.
(B) Found guilty of a trivial offence and has no previous convictions.
(C) Convicted of an offence punishable with life imprisonment.
(D) A fugitive who has been on the run for years.

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68. Arrange the following historical developments in corrections in the correct chronological sequence.
1. The formalization of the Auburn System.
2. The establishment of the first Penitentiary at Walnut Street Jail, Philadelphia.
3. The enactment of the Probation of Offenders Act in India.
4. The enactment of the Prisons Act in India.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

69. The main objective of providing educational programmes in prisons is to:
(A) Keep the inmates disciplined through mandatory academic rigour.
(B) Identify intellectually gifted inmates for special prison privileges.
(C) Improve rehabilitation chances by enhancing knowledge and skills.
(D) Fulfill a mandatory government quota for

(C) Vocational training for women from economically weaker sections of the community.
(D) A shelter for homeless elderly women requiring medical care and social support.

17. The concept of 'Admonition' under the Probation of Offenders Act involves:
(A) Sentencing an offender to a short period of supervised imprisonment.
(B) Releasing an offender with a stern warning from the court.
(C) Placing an offender under the supervision of a qualified probation officer.
(D) Requiring an offender to pay a hefty fine to the state or victim.

18. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Parole is a conditional release of a prisoner from prison before the completion of their full sentence.
Statement II : Admonition is a form of institutional correction where the inmate is placed in solitary confinement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a Protective Home?
(A) A maximum-security prison designed for dangerous female offenders.
(B) A pre-trial detention center specifically for women and juveniles.
(C) Custody for individuals rescued under the Immoral Traffic Act.
(D) A halfway house for released female prisoners returning to society.

20. Consider the following statements regarding correctional programmes in prisons:
1. Educational programmes aim to improve the literacy and academic qualifications of inmates.
2. Work programmes are designed solely for punishing inmates through hard labor.
3. Prison panchayats involve inmates in the day-to-day management of certain aspects of prison life.
4. All correctional programmes are mandatory for every prisoner.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4 only

21. What is the main difference between probation and parole?
(A) Probation is a post-sentencing measure, whereas parole is a pre-sentencing measure for adult offenders.
(B) Probation is for juvenile offenders, whereas parole is for adult offenders in the correctional system.
(C) Probation is a judicial alternative; parole is a conditional executive release.
(D) Probation is unsupervised, whereas parole involves strict supervision by designated correctional officers.

22. The concept of community-based corrections is primarily based on the idea that:
(A) Institutionalization is the only effective way to reform criminal offenders.
(B) Rehabilitation is better achieved while integrated with the community.
(C) Offenders are best punished within the confines of their own local communities.
(D) Community members should be responsible for arresting and holding criminals.

23. One of the major challenges currently facing correctional administration in India is:
(A) Under-population in prisons.
(B) Excessive funding for recreational activities.
(C) A surplus of trained correctional staff.
(D) Severe overcrowding in most jails.

24. A "Sub Jail" in the Indian prison hierarchy is typically located at:
(A) A sub-divisional level.
(B) The national capital.
(C) The state capital.
(D) A district headquarters.

25. Arrange the following stages of the correctional process in a logical chronological order for a convicted offender.
1. Entry into a Central Jail
2. Classification

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79. Consider the following individuals and their eligibility for community-based corrections:
1. A first-time offender convicted of petty theft.
2. A person convicted under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act in need of rehabilitation.
3. A habitual, violent offender with multiple prior convictions.
4. An offender convicted of a crime punishable with death.
5. An elderly inmate with a record of good behavior nearing the end of his sentence.

Who among these would be LEAST likely to be considered for probation or other non-institutional alternatives?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 5
(D) 2 and 5

80. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Probation: Executive release from prison
(B) Admonition: Release with a warning by a court
(C) Parole: Judicial alternative to prison
(D) After Care: Supervision inside the prison

81. Which problem is a direct consequence of a high ratio of undertrial prisoners to convicted prisoners in Indian jails?
(A) Shortage of work for convicted prisoners.
(B) Overburdening the system and hindering correctional programmes.
(C) Early release of all prisoners due to lack of space.
(D) Increased budget allocation for prisons.

82. The shift in focus from punishment to correction in the Indian prison system was significantly influenced by:
(A) The recommendations of various jail reform committees appointed post-independence.
(B) The need for more labor for state projects.
(C) The decrease in the crime rate.
(D) The high cost of maintaining high-security prisons.

83. The concept of 'institutional treatment' is based on the premise that:
(A) Punishment is the only language an offender understands.
(B) Prisons should be run as profitable businesses.
(C) The period of incarceration can be used constructively for rehabilitation.
(D) Offenders should be permanently removed from society.

84. In the context of women's institutions, what is the primary focus of a 'Protective Home'?
(A) To provide punitive detention for women convicted of crimes.
(B) To serve as a pre-trial detention facility.
(C) To act as a general-purpose women's hostel.
(D) To provide safe rehabilitation for victims of trafficking.

85. Match the activities in List I with their objectives in List II.
List I: (Activity)
P. Classification of Prisoners
Q. Prison Panchayat
R. After Care Service
S. Work Programme
List II: (Objective)
1. Inculcating vocational skills
2. Assessing security risk and needs
3. Aiding post-release social reintegration
4. Promoting inmate participation in management

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

86. The concept of 'parole' is an implementation of which correctional principle?
(A) Retribution
(B) Gradual release and reintegration
(C) Incapacitation
(D) General deterrence

87. Which of the following is NOT a form of community-based correction?
(A) Probation
(B) Admonition
(C) Parole
(D) Incarceration in a District Jail

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34. A prisoner who consistently displays good behavior and participates in reformative programs may be transferred to which type of institution as a reward and a step towards reintegration?
(A) An open prison.
(B) A maximum-security central jail.
(C) A sub-jail.
(D) A protective home.

35. The term 'Penitentiary' is derived from the word 'penitence', which reflects the system's original emphasis on:
(A) Punishment
(B) Labor
(C) Remorse
(D) Isolation

36. Match the correctional terms in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Probation
Q. After Care
S. Admonition
T. Institutional Treatment
List II: (Description)
1. Assistance to ex-prisoners for resettlement
2. Release with a formal warning by a court
3. Reformative programmes within a prison
4. A judicial alternative to imprisonment under supervision
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, S-3, T-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, S-2, T-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, S-1, T-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, S-3, T-1

37. The evolution of the Indian prison system post-independence is marked by a shift from a purely custodial model to a:
(A) Punitive-deterrent model.
(B) Retributive-justice model.
(C) Correctional-rehabilitative model.
(D) Economic-productivity model.

38. The primary difference between a Central Jail and a District Jail in India relates to:
(A) The gender of the inmates.
(B) The length of the sentence of the convicted inmates they house.
(C) The age of the inmates.
(D) The religious affiliation of the inmates.

39. The provision of adequate medical care in prisons is essential for which of the following reasons?
(A) It is a privilege that can be granted only for good behavior.
(B) It is primarily intended to prepare inmates for difficult labor.
(C) It is only required for prisoners with pre-existing conditions.
(D) It is a human right necessary for order and security.

40. Which statement best defines the scope of Parole?
(A) Conditional release while remaining in the custody of the state.
(B) It is an absolute right of every prisoner regardless of conduct.
(C) It is a judicial act of forgiving a crime via a formal pardon.
(D) It is an unconditional release from prison after the full sentence.

41. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Probation of Offenders Act is considered a milestone in the Indian criminal justice system.
Reason (R) : It provides a mechanism to avoid the negative effects of imprisonment for certain categories of offenders, promoting their reformation within the community.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. What is the key characteristic of women's institutions like Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes?
(A) Care and rehabilitation for vulnerable women and girls.
(B) They focus on punitive measures for dangerous female offenders.
(C) They are managed exclusively by male

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3. Remission and consideration for Open Prison
4. Sentencing by court

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

26. Which of the following is an example of an After Care service in India?
(A) Helping a released prisoner find work and housing.
(B) Providing legal aid to an undertrial prisoner during trial.
(C) Classifying a newly convicted prisoner upon their entry.
(D) Supervising a prisoner's daily work tasks inside the jail.

27. The concept of a 'prison panchayat' aims to:
(A) Replace the authority of the prison superintendent entirely.
(B) Conduct trials for crimes committed inside the prison walls.
(C) Organize protests against current prison living conditions.
(D) Promote self-governance and responsibility among the inmates.

28. If a correctional administrator is tasked with implementing a new work program, what would be the most appropriate primary objective for this program based on modern correctional philosophy?
(A) To generate maximum revenue for the state treasury.
(B) To impart marketable skills and a positive work ethic.
(C) To inflict physically demanding labor as a form of punishment.
(D) To keep inmates busy and prevent them from planning escapes.

29. The Probation of Offenders Act in India empowers courts to:
(A) Increase the sentence of a convicted offender for deterrence.
(B) Grant parole to inmates who are already serving a sentence.
(C) Release offenders on probation of good conduct instead of prison.
(D) Order the transfer of prisoners between different Indian states.

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30. Consider the following statements about prison conditions:
1. The state is obligated to provide adequate and hygienic food to all inmates.
2. Medical care is a discretionary service, provided only if the budget allows.
3. Overcrowding negatively impacts accommodation, sanitation, and inmate health.
4. Inmates are expected to pay for their own accommodation within the prison.
5. The provision of medical care is considered a fundamental right of a prisoner.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 4 and 5

31. Which of the following is NOT a primary feature of the Auburn system?
(A) Solitary confinement
(B) Probation
(C) Admonition
(D) Parole

32. What was the main economic driver behind the widespread adoption of the Auburn system in the United States?
(A) The high cost of building individual workshops as in the Pennsylvania system.
(B) The profitability of contract convict labor.
(C) The donations from Quaker philanthropists.
(D) The low cost of providing food to inmates in a congregate setting.

33. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Open prisons are characterized by high walls, armed guards, and constant surveillance.
Statement II : The primary candidates for transfer to an open prison are habitual offenders with a high risk of escape.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. The philosophy is to encourage self-discipline and responsibility.
5. Inmates are usually selected based on their record of good conduct in closed prisons.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3 and 5

53. Which of the following is an example of a cause-and-effect relationship in correctional administration?
(A) Cause: Implementation of educational programs. Effect: Increased rates of escape.
(B) Cause: Granting parole to eligible inmates. Effect: Increased length of sentences.
(C) Cause: Overcrowding in jails. Effect: Strain on health and management.
(D) Cause: Introduction of prison panchayats. Effect: Complete breakdown of authority.

54. The historical development of probation as a correctional method originated from the practice of:
(A) Banishment in ancient societies.
(B) Judicial reprieve and the suspended sentence.
(C) Forcing offenders to pay compensation.
(D) Incarceration in penitentiaries.

55. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the purpose of institutional treatment.
(A) It aims to correct the behavior and attitude of the offender.
(B) It includes providing education and vocational training.
(C) It seeks to prepare the inmate for a law-abiding life after release.
(D) Its sole purpose is to ensure offenders are punished severely.

56. The provision of wholesome food and adequate medical care in prisons is not just a humanitarian concern but also a:
(A) Tool for effective prison management and security.
(B) Discretionary measure by the jail superintendent.
(C) Method to reward well-behaved prisoners.
(D) Way to increase the prison budget.

57. In a hypothetical case, a court finds a 22-year-old first-time offender guilty of a minor theft. Instead of a jail sentence, the court releases him on the condition that he maintains good conduct and reports to an officer for two years. This is an example of:
(A) Parole
(B) Admonition
(C) Probation
(D) After Care

58. Match the institutions in List I with their primary functions in List II.
List I: (Institution)
P. Central Jail
Q. Protective Home
R. Open Prison
S. Sub Jail
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Housing undertrials and short-term convicts at a sub-divisional level.
2. Custody of long-term prisoners.
3. Rehabilitation of inmates with minimal security.
4. Care for victims rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

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59. What distinguishes community-based corrections from institutional corrections?
(A) The specific length of the judicial sentence assigned.
(B) The type of heinous crime committed by the offender.
(C) The chronological age of the convicted criminal offender.
(D) The location where correctional supervision takes place.

60. The historical debate between the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems centered on the best method to:
(A) Maximize prison labor profits.
(B) Achieve offender reformation while maintaining security and order.
(C) Reduce the cost of prison food.

staff.

9. In the context of the Indian prison system, a Central Jail is typically meant for housing:
(A) Prisoners sentenced to a term of incarceration less than six months.
(B) Undertrial prisoners awaiting the final conclusion of their trial.
(C) Prisoners serving long-term sentences exceeding two years.
(D) Female offenders requiring specialized correctional supervision.

10. Match the prison systems in List I with their core features in List II.
List I: (Prison System)
P. Pennsylvania System
Q. Auburn System
R. Open Prison
S. Parole
List II: (Core Feature)
1. Congregate work in silence
2. Solitary confinement for reflection
3. Conditional release before sentence completion
4. Minimal security and trust-based confinement
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

11. What is the primary purpose of institutional treatment programmes within a correctional facility?
(A) To ensure that the prison remains economically self-sufficient at all times.
(B) To keep inmates constantly occupied and prevent any instances of idleness.
(C) To punish convicted offenders for their specific criminal acts and behaviors.
(D) To facilitate the reformation and rehabilitation of convicted offenders.

12. Which of the following would be an example of the application of the principle of prisoner classification?
(A) Assigning all new inmates to the same high-security block for efficiency.
(B) Housing first-time offenders separately from violent recidivists.
(C) Providing identical educational programs to all inmates regardless of needs.
(D) Releasing a prisoner early based on general good behavior and conduct.

13. Which of the following statements regarding the historical development of the Indian prison system is incorrect?
(A) The modern Indian prison system has its roots in the British colonial administration.
(B) The Prisons Act of 1894 is a landmark legislation in the history of Indian prisons.
(C) The Pennsylvania and Auburn systems had no influence on the development of Indian prisons.
(D) Post-independence, there has been a significant shift towards a reformative and rehabilitative approach.

14. Identify the incorrect pair from the following.
(A) Central Jail: Long-term prisoners
(B) District Jail: Undertrials and short-term prisoners
(C) Open Prison: Prisoners with a record of good behavior
(D) Sub Jail: Prisoners sentenced to death

15. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The establishment of open prisons represents a significant shift in correctional philosophy.
Reason (R) : Open prisons operate on principles of self-discipline and trust, aiming to facilitate the smooth reintegration of inmates into society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. A Vigilance Home, in the context of women's institutions in India, primarily serves to provide:
(A) Long-term incarceration for convicted female criminals in high-security settings.
(B) Protection for women at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

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institutional education.

70. Which institution is specifically designed for the care and rehabilitation of women and girls who are in danger of moral exploitation or are victims of it?
(A) Central Jail for Women
(B) Vigilance Home
(C) Sub Jail
(D) Nari Niketan

71. A significant challenge for the success of community-based corrections like probation and parole is:
(A) The high cost compared to traditional forms of imprisonment.
(B) The refusal of offenders to accept these more lenient options.
(C) The complete absence of a legal framework for community release.
(D) The lack of trained and resourced supervising officers.

72. The "separate and silent" principle is a hallmark of which prison system?
(A) Pennsylvania System
(B) Auburn System
(C) Open Prison System
(D) Indian System

73. Consider the following statements regarding the role of a Probation Officer:
1. To inquire into the circumstances and character of the accused to help the court decide on probation.
2. To supervise probationers placed under their care.
3. To advise and assist offenders in their rehabilitation.
4. To act as the judge in the offender's trial.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

74. The primary legal instrument governing the management and administration of prisons in India, dating back to the colonial era, is the:
(A) Prisons Act, 1894
(B) Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
(D) Constitution of India

75. What is the fundamental purpose of creating different types of prisons like Central, District, and Sub Jails?
(A) To promote competition among different prison administrations.
(B) To separation prisoners based on their religion and caste.
(C) To ensure every town has a prison, regardless of need.
(D) To facilitate a hierarchical system of management and security.

76. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The provision of adequate medical facilities is a mandatory requirement in all prisons.
Statement II : Poor health and sanitation in prisons can lead to disease outbreaks, posing a threat to inmates, staff, and overall security.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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77. An inmate in a Central Jail, nearing the end of his sentence for a non-violent crime, has shown exemplary conduct and has acquired skills in a prison industry. The jail administration is considering a move to facilitate his transition back to society. Which of the following would be the most appropriate next step?
(A) Transfer to a high-security block.
(B) Extension of his sentence.
(C) Transfer to an Open Prison.
(D) Revocation of all privileges.

78. The "congregate and silent" principle, involving group work during the day and cellular confinement at night, was the defining feature of the:
(A) Pennsylvania System
(B) Penitentiary movement
(C) Borstal System
(D) Auburn System

correctional staff members.
(D) They function as high-security prisons for convicted females.

43. Which of the following is NOT a recognized type of correctional programme within prisons?
(A) Educational programmes
(B) Work programmes
(C) Prison panchayats
(D) Parole hearings

44. A major critique of the Pennsylvania system was its:
(A) Failure to maintain discipline due to congregate work.
(B) High cost of construction and negative psychological effects on inmates.
(C) Overemphasis on vocational training at the expense of security.
(D) Lack of individual cells for inmates.

45. The concept of "after care services" in corrections begins:
(A) At the time of a prisoner's arrest.
(B) During the trial period.
(C) Upon the prisoner's release from the institution.
(D) On the first day of imprisonment.

46. Consider the following statements about community-based corrections:
1. They are generally more cost-effective than institutionalization.
2. They aim to reduce the stigma associated with imprisonment.
3. They are only applicable to offenders who have committed heinous crimes.
4. They seek to use community resources for offender rehabilitation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

47. The introduction of work programmes in prisons serves the dual purpose of:
(A) Preventing idleness and imparting vocational skills.
(B) Punishment and retribution.
(C) Generating revenue and providing entertainment.
(D) Surveillance and control.

48. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Auburn system required inmates to remain silent even when working together.
Statement II : The purpose of this "rule of silence" was to prevent plotting, moral contamination, and to maintain discipline.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. A key problem in modern correctional administration is the high rate of recidivism. 'After Care' services are designed to directly address this problem by:
(A) Extending the prison sentence of repeat offenders for deterrence.
(B) Providing support to ex-convicts to help them reintegrate.
(C) Offering specialized therapy to the victims of the original crime.
(D) Increasing the number of police patrols in known high-crime areas.

50. The legal sanction for probation services in India is primarily derived from:
(A) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
(B) The Indian Penal Code.
(C) The Code of Criminal Procedure.
(D) The Prisons Act, 1894.

51. The classification of prisoners into different types of jails (Central, District, Sub) is an example of:
(A) Social stratification.
(B) A judicial sentencing practice.
(C) Administrative segregation for management and security.
(D) A community-based correction strategy.

52. Consider the following statements regarding Open Prisons:
1. They have minimum security arrangements.
2. Inmates are allowed to live with their families in some cases.
3. They are primarily designed for hardened, high-risk criminals.

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88. The historical development of probation is closely linked to the efforts of:
(A) John Augustus
(B) Cesare Beccaria
(C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) John Howard

89. A key difference in the daily routine of inmates in the Pennsylvania system versus the Auburn system was:
(A) The type of food served.
(B) The requirement to wear a uniform.
(C) The practice of labor (solitary vs. congregate).
(D) The provision of medical care.

90. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The establishment of 'prison panchayats' is intended to empower inmates.
Reason (R) : These bodies allow inmates to have a say in certain aspects of their daily life, such as mess management and recreational activities, fostering a sense of responsibility.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The success of After Care services heavily depends upon:
(A) The length of the prison sentence served.
(B) The severity of the crime committed by the ex-inmate.
(C) The design of the prison from which the inmate was released.
(D) Cooperation between agencies, NGOs, and the community.

92. What is the most significant challenge associated with the high number of undertrials in Indian prisons?
(A) It makes it easier to manage prison populations.
(B) It violates the 'innocent until proven guilty' principle.
(C) It reduces the overall expenditure on the prison system.
(D) It improves the ratio of staff to inmates.

93. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Community-based corrections like probation are often seen as more humane and less costly than imprisonment.
Statement II : Institutional treatment in a prison setting has no role in the modern correctional system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

94. The primary role of classification committees in prisons is to:
(A) Decide the guilt or innocence of an inmate.
(B) Grant parole and pardon to inmates.
(C) Conduct daily inspections of prison barracks.
(D) Determine the appropriate level of custody, and identify treatment and work needs.

95. Consider the following statements about After Care services:
1. They are designed for offenders currently serving sentences inside a prison.
2. The primary goal is to prevent recidivism.
3. They can include help with housing, employment, and counseling.
4. These services are exclusively provided by government agencies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

96. Which of the following best describes the philosophy of an Open Prison?
(A) A facility for isolating the most dangerous criminals from society permanently.
(B) A transitional, trust-based institution to prepare inmates for their final release.
(C) A holding center for individuals awaiting trial.
(D) A punitive institution with a focus on hard labor.

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116. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Open Prisons?
(A) They are also known as minimum-security prisons.
(B) They aim to instill a sense of trust and self-responsibility in inmates.
(C) They represent a step towards the reintegration of the prisoner into society.
(D) They are designed to house the most dangerous and escape-prone inmates.

117. Arrange the following correctional measures on a spectrum from least to most restrictive.
1. Imprisonment in a Central Jail
2. Probation
3. Admonition
4. Placement in an Open Prison

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

118. The historical development of probation in India culminated in the enactment of:
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Prisons Act, 1894
(C) The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
(D) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

119. A primary function of a Vigilance Home is:
(A) To detain women awaiting trial.
(B) To imprison women convicted of heinous crimes.
(C) To serve as a halfway house for released female prisoners.
(D) To provide a protective and rehabilitative shelter for girls and women at risk of moral and social exploitation.

120. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Medical care within prisons is a privilege awarded for good conduct.
Statement II : The State has a legal and moral obligation to ensure the health and well-being of all persons in its custody.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

121. The concept of a 'Penitentiary' was originally conceived by which group?
(A) The British Judiciary
(B) The French Revolutionaries
(C) The Quakers
(D) The Roman Centurions

122. Consider the following regarding the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems:
1. The Pennsylvania system emphasized solitary labor in cells.
2. The Auburn system allowed congregate labor in workshops.
3. Both systems enforced a rule of silence.
4. The Pennsylvania system was architecturally designed with external cells, while the Auburn system used an internal cell block.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

123. The lack of effective After Care services is a significant challenge in correctional administration because it:
(A) Increases the cost of running prisons.
(B) Puts an undue burden on probation officers.
(C) Violates the terms of the Geneva Convention.
(D) Directly contributes to recidivism by failing to support reintegration.

124. The difference between a 'Protective Home' and a 'Vigilance Home' is often subtle and based on specific legal provisions, but both primarily cater to:
(A) Convicted female offenders.
(B) Women and girls in need of care and protection from exploitation and moral danger.
(C) Female political prisoners.
(D) Elderly and destitute women.

125. The main purpose of Parole is to:
(A) Pardon the offender completely.
(B) Provide a temporary break from prison life for personal reasons.
(C) Test reintegration readiness under supervision before sentence end.
(D) Reduce prison overcrowding by releasing inmates arbitrarily.

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106. In the context of the Indian prison system, identify the institution that does not belong with the others based on its primary purpose.
(A) Protective Home
(B) Central Jail
(C) District Jail
(D) Sub Jail

107. Match the correctional terms in List I with their brief meanings in List II.
List I: (Correctional Term)
P. Penitentiary
Q. Admonition
R. Parole
S. Classification
List II: (Brief Meaning)
1. A judicial warning
2. Segregation of prisoners based on criteria
3. An institution for inducing penitence
4. Conditional release from prison
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

108. The failure of After Care services often contributes to a high rate of:
(A) Successful reintegration
(B) Recidivism
(C) Educational attainment among ex-prisoners
(D) Staff morale in prisons

109. Which of the following represents a significant problem for the implementation of work programmes in Indian prisons?
(A) Lack of willingness from inmates to work.
(B) A surplus of available work opportunities.
(C) Outdated machinery, lack of skilled instructors, and poor market linkages for prison products.
(D) Laws prohibiting any form of inmate labor.

110. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is an example of a legislative move towards:
(A) Stricter punitive measures.
(B) The privatization of prisons.
(C) The abolition of the prison system.
(D) A greater emphasis on non-institutional treatment.

111. The main philosophy behind community-based corrections is that rehabilitation is more successful when:
(A) Ties between the offender and the community are maintained.
(B) The offender is completely isolated from societal influences.
(C) The offender is subjected to public shaming.
(D) The offender is given a long-term prison sentence.

112. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Auburn system was considered economically more viable than the Pennsylvania system.
Reason (R) : The congregate workshop model of the Auburn system allowed for factory-like production and contract labor, generating significant revenue.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

113. An undertrial prisoner is a person who is:
(A) Convicted and serving a sentence.
(B) In judicial custody during the period of investigation or trial of their case.
(C) Released on parole.
(D) Serving a sentence in an open prison.

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114. The existence of Sub Jails at the sub-divisional level in India primarily addresses the need for:
(A) A temporary holding facility for persons in judicial custody in areas without a District Jail.
(B) Housing high-security international criminals.
(C) A long-term correctional facility for women.
(D) A specialized center for juvenile delinquents.

115. A key component of the 'institutional treatment' model is the provision of:
(A) Harsher punishments.
(B) More frequent parole opportunities.
(C) Reformative and rehabilitative programmes.
(D) Stricter solitary confinement.

135. Which of the following are included under community-based corrections?
(A) Penitentiary, Auburn System, and Central Jails
(B) Food, Accommodation, and Medical Care
(C) Work Programmes and Prison Panchayats
(D) Probation, Admonition, and Parole

136. The success of probation is heavily reliant on:
(A) The quality of supervision and support provided by the probation officer.
(B) The severity of the original crime.
(C) The architectural design of the local prison.
(D) The national economic growth rate.

137. Which of the following is NOT a typical type of adult correctional institution in India?
(A) Central Jail
(B) District Jail
(C) Borstal School
(D) Sub Jail

138. The provision of educational opportunities for inmates is a key component of:
(A) The institutional treatment and rehabilitation model.
(B) The punishment model of corrections.
(C) The community-based correction model.
(D) The retribution model of justice.

139. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Community-based corrections are often favoured for non-violent, first-time offenders.
Reason (R) : These measures avoid the criminogenic effects of imprisonment and leverage community resources for rehabilitation, which is more effective for low-risk individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

140. Which of the following represents a significant current problem or challenge in correctional administration?
(A) The historical origins of the penitentiary.
(B) The high number of undertrial prisoners leading to overcrowding.
(C) The definition of the Auburn System.
(D) The text of the Probation of Offenders Act.

141. The main difference between Admonition and Probation is:
(A) Admonition involves supervision, while probation does not.
(B) Admonition is for serious crimes, while probation is for minor ones.
(C) Admonition is a warning, while probation involves a period of supervision without imprisonment.
(D) Admonition is an executive action, while probation is a legislative one.

142. A major philosophical criticism of the Auburn system, despite its economic success, was that:
(A) It failed to generate any revenue.
(B) It was too expensive to build.
(C) It promoted excessive individualism among inmates.
(D) The silent congregate system fostered covert criminal plotting.

143. Which of the following best describes the purpose of After-Care services?
(A) To provide a support system for social and economic reintegration.
(B) To monitor the families of prisoners.
(C) To conduct pre-sentencing investigations for the court.
(D) To manage the daily routine inside the prison.

144. Consider the following characteristics: the institution houses long-term convicts, often has facilities for industries and rehabilitation, and serves a large jurisdiction. Which of the following prison types matches this description?
1. Sub Jail
2. Central Jail
3. District Jail
4. Open Prison

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 only
(C) 4 only
(D) 2 and 4

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126. If the introduction of a certified vocational training course in prison is the cause, what is the most likely effect in the context of correctional programming?
(A) An increase in prison riots.
(B) A decrease in staff morale.
(C) A reduction in the quality of prison food.
(D) Improved post-release employment prospects for inmates.

127. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Indian prison types.
(A) Sub Jail: For convicts sentenced to life imprisonment
(B) Open Prison: Minimum security
(C) District Jail: Primarily for undertrials
(D) Central Jail: For long-term convicts

128. If a state government is reviewing its correctional policies, which of the following initiatives would reflect a modern, rehabilitative approach?
1. Increasing funds for psychological counseling and therapy for inmates.
2. Building new prisons based on the 19th-century Pennsylvania model.
3. Establishing more open prisons for eligible inmates.
4. Strengthening after-care services in partnership with NGOs.
5. Abolishing all work and educational programmes to cut costs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 3

129. The concept of 'institutional treatment' implies that a prison is not just a place of confinement, but also a:
(A) Centre for punishment.
(B) Correctional community for therapeutic intervention.
(C) Place for permanent social exclusion.
(D) Business enterprise for the state.

130. Historically, the evolution of the prison system in India was heavily influenced by:
(A) British colonial models and legislation.
(B) Ancient Indian systems of justice.
(C) Mughal-era administrative practices.
(D) American community correction models.

131. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The primary purpose of a prison panchayat is to give inmates judicial powers to try fellow prisoners.
Statement II : A prison panchayat is a reformative measure to encourage self-management and responsibility in non-judicial, day-to-day matters.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

132. The term "correctional programmes" in a prison setting refers to all except:
(A) Vocational work programmes
(B) Educational classes
(C) Recreational activities and sports
(D) The initial sentencing by the court

133. The principle of 'classification of prisoners' is crucial for:
(A) Ensuring that all prisoners are treated identically.
(B) Determining the prisoner's diet plan.
(C) Preventing criminal contamination and managing security risks.
(D) Awarding early release to all inmates.

134. Match the correctional concepts in List I with their primary focuses in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Probation
Q. Prison Panchayat
R. Open Prison
S. After Care
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Post-release support
2. Pre-release transition
3. Inmate self-governance
4. Alternative to incarceration

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

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(A) Individualized and rehabilitative justice.
(B) Increased punitiveness.
(C) A focus on retribution.
(D) The abolition of judicial discretion.

176. Which of the following best defines the scope of community-based corrections?
(A) Any program that involves community volunteers visiting prisons.
(B) A specific type of prison located in a rural community.
(C) The practice of sentencing offenders to community service only.
(D) All forms of punishment taking place outside traditional prisons.

177. Consider the following challenges in correctional administration:
1. Lack of segregation between different classes of prisoners.
2. Insufficient and inadequately trained staff.
3. Glaring disparities in prison standards across different states.
4. Rampant corruption.
5. Absence of meaningful and effective rehabilitation programs.

Which of these represent current problems in Indian correctional administration?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

178. The failure to provide adequate and timely medical care in prisons can be seen as a violation of:
(A) The prisoner's right to life and dignity.
(B) The prison superintendent's discretionary powers.
(C) The terms of the prison's insurance policy.
(D) The rules of the prison panchayat.

179. The purpose of a Penitentiary was to provide an environment for the inmate to become 'penitent'. This was to be achieved primarily through:
(A) Congregate labor and vocational training.
(B) Community service and family visits.
(C) Solitude, religious instruction, and reflection.
(D) Harsh physical punishment and a meager diet.

180. Which type of institution is specifically intended for the reception and temporary custody of persons at a sub-divisional level of administration?
(A) Central Jail
(B) Open Prison
(C) Vigilance Home
(D) Sub Jail

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181. Which of the following statements about the evolution of the Indian prison system is correct?
(A) The system has remained unchanged since the Prisons Act of 1894.
(B) The primary focus of the modern Indian prison system is punishment and retribution.
(C) A conceptual shift towards reform, influenced by committees.
(D) The system was originally based on indigenous practices and had no foreign influence.

182. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : After-care services are crucial for the successful reintegration of an ex-prisoner.
Statement II : These services include providing supervision, which is a condition of probation, not after-care.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

183. Match the system or concept in List I with its key principle in List II.
List I: (System/Concept)
P. Pennsylvania System
Q. Auburn System
R. Probation
S. Parole Board
List II: (Key Principle)
1. Congregate work
2. Judicial discretion
3. Executive discretion
4. Separate confinement

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

145. "A state in which a person, who has been convicted of a crime, is released from prison by the executive before the end of their sentence, subject to conditions." This is the definition of:
(A) Probation
(B) Parole
(C) Admonition
(D) Acquittal

146. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The evolution of the Indian prison system has been static since the colonial era.
Statement II : Post-independence, various committees and judicial activism have pushed for a more reformative approach in Indian prisons.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

147. A core objective of 'institutional treatment' is to reduce:
(A) Prison staff salaries
(B) The length of court trials
(C) Recidivism
(D) The number of public prosecutors

148. In contrast to the Pennsylvania system, the Auburn system was more focused on:
(A) Religious conversion.
(B) Psychological therapy.
(C) Complete and total isolation.
(D) Economic productivity and discipline through group labor.

149. The concept of parole is based on the idea of:
(A) Forgiveness
(B) Indeterminate sentencing
(C) A contract between the state and the inmate
(D) Final, unconditional freedom

150. Consider the following components of community-based corrections:
1. Probation
2. Central Jail Administration
3. Parole
4. Admonition
5. After Care Services
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 5

151. What is the most appropriate reason for providing vocational work programmes in prisons?
(A) To keep inmates exhausted so they don't cause trouble.
(B) To manufacture goods exclusively for prison staff.
(C) To fulfill the requirements of international treaties.
(D) To equip inmates with skills that enhance employability.

152. A young adult, with no prior criminal record, is convicted of a non-violent offense. The judge, considering the offender's age and the nature of the crime, decides against a prison sentence. Which of the following options would be most appropriate under the Probation of Offenders Act?
(A) Release on probation of good conduct.
(B) Sentence to life imprisonment.
(C) Transfer to a high-security Central Jail.
(D) Immediate execution of the sentence.

153. The primary responsibility for providing food, accommodation, and medical care to prisoners lies with the:
(A) Judiciary
(B) Central Government exclusively
(C) State Government and its prison administration
(D) Non-Governmental Organizations

154. The concept of the 'penitentiary' originated with the idea that crime was a sin and the prison should be a place for:
(A) Solitary penitence
(B) Public labor
(C) Social reintegration
(D) Financial restitution

155. Which of the following statements about prison classification is incorrect?
(A) It helps in providing appropriate treatment to prisoners.
(B) It aims to separate undertrials from convicts.
(C) It helps to segregate high-risk from low-risk

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97. An order under the Probation of Offenders Act to release an offender after 'admonition' is most suitable for:
(A) A repeat offender convicted of armed robbery.
(B) An offender found guilty of a minor, first-time offence.
(C) A convicted terrorist.
(D) A prisoner who has violated parole conditions.

98. The 'silent system' was a key disciplinary feature of:
(A) Both the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems.
(B) Only the Pennsylvania system.
(C) Only the Open Prison system.
(D) Neither the Pennsylvania nor the Auburn system.

99. If a prison manager is faced with rising tensions between two inmate groups, what should be the first step in effective administration?
(A) Ignore the issue and hope it resolves itself.
(B) Organize a sports competition between the two groups.
(C) Immediately segregate the leaders and gather intelligence to understand the root cause.
(D) Punish all inmates by cancelling family visitations.

100. The term 'probation' originates from the Latin word 'probare', which means:
(A) To punish
(B) To imprison
(C) To release
(D) To test or to prove

101. Consider the following statements about the challenges in correctional administration in India:
1. A large percentage of the prison population consists of undertrials.
2. There is often a shortage of trained and motivated correctional staff.
3. Prisons are generally under-funded, affecting infrastructure and reform programmes.
4. Overcrowding is a major issue leading to poor living conditions.
5. All Indian prisons are modern and fully equipped for rehabilitation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

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102. What is the fundamental difference between the purpose of a Vigilance Home and a regular prison for women?
(A) There is no fundamental difference; they are interchangeable terms.
(B) A Vigilance Home is for protection and rehabilitation of victims or those at risk, not for punishment of convicted criminals.
(C) Vigilance Homes have higher security than women's prisons.
(D) Only Vigilance Homes provide food and accommodation.

103. The evolution of prison systems from the Pennsylvania model to the Auburn model was partly driven by:
(A) A philosophical shift towards community service.
(B) A decrease in the number of prisoners.
(C) The discovery that solitary confinement was beneficial for mental health.
(D) Economic considerations, as congregate labor was more profitable.

104. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Parole is a form of community-based correction.
Statement II : Parole allows a prisoner to serve the final part of their sentence in the community under supervision.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. A primary aim of the classification of prisoners is to:
(A) Provide a basis for awarding promotions to prison staff.
(B) Decide the menu for the prisoners' mess.
(C) Separate hardened criminals from first-time offenders to prevent negative influence.
(D) Ensure all prisoners receive the same treatment irrespective of their crime or background.

(D) Incarceration in a District Jail.

165. The term 'congregate system' is synonymous with the:
(A) Pennsylvania System
(B) Auburn System
(C) Open Prison System
(D) Protective Home System

166. Arrange the following institutions in descending order of security level.
1. Open Prison
2. Central Jail (High Security)
3. District Jail

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3

167. A person rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act would most likely be sent to which type of institution for care and rehabilitation?
(A) A Central Jail
(B) A Sub Jail
(C) An Open Prison
(D) A Protective Home

168. The concept of a 'prison panchayat' primarily aims to:
(A) Foster democratic values and responsible behavior among inmates.
(B) Train inmates in legal procedures.
(C) Replace the existing prison administration.
(D) Conduct trials for petty crimes committed outside the prison.

169. Identify the correct statement regarding After Care services.
(A) They are mandatory for all released prisoners.
(B) They are exclusively managed and run by the police.
(C) They are designed to help ex-convicts readjust to life in the community.
(D) They begin on the day a person is arrested.

170. A major problem facing correctional administration in India today is the:
(A) Policy-practice gap in implementing reformative ideals.
(B) Lack of prisoners.
(C) Excessive political interference in parole decisions.
(D) Over-investment in prison infrastructure.

171. Consider the following statements about parole:
1. It is a conditional release of a prisoner.
2. The released person is no longer considered to be serving their sentence.
3. It is typically granted by a Parole Board.
4. Violation of parole conditions can lead to re-imprisonment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

172. The ultimate goal of all correctional programmes, whether institutional or community-based, is to:
(A) Provide employment to correctional officers.
(B) Reduce recidivism and promote social reintegration.
(C) Make prisons economically profitable.
(D) Justify the state's expenditure on the criminal justice system.

173. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Auburn system allowed inmates to work in association during the day.
Statement II : This was permitted to allow inmates to form social support groups and friendships.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

174. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of prisoner classification?
(A) To determine security requirements.
(B) To facilitate individualized treatment plans.
(C) To prevent the contamination of non-hardened criminals by hardened ones.
(D) To decide the final verdict of the prisoner's case.

175. The historical development of probation as a formal correctional tool is an example of a shift towards:

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prisoners.
(D) It ensures that all prisoners are housed in the same block for easier administration.

156. Match the institutions in List I with their most likely inhabitants in List II.
List I: (Institution)
P. Vigilance Home
Q. Central Jail
R. District Jail
S. Open Prison
List II: (Inhabitants)
1. Undertrials and short-term convicts
2. Convicts with a long-term sentence
3. Well-behaved convicts nearing release
4. Girls at risk of moral danger
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

157. The historical development of After Care services is a logical extension of the correctional philosophy that:
(A) Punishment should extend beyond the prison walls.
(B) Ex-convicts should be permanently ostracized from society.
(C) State responsibility for an offender continues after release.
(D) Only wealthy prisoners deserve post-release support.

158. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : A prison panchayat is a formal court of law inside the prison.
Statement II : The purpose of a prison panchayat is to involve inmates in managing certain aspects of their collective life, like sanitation and food distribution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

159. The Probation of Offenders Act provides for:
(A) A legal framework for releasing certain offenders on probation instead of sentencing them to jail.
(B) The construction of new prisons.
(C) The rules for parole boards.
(D) The diet scale for prisoners.

160. A major challenge in providing adequate medical care in prisons is:
(A) The refusal of inmates to accept treatment.
(B) Overcrowding, lack of specialist doctors, and insufficient funding.
(C) The excellent health of all inmates, making medical staff redundant.
(D) A government mandate to prioritize punishment over health.

161. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Pennsylvania System was based on the principle of "separate confinement".
Reason (R) : It was believed that solitary reflection, free from the corrupting influence of other criminals, would lead to penitence and reform.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

162. The primary difference between probation and parole is that probation is granted by the _____ and parole is granted by the _____.
(A) Court; Executive Board
(B) Executive Board; Court
(C) Police; Prison Superintendent
(D) Prison Superintendent; Police

163. The purpose of institutional treatment is best served when it is:
(A) Uniform for all prisoners.
(B) Focused only on high-risk prisoners.
(C) Based on the individual needs and risk assessment of each prisoner.
(D) Voluntary and optional for all.

164. Which of the following is not a community-based correction strategy?
(A) Admonition by a judge.
(B) Supervision on probation.
(C) Release on parole.

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184. The establishment of work programmes in prisons is based on the correctional principle that:
(A) Idleness breeds discontent, while work can be therapeutic.
(B) Idleness is the devil's workshop.
(C) Labor is a form of atonement.
(D) All prisoners must contribute to the national GDP.

185. In India, parole is generally considered a:
(A) Right of the prisoner.
(B) Judicial order.
(C) Form of remission on the sentence.
(D) Privilege granted on specific grounds.

186. The concept of institutional treatment focuses on using the period of imprisonment to:
(A) Bring about a positive change in the inmate's character and behavior.
(B) Maximize the suffering of the inmate.
(C) Isolate the inmate from their family permanently.
(D) Train the inmate for military service.

187. In the context of the historical development of prisons, which of the following is correct?
(A) The Auburn system preceded the Pennsylvania system.
(B) The Pennsylvania system was also known as the congregate system.
(C) The primary goal of both systems was to provide comfort and luxury to inmates.
(D) The Auburn system's design with internal cell blocks was cheaper to build and manage.

188. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The classification of prisoners is the cornerstone of progressive prison management.
Reason (R) : It enables the administration to segregate prisoners appropriately, minimizing negative influences and facilitating tailored correctional treatment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A Vigilance Home differs from a Protective Home mainly in terms of:
(A) The level of security provided.
(B) The quality of food offered.
(C) The specific legal act under which they are established and the target group they serve.
(D) The geographical location.

190. Which of the following is NOT a challenge in Indian correctional administration?
(A) Overcrowding
(B) Large undertrial population
(C) Shortage of correctional staff
(D) Under-population of prisons

191. The success of a prison panchayat as a reformative tool depends on:
(A) Delegation of genuine, non-security related responsibilities.
(B) The inmates' ability to overthrow the jail superintendent.
(C) The amount of funding allocated to the panchayat.
(D) The intervention of local politicians in its functioning.

192. Which correctional measure is a non-institutional sanction ordered by a court, where the offender is released into the community under the supervision of an officer?
(A) Parole
(B) Remission
(C) Furlough
(D) Probation

193. Consider the following statements regarding the Probation of Offenders Act:
1. It is a central legislation applicable across India.
2. It empowers courts to release offenders on probation in lieu of a prison sentence.
3. It provides for the appointment of probation officers to supervise probationers.
4. It is applicable only to offenders above the age of 50.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3

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(A) The Auburn System
(B) The Open Prison System
(C) The Indian Prison System
(D) The Pennsylvania System

231. The primary purpose of a Protective Home is to:
(A) House undertrial women prisoners.
(B) Act as a family court for women.
(C) Serve as a hostel for working women.
(D) Provide care, shelter and rehabilitation to victims of immoral trafficking.

232. Match the correctional terms in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Recidivism
Q. Admonition
R. After Care
S. Penitentiary
List II: (Description)
1. An early form of prison emphasizing reform through solitude.
2. Services provided to offenders after their release.
3. The act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior after negative consequences.
4. Releasing an offender with a warning.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

233. Consider the following statements about prison work programmes:
1. They aim to provide inmates with marketable skills.
2. They help in keeping the inmates constructively occupied.
3. The wages paid are often a point of contention and are typically very low.
4. The sole purpose of these programmes is to inflict punishment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

234. The concept of Parole is an important tool in correctional administration for:
(A) Inducing good behavior among prisoners with the hope of early release.
(B) Punishing prisoners who misbehave.
(C) Increasing the prison population.
(D) Reducing the powers of the judiciary.

235. Which of the following is a major current challenge that impedes the effective functioning of correctional administration in India?
(A) Lack of a legal framework for prisons.
(B) A declining crime rate leading to empty prisons.
(C) An oversupply of trained and professional prison staff.
(D) The persistent gap between correctional policy and its practice.

236. The accommodation, food, and medical care in prisons are governed by:
(A) The discretion of the inmates.
(B) The Prison Manuals of respective states.
(C) The wishes of the local police.
(D) The international stock market.

237. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Open prisons are a key feature of a progressive correctional system.
Reason (R) : They are suitable for all types of offenders, including terrorists and violent psychopaths, immediately upon conviction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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238. An adult institution in India meant for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for two years and above is known as a:
(A) Sub Jail
(B) District Jail
(C) Protective Home
(D) Central Jail

239. Consider the following statements about the purpose of institutional treatment:

(B) Imprisonment is not always the best correctional method.
(C) Community supervision is more expensive than incarceration.
(D) The judiciary should have no role in sentencing.

205. Match the prison types in List I with their typical inmate profiles in List II.
List I: (Prison Type)
P. Central Jail
Q. Sub Jail
R. Open Prison
S. Protective Home
List II: (Inmate Profile)
1. Inmates on the verge of release with good conduct
2. Undertrials and short-term remand prisoners
3. Long-term convicted prisoners
4. Rescued victims of immoral traffic
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

206. The ultimate failure of the Pennsylvania system was attributed to:
(A) Its success in making prisons profitable.
(B) Its inability to control inmates in a congregate setting.
(C) The lack of religious instruction.
(D) Psychological damage and high rates of inmate insanity.

207. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, allows for the release of an offender on probation for any crime, including those punishable by death.
Statement II : The Act places certain restrictions and requires the court to consider the nature of the offence and the character of the offender.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

208. The 'meaning and purpose' of institutional treatment revolves around the idea of using the incarceration period for:
(A) Retribution only
(B) Reformation and Rehabilitation
(C) Public entertainment
(D) Political indoctrination

209. A primary objective of creating work programs and prison panchayats is to:
(A) Combat the negative psychological effects of idleness and imprisonment.
(B) Increase the security level of the prison.
(C) Provide a reason to extend prisoners' sentences.
(D) Reduce the need for prison guards.

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210. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : After-care services are critical for reducing recidivism among released prisoners.
Reason (R) : These services provide essential support for social and economic reintegration, addressing problems like unemployment and homelessness that can lead ex-offenders back to crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. Consider the following statements regarding the Open Prison system:
1. It is a maximum-security institution.
2. It operates on the principle of trust and minimal supervision.
3. Inmates are allowed greater freedom and responsibility.
4. It serves as a transitional phase before final release.
5. All newly convicted prisoners are first sent to an Open Prison.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

212. In the context of the Indian correctional system, what is a District Jail?
(A) A jail for holding only political prisoners.
(B) A high-security jail for hardened criminals from across the state.
(C) Another name for an Open Prison.
(D) A primary district facility for undertrials and short-term convicts.

213. The evolution of prison systems reflects a gradual shift in philosophy from:
(A) Rehabilitation to punishment.
(B) Community correction to institutional correction.
(C) Punishment and retribution to reformation and rehabilitation.
(D) Individual treatment to mass treatment.

214. The term 'probation' implies a period of _____ for the offender.
(A) Certain imprisonment
(B) Trial or testing in the community
(C) Medical quarantine
(D) Absolute freedom

215. Arrange the following in the historical order of their conception as prison systems.
1. The Auburn System
2. The concept of Open Prisons
3. The Pennsylvania System

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3

216. One of the main challenges in implementing correctional programmes like education and work is:
(A) Lack of space, funding, and trained personnel within the system.
(B) The lack of interest from the general public.
(C) The high educational qualifications of most inmates, making such programs redundant.
(D) The philosophical opposition to inmate rehabilitation.

217. Parole is a form of:
(A) Judicial pardon
(B) Non-institutional correction
(C) Conditional release from a correctional institution
(D) Pre-trial release

218. Match the correctional actions in List I with the authorities responsible for them in List II.
List I: (Correctional Action)
P. Admonition
Q. Placement in Open Prison
R. Grant of Probation
S. Grant of Parole
List II: (Authority)
1. Parole Board / Government
2. Court
3. Court
4. Prison Administration (on basis of conduct)

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

219. Which statement incorrectly describes the challenges in correctional administration?
(A) A large number of vacancies in the prison staff cadre affects management.
(B) There is a lack of proper implementation of rehabilitation and reform programs.
(C) The condition of undertrial prisoners is a matter of grave concern.
(D) Prisons in India are generally under-crowded, leading to wastage of resources.

220. Consider the following statements about correctional food and medical care:
1. Providing adequate food is a statutory duty of the prison administration.
2. Medical care is a privilege, not a right, for prisoners.
3. The quality of these services is often compromised due to overcrowding and budget constraints.
4. Poor medical care can pose a security threat by causing unrest.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1 and 2 only

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221. The main difference between a Penitentiary and a modern correctional institution lies in the former's emphasis on:
(A) Vocational training.
(B) Community reintegration.
(C) Solitude and penitence as the primary means of reform.
(D) Inmate self-governance.

222. If a prison superintendent wants to implement an 'institutional treatment' program, which of the following would be the most suitable initiative?
(A) Increasing the hours of solitary confinement.
(B) Reducing the quantity of food served.
(C) Disbanding the prison panchayat.
(D) Introducing a new certified course in computer skills for inmates.

223. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Auburn System, with its congregate work, was more profitable than the Pennsylvania System.
Reason (R) : The Pennsylvania System required inmates to live and work in complete isolation, which was not conducive to factory-style production.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

224. Which of the following falls under the category of community-based corrections?
(A) Serving a life sentence in a Central Jail.
(B) Being released on probation under the supervision of a probation officer.
(C) Being held in a Sub Jail awaiting trial.
(D) Being transferred from a District Jail to a Central Jail.

225. A key principle behind the classification of prisoners is:
(A) The principle of 'one size fits all'.
(B) The principle of 'individualized treatment'.
(C) The principle of 'divide and rule'.
(D) The principle of 'first come, first served'.

226. Consider the following objectives related to After Care services in India:
1. To provide continuous punishment to offenders after their release.
2. To help released offenders secure gainful employment.
3. To provide emotional and social support to prevent recidivism.
4. To assist in finding suitable accommodation.
5. To re-arrest the offender on suspicion.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 2, 4 and 5

227. The historical development of Indian prisons under the British was primarily focused on:
(A) Rehabilitation and reform.
(B) Inmate welfare and human rights.
(C) Custody, discipline, and utilization of labor.
(D) Preparing inmates for self-governance.

228. Arrange the following steps in the probation process in their correct logical order.
1. Supervision of the probationer by a probation officer.
2. Order of release on probation by the court.
3. Pre-sentence investigation and report by the probation officer.
4. Successful completion of the probation period.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

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229. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Parole and probation are the same thing.
Statement II : Probation is a pre-imprisonment judicial action, while parole is a post-imprisonment executive action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

230. The "Separate System" is another name for which historical prison model?

(B) The needs of undertrial prisoners and convicted offenders.
(C) The goals of different state governments regarding prison administration.
(D) The roles of central jails and district jails within the hierarchy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the broader field of correctional administration, the concept of institutional treatment represents a significant departure from purely custodial or punitive models of imprisonment. The meaning of institutional treatment is rooted in the philosophy that the period of incarceration should be used constructively to address the underlying causes of an offender's criminal behaviour. Its primary purpose, therefore, extends beyond mere safekeeping and punishment to encompass a range of therapeutic, educational, and vocational interventions aimed at the reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoner. This approach views the prison not just as a place of confinement, but as a correctional community where a structured environment and targeted programmes can facilitate positive changes in an inmate's attitudes, skills, and behaviour. The ultimate goal is to equip the individual with the necessary tools for a law-abiding life upon release, thereby reducing recidivism. The effective implementation of institutional treatment requires a systematic classification of prisoners to diagnose their specific needs, followed by the formulation of a personalized treatment plan that may include psychological counselling, academic education, skill development, and therapy. It signifies a paradigm shift from viewing prisoners as outcasts to be punished to seeing them as individuals capable of change and successful reintegration into society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary purpose of institutional treatment as described in the passage?
(A) To ensure the strict and efficient punishment of offenders.
(B) To utilize inmate labour for the economic benefit of the state.
(C) To isolate criminals from society for a fixed period.
(D) To reform and rehabilitate prisoners for successful societal reintegration.

262. Institutional treatment differs from a purely custodial model in that it:
(A) Focuses exclusively on the physical security of the prison.
(B) Actively seeks to address the causes of criminal behaviour.
(C) Advocates for shorter sentences for all types of crimes.
(D) Rejects the need for classifying prisoners.

263. According to the source, what is the first step required for the effective implementation of an institutional treatment plan?
(A) The immediate assignment of the prisoner to a work programme.
(B) The granting of parole to assess community behaviour.
(C) A systematic classification to diagnose the prisoner's needs.
(D) The construction of high-security prison facilities.

264. Which of the following best exemplifies the philosophy of institutional treatment in practice?
(A) Placing a prisoner in solitary confinement for rule violations.
(B) Assigning a prisoner to kitchen duties without any training.
(C) Extending a prisoner's sentence for bad behaviour.
(D) Enrolling a prisoner in a vocational carpentry programme.

265. The ultimate goal of institutional treatment, as inferred from the passage, is to:
(A) Reduce the rate at which former inmates re-offend.
(B) Create a self-sufficient prison community.
(C) Test new psychological theories on a captive population.
(D) Ensure that prisoners serve their full sentence without exception.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structural organization of prisons in India

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1. To implement the sentence of the court in a secure and humane manner.
2. To provide a programme of rehabilitation to prevent recidivism.
3. To identify the causes of an individual's criminal behaviour.
4. To prepare the inmate for eventual reintegration into the community.
5. To ensure the inmate never returns to society.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

240. The main difference between the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems was the:
(A) Emphasis on silence.
(B) Use of solitary versus congregate labor systems.
(C) Goal of rehabilitation.
(D) Source of funding.

241. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Probation of Offenders Act is a punitive statute designed to increase prison sentences.
Statement II : The Act is a reformative legislation that offers an alternative to imprisonment for certain offenders.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

242. Consider the following correctional measures:
1. Admonition
2. Probation
3. Parole
4. After-care

Which of the above measures are forms of non-institutional or community-based correction?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

243. The establishment of "Vigilance Homes" and "Protective Homes" is primarily linked to legislation concerning:
(A) The prevention of terrorism.
(B) The prevention of food adulteration.
(C) The prevention of immoral traffic.
(D) The prevention of cruelty to animals.

244. A key objective of the Indian prison system's evolution post-independence has been to uphold which constitutional principle for prisoners?
(A) The right to vote.
(B) The right to freedom of speech.
(C) The right to form a political party inside the prison.
(D) The right to life and personal liberty, interpreted to include a life of dignity.

245. Match the correctional terms in List I with their definitions in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Parole
Q. Probation
R. Open Prison
S. Classification
List II: (Definition)
1. A judicial action allowing an offender to remain in the community under supervision.
2. A system of segregating prisoners based on their security risk, age, and criminal record.
3. A minimum-security institution that prepares inmates for release.
4. A conditional release from prison granted by an executive body before the end of a sentence.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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246. The concept of a 'prison panchayat' is an example of which correctional strategy?
(A) A punitive strategy
(B) A therapeutic community approach
(C) A deterrence strategy
(D) An incapacitation strategy

247. The primary reason for overcrowding in Indian jails is:
(A) A very high conviction rate.
(B) The refusal of prison authorities to release inmates after they complete their sentences.

(C) The construction of too few, small prisons.
(D) The large number of undertrials with long pending cases.

248. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges to correctional administration:
1. Shortage of professionally trained staff is a major hurdle.
2. Overcrowding leads to poor sanitation and health issues.
3. There is a lack of meaningful post-release follow-up through after-care services.
4. All prisons in India are well-funded and have modern rehabilitative facilities.
5. The large undertrial population complicates prison management.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 4, and 5

249. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of institutional treatment?
(A) To reform the offender.
(B) To rehabilitate the offender.
(C) To provide a permanent residence for the offender.
(D) To prepare the offender for post-release life.

250. The historical development of various prison systems like the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems primarily took place in:
(A) The United States of America
(B) India
(C) The United Kingdom
(D) France

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical development of various prison systems provides a crucial lens through which to understand modern correctional philosophy. Among the most influential were the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems, which emerged in the United States in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The Pennsylvania system, rooted in Quaker philosophy, championed the concept of the penitentiary. It was based on the principle of separate confinement, where inmates were kept in complete solitary confinement day and night. The goal was to foster penitence and reflection, allowing the prisoner to contemplate their crimes and reform through inner change. In stark contrast, the Auburn system, developed in New York, implemented a model of congregate work and enforced silence. Prisoners worked together in workshops during the day but were returned to individual cells for the night. This system emphasized labour and discipline as the primary tools for reformation, believing that work instilled discipline and prevented the moral contamination that could arise from free association. While both systems aimed at reforming the offender, their methods were diametrically opposed, sparking a long-standing debate in penology regarding the merits of isolation versus disciplined group activity as the most effective path to rehabilitation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What was the fundamental principle guiding the Pennsylvania prison system?
(A) Congregate labour to instill discipline.
(B) Solitary confinement for penitence and reflection.
(C) Vocational training for economic reintegration.
(D) Enforced silence during group activities.

252. The Auburn system differed from the Pennsylvania system primarily in its approach to:
(A) The use of inmate labour and social interaction.
(B) The ultimate goal of prisoner reformation.
(C) The architectural design of prison cells.
(D) The provision of religious instruction.

253. According to the source, the term "penitentiary" is most closely associated with the idea of:
(A) Punishment through hard labour.
(B) Economic productivity of the prison.
(C) Reformation through personal contemplation.
(D) Community-based correctional work.

254. A key feature of the Auburn system was the combination of:
(A) Complete isolation and religious meditation.
(B) Educational programs and unrestricted social interaction.

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(C) Self-governance and inmate councils.
(D) Group work during the day and solitary confinement at night.

255. Based on the passage, what common objective did both the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems share, despite their different methodologies?
(A) To maximize the economic output of the prison.
(B) To act as a deterrent to the general public.
(C) To reform the individual offender.
(D) To minimize the financial cost of incarceration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution and development of the prison system in India is a complex narrative, deeply influenced by its colonial past and post-independence aspirations for social reform. Before the establishment of a centralized system by the British, incarceration was not the primary mode of punishment. The colonial administration, however, systematically established a network of prisons primarily for punitive and administrative purposes, aiming to maintain order and control the populace. This system was largely retributive, with little emphasis on the reformation of the inmate. Following independence, there was a discernible ideological shift towards a more correctional and rehabilitative approach. This evolution was guided by the principle that prisons should not merely be places of confinement but also centres for treatment and reform. This led to the exploration and gradual implementation of various correctional programmes and the classification of prisons to better cater to the needs of a diverse inmate population. However, the legacy of the colonial-era infrastructure and administrative mindset continues to pose significant challenges, often creating a gap between the stated reformative goals and the ground reality within many Indian correctional institutions today. The development of the system is thus marked by this ongoing tension between its punitive origins and its modern rehabilitative ambitions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what was the primary purpose of the prison system established by the British in India?
(A) To provide vocational training to offenders.
(B) To act as a punitive and administrative tool for control.
(C) To serve as centres for social and moral reform.
(D) To experiment with rehabilitative psychological therapies.

257. The post-independence evolution of the Indian prison system was characterized by a philosophical shift towards:
(A) A more stringent and retributive model of justice.
(B) The complete abolition of institutional confinement.
(C) The privatization of all correctional facilities.
(D) A focus on correctional treatment and rehabilitation.

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258. What does the passage identify as a major obstacle to achieving the reformative goals of the modern Indian prison system?
(A) The lingering influence of its colonial-era infrastructure and mindset.
(B) The lack of international funding and support.
(C) The complete rejection of modern correctional science.
(D) The overemphasis on community-based corrections over institutions.

259. Which of the following can be inferred about the prison system in India before the colonial period?
(A) It was highly centralized and focused on rehabilitation.
(B) It was more advanced than the system introduced by the British.
(C) It did not primarily rely on incarceration as a form of punishment.
(D) It was exclusively managed by religious institutions.

260. The "ongoing tension" mentioned in the passage refers to the conflict between:
(A) The system's punitive historical roots and its contemporary rehabilitative aims.

(D) 2, 3 and 4

194. The shift from classical 'penitentiary' models to modern correctional administration involves a greater emphasis on:
(A) Scientific classification and individualized treatment.
(B) Harsher punishments.
(C) Complete isolation of all prisoners.
(D) Using prison labor for private profit.

195. What is the most significant negative impact of overcrowding on prison food and medical care?
(A) It improves the quality as more funds are allocated.
(B) It has no impact on these services.
(C) It strains resources, reducing quality and accessibility.
(D) It forces prisons to outsource these services to private companies.

196. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Open prisons are suitable for all categories of prisoners, including those who are high-risk and violent.
Statement II : The selection of prisoners for an open prison is a careful process, primarily based on their history of good conduct and low-risk profile.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

197. The concept of 'admonition' is best described as:
(A) A severe punishment.
(B) A period of community service.
(C) A judicial rebuke or warning given to an offender, without any further penalty.
(D) A form of institutional confinement.

198. The main objective of After Care services for released offenders is to:
(A) Keep them under surveillance.
(B) Facilitate smooth transition and social reintegration.
(C) Prevent them from finding employment.
(D) Punish them for any past misconduct in prison.

199. Consider the following 'institutional treatment' programmes:
1. Vocational training inside the prison.
2. Educational classes for inmates.
3. Therapeutic counseling sessions.
4. Release on parole.
5. Supervision by a probation officer in the community.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 4 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

200. A primary goal in the evolution of the Indian prison system, especially post-independence, has been to transform prisons from mere 'custodial centers' to:
(A) Correctional institutions
(B) Punishment hubs
(C) Profitable enterprises
(D) Permanent residences

201. Which prison system is characterized by separate confinement, silence, and in-cell labor?
(A) Auburn System
(B) Open Prison System
(C) Pennsylvania System
(D) Parole System

202. The presence of a large undertrial population is a major challenge for correctional administration because:
(A) It mixes convicted criminals with those who are not yet proven guilty, leading to criminal contamination.
(B) It makes prisons less crowded.
(C) Undertrials are not allowed to participate in any work programs.
(D) It simplifies the classification process.

203. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of community-based correctional methods?
(A) Incarceration and Solitary Confinement
(B) Central Jail and District Jail
(C) Admonition and Imprisonment
(D) Probation and Parole

204. The legal framework for probation in India is primarily based on the principle that:
(A) All offenders must be imprisoned.

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is based on a system of classification designed to manage a large and diverse inmate population. This hierarchical arrangement of prison types is crucial for administrative efficiency and for implementing differential treatment strategies. At the apex of this structure for adult institutions are the Central Jails. These are typically the largest and most secure facilities, designed to house long-term prisoners, generally those sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding two years. They are better equipped with facilities for vocational training and other correctional programmes suited for long-term inmates. Below the Central Jails are the District Jails, which serve as the principal correctional institutions at the district level. They primarily hold undertrial prisoners awaiting trial in the district courts, as well as a smaller population of short-term convicted prisoners. The third tier consists of Sub Jails, which are smaller institutions located at the sub-divisional level. These jails are the lowest rung in the hierarchy and are meant for holding undertrial prisoners for short durations and those sentenced to very brief periods of imprisonment. This classification of prisoners and their allocation to corresponding prison types is fundamental to correctional administration, enabling resource management and the separation of offenders based on the length of their sentence and legal status.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. In the Indian prison hierarchy, where are prisoners serving sentences longer than two years typically incarcerated?
(A) In Sub Jails.
(B) In Central Jails.
(C) In District Jails.
(D) In Open Prisons.

267. What is the primary function of District Jails according to the passage?
(A) To exclusively house long-term convicts with special needs.
(B) To hold undertrial prisoners and short-term convicts.
(C) To serve as rehabilitation centres for juvenile offenders.
(D) To function as high-security facilities for political prisoners.

268. The classification of adult prisons into Central, District, and Sub Jails is mainly based on the:
(A) Sentence length and legal status of the inmates.
(B) Age and gender of the prisoners.
(C) Geographical location of the prison within a state.
(D) Type of crime committed by the prisoners.

269. Which type of institution represents the lowest tier in the hierarchy of adult jails in India?
(A) Protective Homes.
(B) Central Jails.
(C) Sub Jails.
(D) District Jails.

270. What is a key reason for the hierarchical classification of prisons as inferred from the passage?
(A) To encourage competition between different types of jails.
(B) To ensure that all prisons have identical facilities and programmes.
(C) To comply with the demands of international human rights bodies.
(D) To facilitate better resource management and inmate segregation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the conventional prison system for adult offenders, correctional administration recognizes the need for specialized institutions to address the unique circumstances of particular groups. For women, this includes specific establishments like Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes. These institutions are distinct from traditional women's prisons in both their purpose and their target population. While a women's prison primarily incarcerates females convicted of criminal offenses, Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes are established with a dual mandate of care and protection. A Protective Home, for instance, often provides shelter and rehabilitation for women and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation or are deemed to be at risk of moral danger, often under the provisions of specific social legislation like the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. Similarly, Vigilance Homes serve a custodial and rehabilitative function for women who may not be convicted criminals in the traditional

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served in the community under supervision. After Care services in India are designed to provide support to released prisoners to help them overcome the challenges of returning to society. These services can include assistance with housing, employment, counseling, and reconnecting with family, aiming to prevent recidivism by addressing the immediate post-release needs of the ex-offender. Despite these mechanisms, correctional administration in India faces numerous current problems and challenges. These include chronic overcrowding, understaffing, inadequate funding for rehabilitative programmes, a high percentage of undertrial prisoners, and the persistence of a punitive rather than a reformative culture within many institutions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary distinction between Parole and Probation as described in the passage?
(A) Parole is granted by a court, whereas probation is granted by a parole board.
(B) Parole involves no supervision, whereas probation involves strict supervision.
(C) Parole is for minor offenses, whereas probation is for major offenses.
(D) Parole is a release after serving part of a prison sentence, whereas probation is an alternative to a prison sentence.

297. The main purpose of After Care services in India is to:
(A) Provide support to ex-offenders to help them reintegrate into society and prevent re-offending.
(B) Monitor released prisoners to ensure they do not violate their parole conditions.
(C) Conduct investigations to gather evidence for new charges against released prisoners.
(D) Offer financial loans to the families of currently incarcerated individuals.

298. According to the passage, which of the following is identified as a current challenge in correctional administration in India?
(A) An excessive focus on rehabilitation at the expense of security.
(B) Chronic overcrowding and inadequate funding.
(C) A low number of undertrial prisoners in jails.
(D) A surplus of well-trained correctional staff.

299. The granting of parole is described as a:
(A) Fundamental right of every prisoner.
(B) Privilege based on the inmate's conduct and perceived readiness for release.
(C) Mandatory release upon completion of half the sentence.
(D) Decision made solely by the prison superintendent.

300. The need for robust After Care services implies that:
(A) The transition from prison back into the community is fraught with significant challenges for ex-offenders.
(B) Most prisoners easily find jobs and housing immediately upon release.
(C) Released prisoners are no longer the responsibility of the state.
(D) The family of the prisoner is legally obligated to provide all necessary support.

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(B) Reduce the operational costs of the entire prison system.
(C) Act as a permanent residence for life-sentenced convicts.
(D) Serve as a transitional environment to facilitate social reintegration.

278. Inmate selection for an Open Prison is typically based on:
(A) The prisoner's political connections.
(B) The prisoner's record of good behaviour and low-risk profile.
(C) The prisoner's physical strength for labour.
(D) The prisoner's ability to pay for better facilities.

279. How does the environment of an Open Prison aim to prepare an inmate for release?
(A) By isolating them from all external contact to prevent contamination.
(B) By providing intensive psychological therapy in a clinical environment.
(C) By fostering responsibility and testing their reliability in a less restrictive setting.
(D) By ensuring they forget their past life through rigorous discipline.

280. Open Prisons represent a philosophical shift towards:
(A) A more retributive and punitive form of justice.
(B) The complete abandonment of institutional correction.
(C) The use of prisons primarily for political confinement.
(D) A greater emphasis on rehabilitation and gradual release.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The administration of correctional institutions involves not only security and discipline but also the provision of basic human necessities, which are crucial for maintaining a humane and orderly environment. Key among these are accommodation, food, and medical care in prisons. The standards for prison accommodation are meant to ensure that inmates are housed in conditions that are not detrimental to their physical and mental health, addressing issues like overcrowding, ventilation, and sanitation. The provision of food goes beyond mere subsistence; it must be adequate in quantity and nutritional value to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners. This aspect of prison management is vital, as inadequate or poor-quality food can be a major source of discontent and unrest. Similarly, the availability of comprehensive medical care is a fundamental requirement. This includes not only treatment for illnesses and injuries but also preventive health services and management of chronic conditions. Effective medical care in prisons is essential for preventing the spread of communicable diseases within the institution and the wider community upon release. Fulfilling these basic requirements is not merely an act of welfare but a core component of a sound correctional policy that respects human dignity and contributes to the stability of the prison environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, why is the provision of adequate food in prisons considered vital?
(A) It can prevent discontent and maintain order within the institution.
(B) It helps to reduce the overall sentence of the prisoners.
(C) It is the primary method for rehabilitating offenders.
(D) It generates income for the prison through agriculture.

282. The provision of adequate accommodation, food, and medical care in prisons is presented as a:
(A) Matter of optional welfare dependent on budget availability.
(B) Core component of a sound and humane correctional policy.
(C) Privilege that can be withdrawn as a form of punishment.
(D) Method to make prison life more comfortable than life outside.

283. What is the broader implication of providing effective medical care in prisons, beyond the health of the individual inmate?
(A) It significantly reduces the cost of prison administration.
(B) It helps in preventing the spread of diseases

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sense but require a period of institutional care for their protection and social reintegration. The focus in these homes is less on punitive measures and more on providing a safe environment, counseling, education, and vocational training to help residents rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society as self-reliant individuals.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary focus of institutions like Protective Homes and Vigilance Homes?
(A) The long-term incarceration of women convicted of serious crimes.
(B) The punishment of women for violating social norms.
(C) The care, protection, and rehabilitation of vulnerable women.
(D) The temporary detention of female undertrial prisoners.

272. How do Protective Homes differ from conventional women's prisons?
(A) They are designed for male offenders, not female.
(B) They primarily serve victims or those at risk, not convicted criminals.
(C) Their main purpose is punitive rather than rehabilitative.
(D) They operate under a much higher level of security.

273. The establishment of Vigilance Homes and Protective homes acknowledges that:
(A) All female offenders should be treated the same regardless of their crime.
(B) Punitive measures are the most effective way to rehabilitate women.
(C) Women do not require vocational training or education during incarceration.
(D) Women require specialized care and protection in certain circumstances beyond criminal conviction.

274. A woman placed in a Protective Home is most likely to be a:
(A) Victim of trafficking requiring rehabilitation.
(B) Long-term convict sentenced for murder.
(C) Political activist detained for protesting.
(D) High-risk offender needing maximum security.

275. The dual mandate of these specialized women's institutions involves:
(A) Punishment and retribution.
(B) Investigation and prosecution.
(C) Custody and rehabilitation.
(D) Labour and economic production.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

As correctional philosophy evolved to place greater emphasis on reformation and social reintegration, the concept of the Open Prison emerged as a significant innovation. Open Prisons, also known as minimum-security institutions, represent a fundamental departure from the high walls and stringent security of conventional closed prisons. They operate on the principles of trust and self-discipline, with minimal supervision and physical restraint. The primary purpose of an Open Prison is to serve as a transitional phase for inmates who are nearing the end of their sentences, helping to bridge the gap between a life of strict confinement and freedom in the community. Inmates are carefully selected for transfer to Open Prisons based on their consistent good behaviour, the nature of their offense, and their perceived low risk of escape or re-offending. In these institutions, prisoners are often engaged in agricultural or industrial work, sometimes with the freedom to work outside the prison premises during the day and return in the evening. This environment is designed to foster a sense of responsibility and self-worth, test the inmate's reliability, and facilitate a smoother reintegration into society upon release, thereby aiming to reduce the chances of recidivism.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the core principle upon which Open Prisons operate?
(A) Trust, self-discipline, and minimal supervision.
(B) Maximum security and constant surveillance.
(C) Strict isolation and individual confinement.
(D) Punitive labour and corporal punishment.

277. The primary correctional purpose of an Open Prison is to:
(A) House the most dangerous and high-risk offenders.

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290. The concept of a prison panchayat introduces which of the following principles into the correctional environment?
(A) Democratic participation.
(B) Authoritarian control.
(C) Corporate management.
(D) Market competition.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Community-based corrections represent a significant shift from traditional incarceration, focusing on treating offenders within the community rather than in closed institutions. At the forefront of this approach are Probation and Admonition. Probation is a non-custodial correctional measure where, instead of a prison sentence, an offender is released under the supervision of a probation officer for a specified period, subject to certain conditions. The concept is to provide therapeutic intervention and guidance while the offender lives in the community. Admonition, on the other hand, is a milder measure where the court, after finding an offender guilty, releases them with a stern warning or reprimand without imposing any sentence or supervision. The historical development of probation stemmed from the recognition that imprisonment, especially for first-time or non-violent offenders, could be counterproductive, leading to stigmatization and association with hardened criminals. In India, the legal framework for this approach is principally enshrined in the Probation of Offenders Act. This Act provides a statutory basis for courts to release offenders on probation of good conduct or after due admonition, thereby giving a formal structure to this important community-based correctional strategy and limiting the use of imprisonment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the fundamental difference between Probation and Admonition?
(A) Probation is for serious offenders, while admonition is for minor offenders.
(B) Probation is a form of imprisonment, while admonition is a community service order.
(C) Probation involves supervision in the community, while admonition is a warning without supervision.
(D) Probation is granted by prison authorities, while admonition is granted by the police.

292. Probation and Admonition are examples of what form of correctional strategy?
(A) Community-based corrections.
(B) Institutional treatment.
(C) Punitive segregation.
(D) Retributive justice.

293. What key piece of legislation provides the statutory framework for probation in India?
(A) The Indian Penal Code.
(B) The Code of Criminal Procedure.
(C) The Prisons Act.
(D) The Probation of Offenders Act.

294. The historical development of probation was driven by the belief that:
(A) All offenders, regardless of their crime, should be imprisoned.
(B) Imprisonment could be a negative and counterproductive experience for certain offenders.
(C) Community supervision is more expensive and less effective than prisons.
(D) Offenders should not receive any form of therapeutic intervention.

295. Releasing an offender after a stern warning without further penalty or supervision is known as:
(A) Parole.
(B) Probation.
(C) Admonition.
(D) Incarceration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The correctional process does not end with an inmate's confinement; post-release mechanisms are critical for successful reintegration. Two key concepts in this domain are Parole and After Care services. Parole refers to the conditional release of a prisoner from a correctional institution after they have served a part of their sentence. This is not a right but a privilege granted by a parole board, based on the inmate's conduct in prison and their perceived readiness for a law-abiding life. Unlike probation, which is an alternative to a prison sentence, parole is a continuation of the sentence

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8. (A) Severe mental health issues and inmate insanity.
Historical records indicate that the implementation of strict solitary confinement often resulted in unintended psychological trauma for the incarcerated population. Deprived of all human contact and meaningful social interaction, many individuals experienced significant cognitive decline, hallucinations, and emotional distress. These severe mental health consequences eventually led reformers to reconsider the viability of total isolation as a humane or effective method for achieving long-term behavioral change.

9. (C) Prisoners serving long-term sentences exceeding two years.
The hierarchy of the correctional system utilizes different facilities based on the length of incarceration and the nature of the offense. Facilities designated as central jails are specifically equipped to manage individuals convicted of serious crimes who are required to serve extended periods of time. These institutions typically provide more extensive reformative programs and industrial work opportunities compared to smaller local jails that handle short-term detainees and undertrials.

10. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different correctional methods emphasize varying degrees of security and liberty based on the specific goals of the punishment. Traditional models like the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems focus on strict discipline and isolation or congregate work. In contrast, modern approaches like open prisons and parole prioritize community reintegration and trust. These diverse strategies reflect the evolution of penal philosophy from purely custodial measures toward more reformative and individualized correctional practices.

11. (D) To facilitate the reformation and rehabilitation of convicted offenders.
Modern correctional philosophy emphasizes that the time spent in confinement should be utilized for constructive change rather than purely for punishment. Structured programs are designed to address the root causes of criminal behavior and provide inmates with the tools necessary for a law-abiding life. By focusing on reformation and rehabilitation, these initiatives aim to reduce recidivism and ensure that individuals can successfully reintegrate into society.

12. (B) Housing first-time offenders separately from violent recidivists.
Classification is a fundamental management tool used to protect less experienced offenders from the negative influences of habitual criminals. By grouping inmates based on their criminal history and risk profiles, the prison administration can prevent the spread of criminal subcultures. This strategy ensures a safer environment and allows for more targeted rehabilitation efforts, as the needs of a first-time offender differ significantly from those of a repeat violent criminal.

13. (C) The Pennsylvania and Auburn systems had no influence on the development of Indian prisons.
The development of the Indian prison infrastructure and administration was significantly shaped by global penal trends during the nineteenth century. Colonial administrators carefully studied and integrated various elements of western prison models, including cellular confinement and congregate labor, into the design and operation of Indian jails. Understanding these historical influences is essential for analyzing the evolution of modern correctional legislation and the current structure of the Indian penal system.

14. (D) Sub Jail: Prisoners sentenced to death
Sub jails are designed as small, localized facilities primarily used for short-term detention and the temporary housing of individuals awaiting trial. Because they lack the high-security infrastructure and specialized staff required for managing high-risk populations, they do not accommodate individuals sentenced to capital punishment. Such high-profile cases are always handled by central jails, which are equipped with the maximum-security measures necessary for maintaining safe and secure custody.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Open prisons represent a move away from traditional custodial methods toward a system based on personal responsibility. By operating with minimal physical barriers, these institutions

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To induce penitence and spiritual reflection in offenders.
   The penitentiary system was founded on the belief that isolation and silence would encourage criminals to reflect on their past misdeeds and experience true remorse. This approach viewed crime as a moral failing that required spiritual atonement. By separating individuals from corrupting social influences, reformers aimed to create a quiet environment conducive to prayer, self-examination, and the eventual moral transformation of the incarcerated individual.

2. (A) To use solitary confinement to encourage inmate reform.
   The Pennsylvania system prioritized the total isolation of individuals to prevent the spread of criminal behavior through social contact. Incarcerated persons lived, worked, and exercised in individual cells throughout their entire sentence. This separate confinement intended to provide a space for quiet meditation and religious instruction, which was believed to lead to personal reformation while avoiding the negative influence of other prisoners within the facility.

3. (C) Congregate System
   The Auburn prison model is characterized by a system where individuals sleep in separate cells at night but work together in groups during the day. This communal labor approach was designed to increase institutional productivity through factory-like settings while maintaining strict discipline. Silence was enforced at all times to prevent communication, combining the benefits of group labor with the reformative goals of individual isolation.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
   Early correctional philosophies were divided into two main models regarding inmate interaction and confinement methods. One approach allowed for group labor during daylight hours to enhance economic output, while the other mandated total separation throughout the day and night to ensure spiritual reflection. Both systems aimed for reformation but utilized different methods of managing daily routines and social contact to prevent the spread of criminal influence.

5. (C) Programmatic efforts for inmate reformation and rehabilitation.
   Correctional strategies within a facility extend beyond mere confinement to include structured interventions aimed at changing criminal attitudes and behaviors. These programs provide various services designed to help individuals acquire new skills and address underlying issues that contributed to their offenses. The primary objective is to facilitate successful social reintegration and reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity through comprehensive reformative and rehabilitative activities within the prison.

6. (B) Assess security risk, correctional needs, and placement.
   The initial assessment process is vital for managing the diverse population of a correctional facility effectively. By evaluating the background, behavior, and specific requirements of each individual, authorities can determine the most appropriate security level and treatment programs. This systematic approach ensures that high-risk individuals are properly monitored while others receive the necessary resources for rehabilitation, ultimately improving institutional safety and the success of reform.

7. (D) Complete isolation from other inmates at all times.
   The Auburn model implemented a specific routine where individuals were separated only during the night for sleeping. During the day, they were required to work in congregate settings to improve the economic efficiency of the prison through manufacturing. While strict silence was mandated to prevent social bonding, the system fundamentally differed from models that enforced total isolation by allowing inmates to be physically present together during work.

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to the wider community.
(C) It allows for the testing of new experimental drugs.
(D) It justifies the use of solitary confinement for sick inmates.

284. The standards for prison accommodation are primarily concerned with:
(A) Ensuring conditions are not harmful to inmates' health.
(B) Providing luxury and comfort to inmates.
(C) Maximizing the number of inmates in a single cell.
(D) Replicating the inmate's home environment.

285. The passage implies that failing to meet the basic needs of prisoners for accommodation, food, and medical care can lead to:
(A) A more effective and disciplined prison.
(B) A decrease in the rate of recidivism.
(C) An unstable and volatile prison environment.
(D) A reduction in the overall prison population.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

To fulfill the rehabilitative mandate of institutional treatment, prisons must implement a variety of correctional programmes. These programmes are designed to address the multifaceted needs of inmates and equip them with skills and values conducive to a law-abiding life. Among the most significant are educational programmes, which range from basic literacy classes to higher education and vocational training. The aim is to improve the inmates' intellectual capacities and enhance their employability upon release. Work programmes are another crucial component, intended not merely as a means of keeping inmates occupied but to instill a work ethic, discipline, and valuable job skills. The nature of this work can vary from industrial production to agricultural activities. A particularly innovative concept in correctional governance is the prison panchayat system. This involves the formation of elected councils of prisoners who participate in managing certain aspects of daily prison life, such as sanitation, food distribution, and cultural activities. The prison panchayat system promotes a sense of responsibility, fosters democratic values, and serves as a vital link between the inmates and the prison administration, helping to resolve minor conflicts and improve the overall institutional climate. Together, these programmes represent a concerted effort to transform prisons into spaces of positive change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the stated purpose of educational programmes within prisons?
(A) To exclusively provide entertainment and recreation for inmates.
(B) To identify inmates with subversive political ideas.
(C) To replace the need for guards and security personnel.
(D) To improve inmates' literacy and future employability.

287. The prison panchayat system is designed primarily to:
(A) Overthrow the existing prison administration.
(B) Function as a judicial body to sentence other inmates.
(C) Promote inmate participation in managing daily institutional life.
(D) Organize labour strikes for better wages.

288. According to the passage, work programmes in prisons aim to achieve more than just keeping inmates occupied; they also seek to:
(A) Generate maximum profit for private corporations.
(B) Instill discipline and provide valuable job skills.
(C) Serve as a primary form of punishment for rule-breakers.
(D) Identify inmates suitable for transfer to high-security facilities.

289. Which of the following best describes the collective goal of educational, work, and prison panchayat programmes?
(A) To increase the security level of the prison.
(B) To reduce the operational costs of the institution.
(C) To ensure inmates serve their sentences in complete isolation.
(D) To transform the prison into an environment for positive change.

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provide a transitional environment that mimics life in the community. This approach is grounded in the belief that trust and self-discipline are essential for effective rehabilitation. Such facilities help inmates prepare for the realities of release, facilitating a much smoother social reintegration process.

16. (B) Protection for women at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.
Specialized institutions for women are designed to provide care and rehabilitation for vulnerable populations rather than just serving punitive functions. Vigilance homes specifically offer protection and social support for those who are susceptible to moral danger or trafficking. These facilities focus on providing a safe environment, vocational training, and psychological counseling to help women rebuild their lives and avoid future exploitation, reflecting a humanitarian and protective approach to correctional administration.

17. (B) Releasing an offender with a stern warning from the court.
Admonition is a non-custodial measure used by the judiciary for minor offenses where a formal warning is deemed sufficient for correction. It allows the court to express its disapproval of the criminal act without imposing a prison sentence or fines. This tool is particularly effective for first-time offenders or those who have committed trivial crimes, as it avoids the stigma and potential contamination associated with incarceration in a prison.

18. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Parole serves as a mechanism for the conditional release of an individual from a correctional facility before their full sentence has been completed. It is an executive function intended to test the individual's readiness for community life under supervision. Conversely, admonition is a judicial warning and does not involve any form of institutional confinement or isolation. These concepts represent distinct stages and types of intervention within the broader criminal justice system.

19. (C) Custody for individuals rescued under the Immoral Traffic Act.
Protective homes are dedicated facilities established to provide shelter and rehabilitation for victims of human trafficking and commercial exploitation. These institutions are designed to offer a safe and supportive environment for individuals who have been rescued from illegal activities. The focus is on physical safety, emotional recovery, and vocational development to empower the residents to lead independent and dignified lives after their release from the care of the state.

20. (A) 1 and 3 only
Effective correctional efforts involve a variety of initiatives designed to improve the character and abilities of incarcerated persons. Educational programs provide fundamental knowledge that enhances post-release opportunities, while prison panchayats encourage democratic participation and a sense of collective responsibility. Unlike purely punitive labor, these reformative measures aim to foster self-improvement and better institutional management. Participation in such programs is often encouraged but is not always universally mandatory for every single category of prisoner.

21. (C) Probation is a judicial alternative; parole is a conditional executive release.
Probation is an alternative to incarceration granted by a judge at the time of sentencing, allowing an offender to remain in the community under supervision. In contrast, parole involves the release of an individual who has already served a portion of their sentence in a correctional facility. While both involve community supervision, probation is a judicial decision made in lieu of prison, whereas parole is an executive decision made during imprisonment.

22. (B) Rehabilitation is better achieved while integrated with the community.
Community-based corrections operate on the premise that isolating individuals from society can hinder their long-term reform and social adjustment. By allowing offenders to maintain family ties and employment while under supervision, these programs leverage local resources to support the rehabilitation process. This approach reduces the negative effects of prison culture and helps individuals learn to navigate the challenges of daily life in a law-

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abiding manner within their natural social environment.

23. (D) Severe overcrowding in most jails.
Many correctional facilities in India struggle with a population that significantly exceeds their intended capacity. This high density is primarily driven by the large number of individuals awaiting trial and long delays in the judicial process. Overcrowding places immense strain on health services, sanitation, and security, making it difficult to implement effective reformative programs. Addressing this issue is a critical priority for administrators seeking to maintain humane conditions and institutional order.

24. (A) A sub-divisional level.
The administrative structure of the Indian prison system includes localized facilities meant to handle immediate custodial needs at smaller government tiers. Sub jails are strategically located at the sub-divisional level to facilitate the transfer of individuals to nearby courts and to manage short-term detainees. These facilities act as the first point of entry into the correctional system for many, serving as important links between the local police and the larger district or central jails.

25. (B) 4, 2, 1, 3
The correctional journey for a convicted individual begins with the formal pronouncement of a sentence by the court. Following this, the administration conducts a classification process to determine the appropriate security level and rehabilitative needs. The individual is then placed in a suitable facility, such as a central jail, to begin their sentence. Over time, good conduct and progress in programs may lead to placement in lower-security settings like an open prison.

26. (A) Helping a released prisoner find work and housing.
The period immediately following release is a critical time when individuals face various challenges that can lead to recidivism. After-care services provide essential support in the community to help former inmates secure basic necessities like employment and stable housing. By bridging the gap between institutional life and social reintegration, these services ensure that the progress made during rehabilitation is maintained, ultimately helping the individual lead a productive and law-abiding life.

27. (D) Promote self-governance and responsibility among the inmates.
Prison panchayats are reformative bodies that involve incarcerated individuals in managing specific aspects of their daily lives, such as food quality and recreational activities. This system is designed to teach democratic values and foster a sense of individual and collective responsibility. By giving inmates a voice in institutional management, administrators can improve morale and reduce tensions, while helping individuals develop the social skills necessary for successful reintegration into the larger community.

28. (B) To impart marketable skills and a positive work ethic.
Modern correctional work programs move beyond the historical concept of hard labor as punishment. The primary goal is to provide individuals with vocational skills that are relevant in the current job market, thereby increasing their chances of post-release employment. Additionally, participating in structured work helps inmates develop discipline and a sense of accomplishment. This rehabilitative focus transforms labor into a tool for personal growth rather than a method for generating state revenue.

29. (C) Release offenders on probation of good conduct instead of prison.
The Probation of Offenders Act provides a legal framework that allows the judiciary to exercise discretion for individuals who do not pose a significant threat to public safety. Instead of sending an offender to prison, the court can release them into the community under certain conditions of good behavior and supervision. This measure aims to prevent the criminal contamination that often occurs in jails and encourages the offender to reform within their own community.

30. (C) 1, 3 and 5
The state has a legal and humanitarian obligation to provide for the basic needs of individuals held in its custody. This includes ensuring access to healthy food, adequate living space, and professional medical services, which is recognized as a fundamental right. Overcrowding frequently

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threatens these standards by straining limited resources and creating unhygienic conditions. Maintaining these essential services is not only a matter of human rights but also critical for preserving institutional safety and order.

31. (A) Solitary confinement
While the Auburn system required individuals to sleep in separate cells, its defining feature was congregate work during the day, which distinguished it from the Pennsylvania system's total isolation. Other options like probation, admonition, and parole are community-based correctional measures rather than specific features of early historical prison systems. The Auburn model focused on balancing discipline and silence with the economic benefits of having inmates work together in collective workshops or factory settings.

32. (B) Profitability of contract convict labor.
The widespread adoption of the Auburn model was largely driven by its economic efficiency. By allowing individuals to work together in congregate workshops, the prison could implement industrial production methods and contract out inmate labor to private businesses. This generated substantial revenue for the state, helping to offset the high costs of running a large correctional facility. The financial success of this congregate labor model made it more appealing to legislators than more expensive isolation systems.

33. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Open prisons are intentionally designed with minimal physical security, lacking the high walls and armed guards found in traditional jails. They are not intended for habitual or high-risk offenders, but rather for individuals who have demonstrated a strong record of good behavior and pose little risk of escape. The primary goal of these institutions is to foster self-discipline and facilitate a smooth transition back into society for those nearing the end of their sentence.

34. (A) An open prison.
Transfer to a minimum-security facility is often used as a reward for individuals who show genuine progress in their rehabilitation and follow institutional rules. These settings offer a more relaxed atmosphere and greater personal freedom, which helps prepare the individual for life after release. By operating on principles of trust rather than constant surveillance, such institutions provide a critical stepping stone for reintegration, allowing inmates to demonstrate their readiness for full social freedom.

35. (C) Remorse
The original concept of the penitentiary was deeply rooted in religious ideals that emphasized the importance of spiritual atonement for criminal acts. The system was designed to create an environment where individuals could experience true sorrow for their behavior through silence and isolation. By providing an opportunity for inner reflection and moral instruction, reformers hoped that the incarcerated person would emerge from the facility with a renewed sense of virtue and a commitment to law-abiding life.

36. (B) P-4, Q-1, S-2, T-3
Correctional administration encompasses a variety of judicial and institutional strategies designed to manage and reform offenders. Probation and admonition serve as judicial alternatives to incarceration, used at the time of sentencing. Institutional treatment involves reformative activities conducted within the prison walls during the period of confinement. Finally, after-care services provide the necessary support to individuals after their release, ensuring they have the resources needed to successfully transition back into a law-abiding lifestyle in the community.

37. (C) Correctional-rehabilitative model.
In the years following independence, the Indian prison system has undergone a significant philosophical transformation. There has been a move away from the colonial emphasis on strict custody and deterrence toward an approach that prioritizes the correction and rehabilitation of the offender. This model views individuals in prison as capable of change and seeks to provide them with the education, vocational training, and social support necessary to return to society as productive and responsible citizens.

38. (B) The length of the sentence of the convicted inmates they house.
The classification of jails in India is primarily based on the duration of the judicial sentences

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they are equipped to manage. Central jails are intended for individuals serving long-term sentences, typically those exceeding two years, and often offer more extensive industrial and reform programs. District jails, on the other hand, are smaller facilities that house individuals with shorter sentences and a large population of persons awaiting trial. This hierarchical structure ensures efficient resource allocation and management.

39. (D) It is a human right necessary for order and security.
Ensuring that individuals in custody have access to professional medical care is a legal obligation of the state and a fundamental human right. Neglecting the health needs of inmates can lead to the spread of infectious diseases and create significant unrest within the facility. Therefore, providing adequate medical services is essential not only for the well-being of the incarcerated population but also for maintaining the overall stability, safety, and operational effectiveness of the correctional institution.

40. (A) Conditional release while remaining in the custody of the state.
Parole allows an individual to serve the final portion of their sentence in the community under specific conditions and supervision. While the person is physically outside the prison walls, they remain under the legal control of the correctional authorities. This measure is intended to facilitate social reintegration and test the individual's ability to lead a law-abiding life. Any violation of the parole conditions can result in the person being returned to the facility to complete their term.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The enactment of the Probation of Offenders Act marked a significant milestone in Indian criminal justice by emphasizing the potential for individual reform. This legislation provides a mechanism for courts to avoid the negative effects of prison, such as overcrowding and criminal contamination, for suitable candidates. By allowing individuals to remain in their communities under supervision, the law promotes a more rehabilitative approach that focuses on social reintegration rather than relying solely on institutional punishment.

42. (A) Care and rehabilitation for vulnerable women and girls.
Specialized homes for women are established with a focus on protection and social welfare rather than punitive detention. These institutions serve individuals who are at risk of exploitation or have been rescued from difficult circumstances. The primary objective is to provide a supportive environment that includes psychological counseling and vocational training. By addressing the specific needs of vulnerable women, these facilities aim to empower them and facilitate their safe and healthy return to the larger community.

43. (D) Parole hearings
Correctional programs are structured activities within a facility designed to promote the reformation and personal development of the inmates. This includes academic education, vocational training, and participatory management systems like prison panchayats. While parole is an important part of the broader correctional process, a parole hearing is a formal administrative procedure to determine eligibility for release, rather than a reformative program intended to provide ongoing training or therapy to the individuals housed within the prison walls.

44. (B) High cost of construction and negative psychological effects on inmates.
The Pennsylvania system faced significant criticism due to the immense financial resources required to build large facilities with completely separate cells for every individual. Additionally, the enforcement of total isolation led to severe mental health problems, including depression and insanity, among the population. These practical and humanitarian concerns made the system difficult to maintain over the long term and eventually led many jurisdictions to favor the congregate labor model of the Auburn system instead.

45. (C) Upon the prisoner's release from the institution.
The transition from the controlled environment of a prison back to the community is a vulnerable phase that requires structured support. After-care services are initiated at the point of release to help former inmates navigate the challenges of finding employment, housing, and social acceptance. By providing these essential resources

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after incarceration, the correctional system aims to reduce the likelihood of recidivism and ensure that the individuals can successfully apply the reformative skills they learned while in prison.

46. (B) 1, 2 and 4
Community-based corrections offer a more cost-effective alternative to the high expenses of building and maintaining traditional prisons. By allowing individuals to remain in their social environment, these programs reduce the stigma of incarceration and leverage existing community resources for rehabilitation. This approach focuses on maintaining social and family ties, which are crucial for long-term reform. It is generally applied to low-risk offenders rather than those who have committed the most serious or heinous crimes.

47. (A) Preventing idleness and imparting vocational skills.
Work programs are designed to keep individuals constructively occupied, which helps maintain institutional order and improves inmate morale. Beyond reducing boredom, these initiatives provide valuable training in various trades, equipping participants with marketable skills that can lead to post-release employment. This dual focus on daily engagement and future career preparation is central to the rehabilitative mission of modern prisons, transforming labor from a purely punitive measure into a significant tool for successful social reintegration.

48. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Auburn system implemented a strict rule of silence even when individuals were working together in congregate settings. This disciplinary measure was intended to prevent prisoners from forming social bonds, plotting escapes, or influencing each other negatively. By requiring constant silence, administrators believed they could maintain absolute control and order while still benefiting from the economic advantages of group labor. This combination of congregate work and mandatory silence was the defining characteristic of the Auburn model of corrections.

49. (B) Providing support to ex-convicts to help them reintegrate.
Reducing the cycle of re-offending requires more than just successful institutional programs; it also demands continuous support after an individual is released. After-care services address the practical obstacles that often drive people back to crime, such as the lack of stable housing or difficulty finding a job. By providing guidance and resources during this critical transition period, these services help former inmates establish a law-abiding lifestyle, thereby directly addressing the problem of high recidivism rates.

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50. (A) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
The legal authority for releasing individuals on probation instead of imposing a prison sentence is primarily established by this specific 1958 legislation. The Act provides the judiciary with clear guidelines on when to use probation and outlines the roles of probation officers in supervising and supporting those released. This law represents a crucial shift in the Indian criminal justice system, formalizing a rehabilitative approach that prioritizes community-based correction for suitable offenders over traditional institutional punishment.

51. (C) Administrative segregation for management and security.
The division of the prison system into various types of facilities is a strategic management tool used to maintain order and efficiency. By separating individuals based on the length of their sentence and their security risk, authorities can allocate resources and specialized staff more effectively. This administrative structure ensures that high-security risks are housed in appropriate facilities like central jails, while those awaiting trial or serving short terms are kept in localized district or sub jails.

52. (C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
Open prisons operate as minimum-security institutions that emphasize trust and self-discipline rather than physical barriers. These facilities are designed for individuals who have demonstrated a high degree of reform and good conduct in traditional jails. In some cases, inmates are even permitted to live with their families, which significantly aids in their social reintegration. This progressive model focuses on preparing the individual for life after release by encouraging personal responsibility within a more relaxed environment.

53. (C) Cause: Overcrowding in jails. Effect: Strain on health and management.
When the number of individuals in a facility exceeds its intended capacity, it creates a direct and negative impact on all aspects of institutional operations. Overcrowding leads to poor sanitation, increased health risks, and greater difficulty for staff in maintaining security and order. This situation places immense pressure on limited resources, often compromising the quality of food, medical care, and rehabilitative programs, which can ultimately result in inmate unrest and a decline in institutional safety.

54. (B) Judicial reprieve and the suspended sentence.
The origins of probation can be traced back to early judicial practices that allowed courts to temporarily suspend a sentence to give the offender an opportunity to demonstrate good behavior. This evolved into a more formal system where individuals were released into the community under the supervision of the court or a designated officer. This historical development reflects a growing recognition that some offenders could be reformed more effectively through community-based alternatives rather than immediate institutional confinement.

55. (D) Its sole purpose is to ensure offenders are punished severely.
Modern correctional philosophy rejects the idea that prison should serve only as a place for harsh punishment. Instead, institutional treatment is designed to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior through education, vocational training, and psychological counseling. The primary objective is to transform the individual's attitude and character, preparing them to lead a productive and law-abiding life upon their release. This reformative approach focuses on long-term social safety through successful rehabilitation rather than just retribution.

56. (A) Tool for effective prison management and security.
Providing basic necessities like nutritious food and professional medical services is essential for maintaining institutional stability. When inmates are healthy and their fundamental needs are met, there is a lower risk of unrest, disease outbreaks, and violent behavior. Therefore, these provisions are not merely humanitarian gestures but are strategic requirements for the safe and efficient operation of any correctional facility. Ensuring a baseline standard of care is critical for the overall security and management of the prison population.

57. (C) Probation
This scenario illustrates a judicial alternative where an individual is allowed to remain in the community instead of serving time in prison. By imposing conditions of good conduct and regular reporting to a supervisor, the court aims to facilitate the offender's reform within their natural social environment. This measure is specifically designed for low-risk, first-time offenders who can benefit from structured support and monitoring, helping them avoid the negative stigma and potential criminal influences of a jail environment.

58. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The Indian correctional system is organized into different types of facilities to meet specific management and rehabilitative needs. Central jails are high-security institutions for those serving long sentences, while sub jails provide localized custody for short-term detainees. Protective homes offer a safe environment for victims of trafficking, focusing on their recovery and social welfare. Open prisons serve as transitional facilities that foster self-discipline and reintegration for well-behaved inmates through minimum-security arrangements and trust-based management.

59. (D) The location where correctional supervision takes place.
The fundamental distinction between these two correctional approaches is whether the offender is confined within a secure facility or remains in the community. Institutional corrections involve housing individuals in jails or prisons where their movements are strictly controlled by the state. Community-based corrections, such as probation and parole, allow the individual to live in society while being monitored by the authorities. This difference in setting significantly impacts the methods used for supervision, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.

60. (B) Achieve offender reformation while maintaining security and order.

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The debate between the Pennsylvania and Auburn models was essentially a search for the most effective method of transforming criminal behavior within a secure environment. The Pennsylvania system emphasized total isolation for spiritual reflection, while the Auburn system favored congregate work to improve productivity and maintain discipline. Both models were attempts to create a systematic and manageable way to reform individuals, balancing the goals of public safety, institutional order, and the long-term rehabilitation of the incarcerated population.

61. (C) To supervise the ex-inmate as a primary condition of their sentence.
After-care services are designed to provide support and resources to individuals after they have completed their period of incarceration or supervision. Unlike probation, which is a judicial alternative to prison that includes mandatory supervision as a condition of the sentence, after-care focuses on facilitating social and economic reintegration. These services help former inmates secure housing and employment, providing a necessary bridge to community life to help prevent future criminal behavior and ensure a successful transition.

62. (D) Rehabilitative
Prison panchayats are based on the idea that involving inmates in institutional management can foster a sense of personal investment and social responsibility. This approach is fundamentally rehabilitative because it seeks to develop the skills and attitudes necessary for successful life in a community. By participating in democratic processes and taking responsibility for collective well-being, individuals can improve their self-esteem and learn to resolve conflicts constructively, which are critical elements for their eventual social reintegration.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The chronic problem of overcrowding in Indian jails is significantly worsened by the massive number of individuals who are being held while their cases are still being processed in court. Because these undertrial prisoners often stay in custody for long periods due to judicial delays, the available space in facilities is quickly exhausted. This situation strains all prison resources and makes it difficult for administrators to provide adequate housing, sanitation, and reform programs for the entire population.

64. (B) Decision-making is typically handled by an executive parole board.
Parole is an administrative decision made by an executive body, such as a parole board or state department, rather than the original trial court. This board evaluates the individual's conduct, rehabilitation progress, and risk to the community before granting early release. Because it is a discretionary privilege rather than an automatic right, the board has the authority to set specific conditions and can revoke the parole if those terms are violated by the individual.

65. (B) Undertrial prisoners and convicts with relatively short sentences.
District jails serve as the primary correctional facilities for a specific local area, typically handling a diverse population of inmates. They are the main institutions for housing individuals who are awaiting the outcome of their trials and those who have been convicted and given short sentences. Because they are located at the district level, these jails facilitate easier transportation to local courts and allow inmates to remain relatively closer to their families and legal representatives.

66. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Historical prison systems are often identified by the specific architectural and disciplinary methods they employed to manage the incarcerated population. The Pennsylvania system was known as the separate system because it required individuals to be isolated in individual cells at all times. In contrast, the Auburn system was called the congregate system because it allowed inmates to work together in groups during the day. These labels reflect the fundamental differences in how these two models organized inmate interaction.

67. (C) Convicted of an offence punishable with life imprisonment.
Legal provisions regarding admonition allow courts to release certain offenders with a formal warning instead of imposing a harsher penalty. This measure is typically reserved for those who have committed less serious crimes or where the circumstances suggest that a simple warning

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implement effective long-term reform efforts within the institutions.

82. (A) The recommendations of various jail reform committees appointed post-independence.
The evolution of the Indian correctional system from a purely custodial model to one focused on rehabilitation was largely driven by expert studies and formal government commissions. These committees analyzed the shortcomings of the colonial prison system and proposed comprehensive reforms to improve inmate welfare, classification, and educational programs. Their work provided the intellectual and policy framework for modernizing jail administration and integrating reformative ideals into the daily operation and legal structure of the Indian penal system.

83. (C) The period of incarceration can be used constructively for rehabilitation.
Institutional treatment is based on the rehabilitative philosophy that prison should be more than just a place of punishment. Instead, the time an individual spends in confinement is viewed as an opportunity to address the underlying causes of their criminal behavior through structured programs. By providing education, vocational training, and social counseling, the correctional system seeks to transform the individual's character and skills, preparing them to lead a successful and law-abiding life after they are released.

84. (D) To provide safe rehabilitation for victims of trafficking.
Protective homes are dedicated institutions established under social welfare legislation to care for individuals who have been rescued from illegal exploitation. These homes prioritize the safety, recovery, and long-term well-being of the residents rather than serving as punitive facilities for criminals. By providing a secure environment along with psychological support and vocational development, protective homes aim to empower victims of trafficking, helping them heal from their trauma and prepare for a dignified and independent life in society.

85. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Managing a correctional population effectively involves a variety of targeted activities designed to maintain order and promote reform. Classification allows administrators to assess the specific security risks and needs of each individual, while work programs provide them with marketable vocational skills. Participation through bodies like prison panchayats encourages responsibility and self-governance. Finally, after-care services ensure that once an individual is released, they have the social and economic support necessary to successfully reintegrate into the community and avoid recidivism.

86. (B) Gradual release and reintegration
Parole is an essential correctional tool that allows an individual to serve the final part of their sentence in the community under supervision. This measure is based on the principle that a sudden transition from strict prison life to complete freedom can be difficult and increase the risk of re-offending. By providing a period of conditional release, the system can monitor the individual's progress and support their gradual adjustment to social life, thereby promoting long-term rehabilitation and success.

87. (D) Incarceration in a District Jail.
Community-based corrections refer to measures that allow an individual to serve their sentence or remain under supervision while living in society. This includes judicial options like probation and admonition, as well as executive releases like parole. In contrast, being held in a district jail is a form of institutional correction, where the individual is physically confined within a secure facility managed by the state. This distinction is based on the physical location and the degree of liberty granted.

88. (A) John Augustus
The formalization of probation as a rehabilitative alternative to prison is widely attributed to the pioneering work of John Augustus in the mid-nineteenth century. By volunteering to supervise individuals and provide them with support and guidance, he demonstrated that many offenders could be reformed within the community without the need for incarceration. His successful experiments laid the groundwork for modern probation laws, establishing the role of the probation officer as a critical figure in the correctional and judicial processes.

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and administrative organization of the Indian correctional system.

75. (D) To facilitate a hierarchical system of management and security.
The organization of prisons into different categories like central, district, and sub jails is designed to create an efficient and secure administrative structure. This hierarchy allows the government to separate individuals based on the length of their sentences and their specific security requirements. Central jails handle the most serious, long-term cases with higher security, while district and sub jails manage localized needs and shorter detentions, ensuring that resources and staff are allocated appropriately across the system.

76. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Providing professional medical services and maintaining high standards of hygiene are mandatory requirements for any correctional institution. Neglecting these areas can lead to serious health crises, such as the outbreak of infectious diseases, which threaten the safety of everyone within the facility. Therefore, the state's obligation to provide medical care is not only a humanitarian necessity but also a critical component of institutional security, as poor health conditions can quickly lead to instability and unrest.

77. (C) Transfer to an Open Prison.
For an individual who has shown consistent good behavior and successfully gained new skills, moving to a minimum-security environment is an ideal step toward final release. An open prison offers a less restrictive atmosphere based on trust and self-discipline, allowing the person to demonstrate their readiness for social reintegration. This transition helps the individual adjust to greater personal freedom while still being within the correctional system, facilitating a much smoother and more successful return to society.

78. (D) Auburn System
The Auburn model was uniquely characterized by its congregate and silent approach, where individuals worked together in groups during the day but were isolated in separate cells at night. This system aimed to maximize economic productivity through collective labor while maintaining strict discipline by enforcing absolute silence among the inmates. This balance of group activity and individual confinement distinguished it from the total isolation of the Pennsylvania system and became a widely adopted model for many modern prisons.

79. (B) 3 and 4
Probation and other community-based alternatives are generally reserved for individuals who pose a low risk to public safety and show potential for reform. Habitual, violent offenders and those convicted of the most serious crimes punishable by death are typically considered unsuitable for these lenient measures. Because of the severity of their offenses and the need for public protection, such individuals are almost always required to serve their sentences within the secure environment of a traditional high-security prison.

80. (B) Admonition: Release with a warning by a court
Correctly identifying correctional terms is essential for understanding the different stages and types of intervention in the criminal justice system. Admonition is a specific judicial measure where the court releases an offender with a formal warning, typically used for minor, first-time offenses. Unlike parole or probation, it does not involve long-term supervision or a formal prison sentence. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify how the legal system balances the goals of punishment, deterrence, and individual reformation for various offenders.

81. (B) Overburdening the system and hindering correctional programmes.
When a significant majority of individuals in jail are waiting for their trials to conclude, it creates an immense administrative burden on the prison system. The high turnover and large population of undertrials lead to severe overcrowding and consume resources that could otherwise be used for rehabilitative programs for convicted prisoners. This imbalance strains the entire correctional infrastructure, making it difficult to maintain order, provide adequate services, and

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is sufficient for reformation. It reflects a shift toward individualized justice, focusing on the potential for rehabilitation rather than relying solely on incarceration, though specific legal constraints may apply based on the nature of the original offense.

68. (2, 1, 4, 3)
The history of correctional reform is marked by key developments that moved from early penitentiary experiments to modern legislation. It began with the separate system in Philadelphia, followed by the development of the congregate model in Auburn. Later, colonial administrators enacted the Prisons Act to standardize jail management in India. The process culminated in the mid-twentieth century with the introduction of the Probation of Offenders Act, which provided a formal legal framework for community-based corrections and rehabilitation.

69. (C) Improve rehabilitation chances by enhancing knowledge and skills.
Providing educational opportunities within a correctional facility is a key strategy for reducing the likelihood that an individual will return to crime. By improving literacy and providing academic or vocational knowledge, these programs empower inmates with the tools needed for post-release employment. This intellectual development not only improves the individual's self-esteem but also broadens their perspective, making them better prepared to navigate the challenges of society and lead a successful, law-abiding life after release.

70. (B) Vigilance Home
Vigilance homes are specialized social welfare institutions designed to provide a safe and rehabilitative environment for women and girls who are vulnerable to exploitation. Unlike regular prisons, which are primarily custodial and punitive, these homes focus on protective care, psychological support, and vocational training. The goal is to rescue individuals from moral danger and provide them with the necessary skills and confidence to rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society as independent and productive individuals.

71. (D) The lack of trained and resourced supervising officers.
The effectiveness of community-based corrections depends heavily on the quality of monitoring and support provided to the offenders. Without a sufficient number of dedicated and well-trained probation and parole officers, it is difficult to ensure that individuals are following their conditions and receiving the help they need for rehabilitation. A shortage of resources can lead to inadequate supervision, which may undermine public safety and reduce the overall success rates of these reformative alternatives to traditional imprisonment.

72. (A) Pennsylvania System
The defining philosophy of the Pennsylvania model was that total isolation and mandatory silence were the best ways to achieve reform. Incarcerated individuals were kept in separate cells for living and working, preventing any social contact that might lead to further criminal contamination. This separate and silent approach was intended to force inmates to engage in deep self-reflection and spiritual atonement, reflecting the Quaker beliefs that influenced the development of this early historical prison system.

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73. (C) 1, 2 and 3
A probation officer plays a multi-faceted role in the criminal justice system, serving as both an investigator and a counselor. They provide the court with essential information about an offender's background to help determine the suitability of probation. Once an individual is released, the officer is responsible for supervising their conduct and providing guidance to support their rehabilitation. However, the probation officer is an administrative and social work professional and does not perform judicial functions like sentencing.

74. (A) Prisons Act, 1894
The fundamental legal framework governing the day-to-day operation and administration of jails in India was established during the colonial period with the passage of this landmark legislation. The Act outlines the rules for institutional management, the duties of prison officers, and the treatment of various categories of inmates. While it has been supplemented by newer laws and judicial rulings, it remains a primary reference point for the structural

89. (C) The practice of labor (solitary vs. congregate).
While both historical systems emphasized discipline and silence, they utilized very different methods for organizing inmate labor. The Pennsylvania system required individuals to live and work entirely within the isolation of their own cells. In contrast, the Auburn system allowed inmates to work together in communal workshops or factory settings during the day, although they were still required to remain silent. This difference in labor organization had significant implications for the economic productivity and psychological experience of the incarcerated population.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Prison panchayats are designed to empower individuals by involving them in the management of specific institutional services. By giving inmates a structured role in areas like food distribution and recreational planning, these bodies foster a sense of individual and collective responsibility. This participatory approach is intended to improve the overall social climate within the prison and help inmates develop democratic values and problem-solving skills, which are essential for their eventual successful reintegration into the larger community.

91. (D) Cooperation between agencies, NGOs, and the community.
The success of an individual after their release from prison depends on a wide network of support that goes beyond what any single government agency can provide. Effective after-care requires active partnership between the correctional system, non-governmental organizations, and local community members to provide jobs, housing, and social acceptance. This collaborative approach addresses the complex challenges faced by former inmates, creating a more welcoming and supportive environment that is essential for preventing recidivism and ensuring long-term social stability.

92. (B) It violates the 'innocent until proven guilty' principle.
A large population of individuals held in custody while awaiting the conclusion of their trials presents a significant challenge to the foundations of the justice system. When people spend long periods in jail before being convicted, it undermines the fundamental legal protection that they are presumed innocent until proven otherwise. Furthermore, this situation leads to severe overcrowding and strains the resources of the prison system, making it difficult to maintain humane living conditions and manage the population effectively.

93. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Community-based corrections like probation are widely recognized as more humane and cost-effective alternatives to incarceration for many offenders. However, this does not mean that institutional treatment has no value. For individuals who pose a risk to public safety or have complex rehabilitative needs, the structured and secure environment of a prison remains a necessary part of the correctional system. Both community and institutional approaches play vital and complementary roles in achieving the goals of punishment, deterrence, and reformation.

94. (D) Determine the appropriate level of custody, and identify treatment and work needs.
The primary function of classification committees is to ensure that each individual is placed in a setting that matches their specific security risk and personal requirements. By carefully analyzing an inmate's background and behavior, these bodies can develop individualized plans for education, vocational training, and therapy. This systematic process is essential for maintaining institutional safety, preventing the contamination of lower-risk individuals by hardened criminals, and maximizing the overall effectiveness of the prison's reformative and rehabilitative efforts.

95. (B) 2 and 3 only
After-care services are specialized support programs initiated once an individual has been released from a correctional facility. Their primary goal is to prevent recidivism by helping former inmates navigate the practical challenges of returning to society, such as finding a place to live and securing a job. While government agencies play a lead role, these services often involve significant collaboration with non-governmental organizations to provide a comprehensive network of social, economic, and emotional support for the individual.

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96. (B) A transitional, trust-based institution to prepare inmates for their final release.
Open prisons are minimum-security facilities that operate on the principle that trust and responsibility are essential for long-term reform. They are designed for individuals who have demonstrated good conduct and pose a low risk of escape. By providing a more relaxed environment with fewer physical barriers, these institutions serve as a critical bridge between strict prison life and full social freedom. This approach allows inmates to practice self-discipline and independence, facilitating their successful reintegration into the community.

97. (B) An offender found guilty of a minor, first-time offence.
Admonition is a non-custodial judicial measure used when a formal warning is considered the most appropriate response to a crime. It is typically reserved for individuals who have committed minor, non-violent offenses and have no prior criminal history. By releasing the offender with a stern warning instead of a prison sentence, the court avoids the negative impacts of incarceration while still holding the person accountable for their actions and encouraging them to remain law-abiding.

98. (A) Both the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems.
Although the Pennsylvania and Auburn models differed in their approach to inmate interaction, both historical systems relied heavily on the enforcement of absolute silence. In the Pennsylvania system, silence was a natural result of total isolation in separate cells. In the Auburn system, inmates worked together in congregate settings but were strictly forbidden from speaking to one another. This "silent system" was intended to maintain discipline, prevent the exchange of criminal knowledge, and encourage individual self-reflection and moral reform.

99. (C) Immediately segregate the leaders and gather intelligence to understand the root cause.
Managing institutional tensions requires a proactive and investigative approach to ensure safety and order. By quickly identifying and separating the individuals who are driving the conflict, administrators can prevent violence from escalating. At the same time, gathering accurate information allows the staff to address the underlying issues and develop long-term solutions. This balanced strategy of immediate containment and root-cause analysis is essential for maintaining a secure environment and preventing further instability within the prison population.

100. (D) To test or to prove
The word probation is derived from the Latin term for testing, which reflects its original purpose as a period of evaluation for an offender. Instead of being sent to prison, the individual is given an opportunity to demonstrate their good conduct and commitment to a law-abiding life while living in the community. This period of supervision serves as a test of the individual's character and potential for reform, allowing the court to ensure they are rehabilitated.

101. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Correctional administration in India faces several significant obstacles, including severe overcrowding and a massive population of individuals awaiting trial. These issues are further complicated by a shortage of professionally trained staff and limited funding for infrastructure and rehabilitative programs. While there are modern facilities, the system as a whole still struggles with outdated conditions and the gap between progressive policy and daily practice. Addressing these complex challenges is essential for creating a more humane and effective correctional system nationwide.

102. (B) A Vigilance Home is for protection and rehabilitation of victims or those at risk, not for punishment of convicted criminals.
The primary distinction between these two types of institutions lies in their intended purpose and the population they serve. A regular prison for women is a custodial facility for those convicted of crimes, while a vigilance home is a social welfare institution focused on the protection of vulnerable women and girls. These homes provide a safe environment, counseling, and vocational training to individuals rescued from moral danger or exploitation, emphasizing care and social recovery rather than punitive measures.

103. (D) Economic considerations, as congregate labor was more profitable.

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The transition from the Pennsylvania model to the Auburn system was significantly influenced by the financial viability of group labor. While the separate system required massive resources and resulted in psychological harm, the congregate model allowed for industrial-style manufacturing and the contracting out of inmate labor. This generated substantial revenue for the state, helping to offset prison costs. The profitability and operational efficiency of the Auburn model made it more attractive to administrators and legislators in various jurisdictions.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Parole is an essential community-based correctional measure that allows individuals to complete the final portion of their judicial sentence outside of a prison setting. While living in society, the person remains under the supervision of the state and must follow specific conditions. This system is designed to facilitate a smooth social reintegration and provides a way to test an individual's ability to lead a law-abiding life before they are granted full and final freedom.

105. (C) Separate hardened criminals from first-time offenders to prevent negative influence.
Classification is a vital management strategy used to protect less experienced individuals from being corrupted by habitual offenders. By grouping inmates based on their criminal history and risk profiles, administrators can create a safer environment and prevent the spread of criminal subcultures within the prison. This systematic segregation also allows for more targeted rehabilitation efforts, as the needs and backgrounds of first-time offenders are significantly different from those with a long history of serious criminal behavior.

106. (A) Protective Home
Central, district, and sub jails are all primary custodial facilities within the Indian correctional hierarchy, primarily designed to house individuals who are awaiting trial or serving sentences for criminal offenses. In contrast, a protective home is a specialized social welfare institution focused on the care, shelter, and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking and exploitation. While both involve some level of state custody, the protective home's mission is oriented toward social welfare and recovery rather than criminal punishment.

107. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Understanding the various terms used in correctional administration is essential for analyzing the different stages and methods of prisoner management. A penitentiary is a historical prison model focused on inducing remorse through solitude, while admonition is a formal judicial warning given to an offender. Parole involves the conditional release of an individual from prison before their sentence ends, and classification is the systematic process of segregating prisoners into groups based on specific criteria for better management and reform.

108. (B) Recidivism
When individuals are released from prison without adequate support, they often face significant obstacles that can lead them back to criminal behavior. The lack of stable housing, employment, and social acceptance makes it difficult for a former inmate to maintain a law-abiding lifestyle. After-care services are designed to address these challenges, and their failure or absence is a major contributing factor to high rates of re-offending, as individuals return to familiar criminal patterns to survive.

109. (C) Outdated machinery, lack of skilled instructors, and poor market linkages for prison products.
Implementing effective work programs in Indian prisons is hindered by significant practical and structural challenges. Many facilities rely on obsolete technology and lack professional staff to provide high-quality vocational training to the inmates. Furthermore, without strong connections to the external commercial market, the goods produced in prisons often fail to generate sufficient revenue or provide marketable skills. Addressing these issues is essential for transforming prison labor into a meaningful tool for rehabilitation and post-release employment.

110. (D) A greater emphasis on non-institutional treatment.
The passage of the Probation of Offenders Act represents a significant legislative shift toward alternatives to traditional imprisonment. By providing a legal framework for the judiciary to release suitable candidates on probation, the law recognizes that many individuals can be reformed

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both types of homes aim to empower them for successful reintegration into society.

125. (C) Test reintegration readiness under supervision before sentence end.
Parole serves as a critical mechanism for the conditional release of an individual from prison, allowing them to serve the final portion of their sentence in society. The primary purpose is to provide a supervised transition that tests the person's ability to lead a law-abiding life while still being under the authority of the correctional system. This measure encourages good behavior during incarceration and supports the individual's gradual social reintegration, which is essential for reducing the risk of recidivism.

126. (D) Improved post-release employment prospects for inmates.
Introducing structured vocational training within a prison setting provides individuals with specialized knowledge and skills that are valued in the labor market. This educational investment is designed to address one of the primary drivers of criminal behavior: the lack of economic opportunity. When inmates can earn recognized certifications while incarcerated, they are much better positioned to secure a job and support themselves after release. This increased employability is a key outcome of effective rehabilitative and reformative programming in modern correctional administration.

127. (A) Sub Jail: For convicts sentenced to life imprisonment
Sub jails are localized, small-scale custodial facilities intended for the temporary housing of individuals awaiting trial or those serving very short sentences. They lack the high-security infrastructure, specialized personnel, and reformative programs required to manage individuals serving life imprisonment or those convicted of serious, long-term crimes. Such high-risk and long-term populations are always handled by central jails, which are specifically equipped with the maximum-security measures and extensive resources necessary for the safe and prolonged confinement of serious offenders.

128. (C) 1, 3 and 4
A modern approach to correctional policy prioritizes the rehabilitation and social reintegration of individuals over purely punitive measures. This involves investing in psychological support services and expanding the use of open prisons for eligible inmates to foster self-discipline. Additionally, strengthening after-care programs ensures that former inmates have the necessary support once they return to society. These initiatives, supported by collaboration with non-governmental organizations, focus on addressing the root causes of criminal behavior and preparing individuals for a successful, law-abiding life.

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129. (B) Correctional community for therapeutic intervention.
Institutional treatment is based on the idea that the prison environment itself should be used as a constructive tool for behavioral change. Rather than being just a place of confinement, the institution is viewed as a structured community where individuals can participate in various reformative and therapeutic programs. By providing education, vocational training, and social support, the system aims to transform the individual's character and skills, preparing them to lead a productive and law-abiding life after their period of incarceration is complete.

130. (A) British colonial models and legislation.
The foundational structure and administrative framework of the modern Indian prison system were primarily established during the period of British rule. Key legislative acts, such as the Prisons Act of 1894, standardized the management of jails and reflected the penal theories and architectural models that were popular in the United Kingdom at the time. Understanding this colonial legacy is essential for analyzing the current legal provisions, institutional hierarchy, and the ongoing efforts to modernize correctional practices in contemporary India.

131. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Prison panchayats are not judicial bodies and do not have the authority to try crimes or impose formal sentences on other inmates. Instead, they are reformative organizations designed to involve incarcerated individuals in the daily management of non-security matters, such as mess management and hygiene. This participatory system aims to encourage self-governance, foster a sense of responsibility, and develop social skills,

significant freedom, while traditional central jails represent the most restrictive environment, utilizing high-security measures and strict custodial control to manage the long-term prison population.

118. (D) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
The development of formal probation services in India was a gradual process that culminated in the enactment of this comprehensive central legislation. The Act provided a unified legal framework for courts across the country to release certain offenders on probation instead of imposing a prison sentence. This law represents the formal institutionalization of the belief that community-based reform is a viable and often superior alternative to incarceration for low-risk individuals, marking a significant advancement in Indian correctional policy.

119. (D) To provide a protective and rehabilitative shelter for girls and women at risk of moral and social exploitation.
Vigilance homes are specialized social welfare institutions dedicated to the care and recovery of vulnerable women and girls. Their primary function is to provide a safe haven and psychological support for individuals who have been rescued from dangerous or exploitative circumstances. By offering vocational training and counseling, these facilities aim to help their residents rebuild their self-esteem and gain the skills needed for a dignified and independent life, emphasizing social welfare over traditional punitive incarceration.

120. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Providing for the health and well-being of individuals in custody is a mandatory legal and moral obligation of the state, not a discretionary privilege to be granted or withheld. Every incarcerated person has a right to adequate nutrition and professional medical care while they are under the control of the government. This standard is essential not only for humanitarian reasons but also for maintaining the overall stability and safety of the correctional facility, as poor conditions can lead to institutional unrest.

121. (C) The Quakers
The early development of the penitentiary system was heavily influenced by the religious and humanitarian ideals of the Quakers in the late eighteenth century. They believed that crime was a symptom of moral failure and that isolation and silent reflection would allow individuals to achieve true spiritual penitence. This philosophy led to the creation of prisons designed for separate confinement, where inmates could engage in deep self-examination and religious instruction, forming the basis for the first formal penitentiary models.

122. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Pennsylvania and Auburn systems were the two dominant models of early prison reform, each with distinct architectural and disciplinary approaches. While one focused on total isolation and the other on congregate labor, both enforced a strict rule of silence to prevent communication between inmates. Their different cell designs reflected these goals, with one using external cells for full separation and the other employing internal blocks for communal work settings. Both systems aimed to achieve reformation through discipline, labor, and mandatory silence.

123. (D) Directly contributes to recidivism by failing to support reintegration.
When individuals are released from prison without access to stable housing, employment, and social support, they often struggle to survive in a law-abiding manner. The absence of effective after-care services leaves former inmates vulnerable to the same circumstances that led to their original crimes. This lack of transitional assistance is a major challenge because it significantly increases the likelihood that a person will return to criminal behavior, thereby undermining the reformative work done during their period of incarceration.

124. (B) Women and girls in need of care and protection from exploitation and moral danger.
Both protective homes and vigilance homes are social welfare institutions established to provide safety and rehabilitation for vulnerable female populations. These facilities are designed for individuals who have been rescued from human trafficking or are at risk of commercial exploitation. The focus is on offering a supportive and secure environment that facilitates emotional recovery and vocational training. By addressing the specific needs of these women and girls,

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153. (C) State Government and its prison administration
In India, the responsibility for managing correctional facilities and ensuring the welfare of individuals in custody primarily rests with the respective state governments. Each state operates its own prison department, which is responsible for providing essential services such as nutritious food, suitable accommodation, and professional medical care. While national guidelines and laws exist, the daily operation, funding, and administrative oversight of jails are handled by the state authorities as part of their constitutional role in maintaining public order.

154. (A) Solitary penitence
The original concept of the penitentiary was deeply rooted in the belief that crime was a spiritual failing that required deep self-reflection to correct. Reformers designed these institutions to enforce total isolation, believing that in the absence of external corrupting influences, an individual would naturally experience remorse and turn toward moral redemption. This focus on solitary penitence and silent meditation was the primary method intended to reform the character of the incarcerated person and lead to their spiritual atonement.

155. (D) It ensures that all prisoners are housed in the same block for easier administration.
Classification is a fundamental strategy used to avoid the risks associated with housing a diverse population in a single area. Its main goal is to separate individuals based on their security risk, age, and criminal history, ensuring that less experienced inmates are not contaminated by hardened criminals. By grouping individuals appropriately, administrators can manage the facility more safely and provide specialized rehabilitative programs that meet the specific needs of different groups, which is essential for effective institutional management.

156. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Indian correctional system utilizes various types of facilities to manage different populations based on their needs and legal status. Central jails are high-security institutions for long-term convicts, while district jails primarily house individuals awaiting trial and those with shorter sentences. Vigilance homes are specialized social welfare institutions for vulnerable women and girls at risk of exploitation. Open prisons serve as transitional, minimum-security facilities that provide greater freedom and responsibility for well-behaved inmates who are nearing their release date.

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157. (C) State responsibility for an offender continues after release.
The provision of after-care services is based on the rehabilitative philosophy that the correctional process does not end when an individual leaves the prison gates. To ensure long-term reform and prevent recidivism, the state must provide structured support for social and economic reintegration. This approach recognizes that the challenges faced by former inmates after their release are significant and that continued assistance with housing, employment, and counseling is essential for their successful transition into a law-abiding life.

158. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Prison panchayats are not judicial bodies and do not have the legal authority to conduct trials or impose punishments for crimes. Instead, they are reformative organizations that involve incarcerated individuals in the daily management of their collective living conditions, such as sanitation, food quality, and recreational planning. This system is designed to foster a sense of responsibility and develop problem-solving skills, helping inmates learn to participate constructively in a communal setting while improving institutional morale.

159. (A) A legal framework for releasing certain offenders on probation instead of sentencing them to jail.
This specific legislation formalizes a rehabilitative approach to justice by providing the courts with the authority to use community-based alternatives to incarceration. The Act outlines the conditions under which an individual can be released on probation and establishes the role of the probation officer in supervising and supporting their reform. This law aims to prevent the negative consequences of imprisonment for suitable offenders, focusing on their potential for individual reform and social reintegration within their community.

helping to create a more cooperative and better-managed institutional environment for everyone involved.

132. (D) The initial sentencing by the court
Correctional programs are the various structured activities and interventions that take place within a prison to promote the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates. This includes academic education, vocational training, and recreational activities that help keep individuals constructively occupied. In contrast, the initial sentencing is a judicial act performed by a court of law that determines the legal penalty for a crime. While the sentence defines the period of confinement, it is not a program managed by prison administration.

133. (C) Preventing criminal contamination and managing security risks.
The systematic classification of prisoners is a fundamental principle of effective institutional management. By grouping individuals based on factors like their criminal history, age, and security risk, administrators can prevent less experienced offenders from being negatively influenced by hardened criminals. This process also allows for the more efficient allocation of resources and the development of specialized treatment plans for different groups, ultimately improving the safety of the facility and the success rate of the reformative programs offered.

134. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Managing the correctional process involves a variety of strategies focused on different stages of an individual's journey toward reform. Probation serves as an alternative to incarceration, allowing for community-based correction. Within the institution, bodies like prison panchayats encourage inmate participation and self-governance. Open prisons provide a transitional environment that prepares individuals for release through minimum-security measures. Finally, after-care services provide the essential support needed for successful social and economic reintegration after the person has left the correctional facility.

135. (D) Probation, Admonition, and Parole
Community-based corrections refer to a group of measures that allow an individual to serve their sentence or remain under supervision while living in the community rather than being confined in a traditional prison. This includes judicial options like probation and admonition, as well as the executive release known as parole. These strategies aim to avoid the negative impacts of incarceration and prioritize rehabilitation through social integration and continued supervision, leveraging community resources to help individuals lead a law-abiding life.

136. (A) The quality of supervision and support provided by the probation officer.
The success of probation as a rehabilitative measure depends on the relationship between the offender and their designated supervisor. A probation officer provides both monitoring to ensure compliance with conditions and counseling to help address the individual's personal challenges. Effective supervision ensures that the probationer is making positive life choices and accessing the necessary resources for reform. Without this dedicated support and careful oversight, the potential for successful rehabilitation in the community is significantly reduced.

137. (C) Borstal School
In the Indian correctional system, adult institutions are typically categorized into central jails, district jails, and sub jails based on their size and function. Borstal schools, however, are specialized institutions designed specifically for youthful offenders rather than the general adult population. These schools focus on the education and vocational training of young people, providing a reformative environment that is distinct from adult prisons to prevent the negative influence of older, more experienced criminals on the younger population.

138. (A) The institutional treatment and rehabilitation model.
Providing academic and vocational education is a core component of the rehabilitative philosophy, which views incarceration as an opportunity for personal transformation. By offering inmates the chance to improve their knowledge and gain marketable skills, these programs aim to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. This approach emphasizes that reform is achieved by empowering individuals with the tools they

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Protective homes are specialized social welfare institutions established to provide safety and support for individuals who have been rescued from illegal exploitation or human trafficking. Unlike regular jails, these facilities focus on care, recovery, and long-term social welfare rather than punitive incarceration. By providing a secure environment along with psychological counseling and vocational development, protective homes aim to empower these individuals, helping them heal from their trauma and gain the skills necessary for a dignified and independent life in society.

168. (A) Foster democratic values and responsible behavior among inmates.
Prison panchayats are reformative organizations that involve incarcerated individuals in the management of specific non-security services within the facility. By participating in collective decision-making and taking responsibility for tasks like mess management and hygiene, inmates can develop important social and problem-solving skills. This system is designed to promote self-discipline and institutional cooperation, helping individuals practice the democratic values and sense of responsibility that are necessary for successful reintegration into the larger community after their release.

169. (C) They are designed to help ex-convicts readjust to life in the community.
The transition from a controlled prison environment back into society is a critical phase that requires structured support to ensure long-term success. After-care services provide former inmates with essential resources, such as assistance in finding employment, securing housing, and receiving social counseling. By addressing the practical and emotional obstacles that often lead to recidivism, these services help bridge the gap between institutional life and social reintegration, supporting the individual's efforts to lead a stable and law-abiding life.

170. (A) Policy-practice gap in implementing reformative ideals.
A significant challenge in modern correctional administration is the disparity between progressive reformative theories and the actual conditions within many jails. While official policies often emphasize rehabilitation and inmate welfare, practical issues such as severe overcrowding, limited funding, and a shortage of trained staff frequently hinder the effective implementation of these ideals. Addressing this gap requires a consistent effort to modernize infrastructure, provide better resources, and ensure that the daily management of prisons truly reflects a commitment to reform.

171. (C) 1, 3 and 4
Parole is a critical administrative mechanism that allows for the conditional release of an individual from prison before their full sentence is complete. The decision is typically made by an executive body, such as a parole board, based on the inmate's conduct and progress toward rehabilitation. While living in the community, the individual remains under state supervision and must follow specific rules. Any violation of these terms can result in the person being returned to a correctional facility to serve the remainder of their term.

172. (B) Reduce recidivism and promote social reintegration.
The primary mission of all modern correctional strategies, whether they are based in a prison or in the community, is to transform individuals and help them become law-abiding citizens. By addressing the root causes of criminal behavior and providing social, academic, and vocational support, these programs aim to lower the chances that a person will commit new crimes. Ultimately, the success of the entire correctional system is measured by its ability to facilitate successful and permanent social reintegration for the individuals in its care.

173. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Although the Auburn system allowed inmates to work together in congregate settings during the day, it was not intended to promote social interaction or friendships. Instead, this arrangement was designed to maximize industrial productivity and institutional revenue through group labor. To prevent any form of social bonding or plotting, the system enforced a strict rule of absolute silence among the workers. The congregation was purely for economic and disciplinary reasons, maintaining a rigid and controlled environment even during group activities.

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This system is designed to test the individual's readiness for social life and to facilitate a gradual and successful reintegration into the larger community.

146. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Although the foundational structure of the Indian prison system dates back to the colonial era, it has not remained static. Since independence, various expert committees, government commissions, and proactive judicial interventions have pushed for significant changes in correctional policy. These efforts have emphasized a move away from purely custodial and punitive functions toward a more rehabilitative and reformative approach. This ongoing evolution aims to modernize jail administration and uphold the human rights and dignity of individuals held in state custody.

147. (C) Recidivism
The fundamental goal of institutional treatment is to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior and provide inmates with the tools needed for a law-abiding life. By implementing reformative programs such as education, vocational training, and psychological counseling, the system seeks to reduce the likelihood that an individual will return to crime after their release. Successfully lowering the rate of recidivism is the primary measure of the effectiveness of any correctional strategy and is essential for long-term public safety.

148. (D) Economic productivity and discipline through group labor.
Unlike the Pennsylvania system's focus on total isolation for spiritual reflection, the Auburn system prioritized the economic efficiency of the prison. By allowing individuals to work together in congregate workshops, the facility could implement large-scale industrial production, which generated significant revenue for the state. This model maintained strict discipline through mandatory silence and separate cells at night, but its primary distinction was the emphasis on using collective labor as a tool for both financial gain and prisoner discipline.

149. (C) A contract between the state and the inmate
Parole is essentially a conditional agreement where the state grants early release in exchange for the individual's commitment to following specific rules and behaving in a law-abiding manner. The incarcerated person must adhere to these conditions while living in the community, and their freedom depends on their continued compliance. This contractual nature allows the correctional system to monitor the individual's progress and provides a structured way to manage the transition from institutional life to full social reintegration.

150. (B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
Community-based corrections encompass a range of judicial and administrative measures that take place outside the confines of a traditional high-security prison. This includes judicial options like probation and admonition, as well as the executive release known as parole. Additionally, after-care services provide the necessary support for individuals once they have been released. These programs aim to maintain social ties and leverage community resources for rehabilitation, contrasting with institutional measures like the centralized administration of traditional jails.

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151. (D) To equip inmates with skills that enhance employability.
Modern vocational programs in prisons are designed to address the link between unemployment and criminal behavior. By providing individuals with training in marketable trades, the correctional system helps them acquire the skills necessary to secure a job after their release. This emphasis on employability is a key component of the rehabilitative process, as economic stability is one of the most important factors in preventing recidivism and supporting a successful, law-abiding life in society.

152. (A) Release on probation of good conduct.
For a young, first-time offender who has committed a non-violent crime, the legal framework provides for alternatives that prioritize reform over punishment. Releasing the individual on probation allows them to remain in their community under supervision, avoiding the negative stigma and potential criminal influences associated with a prison environment. This judicial measure is designed to encourage the individual to remain law-abiding and provides a supportive structure to help them successfully move past their original mistake and reform.

more effectively within their own communities. This approach aims to avoid the negative stigma and criminal contamination associated with jails, prioritizing a more humane and rehabilitative strategy that leverages community-based support and supervision.

111. (A) Ties between the offender and the community are maintained.
Community-based corrections are founded on the belief that long-term reform is more likely when individuals can maintain their social and family relationships while being rehabilitated. Isolation in a prison can erode these vital connections, making it harder for a person to return to normal life. By allowing offenders to live in society under supervision, these programs provide a realistic environment for practicing law-abiding behavior and utilize local resources to support the successful reintegration of the individual.

112. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Auburn system's congregate work model proved to be far more profitable than the Pennsylvania system's approach of total isolation. By allowing individuals to work together in groups, the prison could adopt industrial production techniques and engage in large-scale manufacturing projects. This group dynamic facilitated efficient factory-style labor and the contracting of services to private businesses, generating significant revenue that helped fund the prison. The separate confinement model, while reform-oriented, simply could not compete with this high level of economic output.

113. (B) In judicial custody during the period of investigation or trial of their case.
An undertrial prisoner is an individual who has been accused of a crime but has not yet been formally convicted by a court of law. They are held in judicial custody while the legal process, including investigation and trial, is ongoing. Because they are presumed innocent until proven guilty, their treatment and status within the correctional system are distinct from those of convicted inmates. The large number of undertrials often contributes significantly to the problem of overcrowding in many jails.

114. (A) A temporary holding facility for persons in judicial custody in areas without a District Jail.
Sub jails are localized correctional facilities established at the sub-divisional level to provide essential custodial services in areas that are distant from larger district jails. Their primary purpose is to offer temporary housing for individuals who are appearing in local courts or are in the early stages of their judicial proceedings. This decentralized structure helps the administration manage the logistical challenges of transporting detainees and ensures that custodial facilities are accessible across different levels of government administration.

115. (C) Reformative and rehabilitative programmes.
The concept of institutional treatment is based on the idea that the period of confinement should be used to actively address the individual's behavior and character. This is achieved through a structured environment that provides access to various educational, vocational, and therapeutic services. By focusing on the specific needs of the inmates, these programs aim to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary for a law-abiding life, transforming the prison from a purely punitive space into a center for reform.

116. (D) They are designed to house the most dangerous and escape-prone inmates.
Open prisons are intentionally structured with minimum security and operate on the basis of trust rather than physical confinement. They are specifically reserved for individuals who have shown consistent good conduct in traditional jails and are deemed to be low-risk. These institutions serve as a transitional phase, helping well-behaved inmates prepare for their eventual return to society. Because they lack high walls and armed guards, they are entirely unsuitable for individuals who are dangerous or likely to attempt escape.

117. (3, 2, 4, 1)
Different correctional measures provide varying degrees of restriction on an individual's liberty based on the nature of the offense and the goals of the intervention. Admonition is the least restrictive, involving only a warning, while probation allows the person to remain in the community under supervision. Open prisons provide minimum-security confinement with

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160. (B) Overcrowding, lack of specialist doctors, and insufficient funding.
Providing adequate health services in correctional facilities is a complex challenge hindered by several practical obstacles. Many jails suffer from severe overcrowding, which strains limited medical resources and creates unhygienic conditions that facilitate the spread of disease. Furthermore, the lack of sufficient funding and the difficulty in recruiting specialist doctors to work in a prison environment often results in inadequate care for the inmates. Addressing these systemic issues is essential for upholding human rights and maintaining institutional security.

161. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pennsylvania system was built upon the Quaker-inspired belief that total isolation from other criminals was essential for true moral reformation. By requiring separate confinement in individual cells, the system intended to create a space for silent meditation and prayer, free from the negative influences of a prison subculture. Reformers believed that this environment of quiet reflection would naturally lead the individual to feel remorse for their crimes and undergo a spiritual and behavioral transformation.

162. (A) Court; Executive Board
Probation and parole are distinct measures that are managed by different branches of the government. Probation is a judicial alternative to incarceration, granted by a judge at the time of sentencing based on the individual's background and nature of the crime. In contrast, parole is an administrative decision made by an executive body, such as a parole board, after the individual has already served a portion of their sentence in a correctional facility. Both involve community supervision but originate from different authorities.

163. (C) Based on the individual needs and risk assessment of each prisoner.
Effective institutional treatment requires a personalized approach that addresses the specific challenges and backgrounds of each incarcerated individual. By conducting thorough assessments of their behavioral risks and rehabilitative needs, administrators can develop targeted plans for education, vocational training, and social counseling. This individualized strategy is far more successful than a uniform model, as it ensures that resources are directed toward the specific areas where the individual requires the most support to achieve long-term reform and social reintegration.

164. (D) Incarceration in a District Jail.
Community-based corrections involve measures that allow an individual to remain in society under state supervision, such as judicial admonition, probation, or early release on parole. These strategies aim to facilitate rehabilitation without the total isolation of a prison environment. In contrast, being held in a district jail is a form of institutional correction, where the person is physically confined within a secure facility managed by the state. This distinction is based on the location of supervision and the degree of liberty granted.

165. (B) Auburn System
The term congregate system is frequently used as a synonym for the Auburn prison model because its defining characteristic was allowing inmates to work together in groups during the day. This approach focused on collective labor to increase institutional productivity and offset costs through manufacturing. Although strict silence was required at all times, the social proximity of individuals during work hours distinguished this model from the Pennsylvania system's separate confinement, where inmates lived and worked in total isolation.

166. (B) 2, 3, 1
Correctional facilities are categorized based on their level of security and the restrictiveness of the environment they provide. Central jails represent the highest security level, designed for the long-term confinement of serious offenders with maximum physical barriers. District jails are intermediate facilities that handle a diverse population of undertrials and short-term convicts. Open prisons are the least restrictive, operating as minimum-security institutions that emphasize trust and personal responsibility, serving as a transitional step for individuals who have demonstrated a high level of reform.

167. (D) A Protective Home

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need for a successful, law-abiding life, thereby moving the correctional system away from purely punitive or deterrent functions.

139. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Community-based corrections are widely favored for low-risk individuals because they allow for reform without the harmful side effects of traditional imprisonment. By remaining in their social environment, offenders avoid the stigma of jail and are less likely to be influenced by hardened criminals. These programs leverage community support, such as family ties and employment, which are essential for long-term rehabilitation. This approach prioritizes social reintegration and is more effective at helping suitable candidates lead a law-abiding life.

140. (B) The high number of undertrial prisoners leading to overcrowding.
One of the most significant and persistent challenges in modern correctional administration is the presence of a massive population of individuals held in custody while their trials are ongoing. This situation leads to extreme overcrowding in many jails, straining limited resources and creating unhygienic conditions. The large number of undertrials not only complicates institutional management and security but also raises serious human rights concerns regarding the length of detention before a formal conviction is ever reached in a court.

141. (C) Admonition is a warning, while probation involves a period of supervision without imprisonment.
Admonition and probation are both judicial alternatives to incarceration, but they differ in the level of continued intervention. Admonition is a formal warning given by the court, after which the individual is released without further monitoring. In contrast, probation involves a more structured approach where the offender is released into the community but must comply with specific conditions and is supervised by a probation officer for a set period. This continued oversight is designed to support the individual's ongoing rehabilitation.

142. (D) The silent congregate system fostered covert criminal plotting.
Despite its financial success, the Auburn system faced philosophical criticism because many believed that allowing inmates to work together, even in silence, could not entirely prevent social interaction. Critics argued that the congregate environment allowed for covert communication and the secret planning of criminal activities or institutional unrest. This concern suggested that the "silent system" was difficult to enforce perfectly and might still result in the criminal contamination that reformative models like the Pennsylvania system's total isolation were designed to prevent.

143. (A) To provide a support system for social and economic reintegration.
After-care services are designed to bridge the gap between life in a correctional facility and the challenges of returning to the community. By providing support in areas such as finding housing, securing employment, and receiving social counseling, these services help former inmates establish a stable and law-abiding life. The primary purpose is to address the practical and emotional obstacles that often lead to re-offending, thereby supporting long-term rehabilitation and successful social reintegration for the individual.

144. (B) 2 only
Central jails are high-security facilities specifically designed to house individuals who have been convicted of serious offenses and are serving long-term sentences. These institutions are characterized by their large capacity, extensive security measures, and the provision of various industrial and vocational programs aimed at prisoner reform. Because they serve a wide jurisdictional area, central jails are the primary hubs for long-term correctional treatment and management within the state's hierarchy of penal institutions, distinguishing them from smaller, localized jail types.

145. (B) Parole
Parole is an executive measure that allows an individual to serve the final portion of their judicial sentence in the community under specific conditions and supervision. While the person is physically outside the prison, they remain under the legal control of the state, and the release can be revoked if they violate the agreed-upon terms.

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174. (D) To decide the final verdict of the prisoner's case.
The primary purpose of classification is to ensure the safe and effective management of the prison population by grouping inmates based on their security risk and rehabilitative needs. This systematic process helps prevent the contamination of lower-risk individuals by hardened criminals and allows for the development of specialized treatment plans. However, classification is an administrative function performed by prison authorities after a conviction has occurred; it has no role in determining the judicial verdict or the legal guilt of an individual.

175. (A) Individualized and rehabilitative justice.
The development of probation as a formal correctional tool represents a significant move toward a more compassionate and targeted approach to criminal justice. By allowing courts to consider an offender's background and character, this measure prioritizes individual reform over standardized institutional punishment. Probation leverages community support and professional supervision to help individuals address the factors that led to their crimes. This shift reflects a growing recognition that rehabilitation is often more effectively achieved in society than in the isolated environment of a prison.

176. (D) All forms of punishment taking place outside traditional prisons.
Community-based corrections encompass a broad range of measures that allow individuals to remain in society under state supervision instead of being confined in a secure jail. This includes various judicial and executive options such as probation, admonition, and parole. These strategies aim to reduce the negative impacts of incarceration and prioritize social reintegration by using community resources to support rehabilitation. By allowing offenders to maintain family and employment ties, these programs seek to foster long-term reform within the individual's natural social environment.

177. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Correctional administration in India faces a wide array of complex and persistent problems that hinder the effective implementation of reformative ideals. These include a lack of proper segregation between different categories of inmates, severe overcrowding, and a chronic shortage of professionally trained staff. Furthermore, disparities in standards across states and the absence of meaningful rehabilitation and after-care programs create significant obstacles. Addressing these multifaceted challenges is essential for creating a more humane, efficient, and truly rehabilitative prison system across the entire country.

178. (A) The prisoner's right to life and dignity.
Providing adequate and professional medical care is not just an administrative duty but a core legal and humanitarian obligation of the state toward those in its custody. Neglecting the health needs of inmates violates their fundamental right to a life of dignity and can lead to serious suffering and instability within the institution. Because incarcerated individuals cannot access healthcare independently, the government must ensure that professional services are available to maintain their well-being and uphold the standards of human rights within the correctional system.

179. (C) Solitude, religious instruction, and reflection.
The original philosophy of the penitentiary was based on the belief that spiritual atonement for crime required deep, internal self-examination. To achieve this, reformers designed institutions that enforced total isolation and silence, believing that in a quiet environment, an individual would naturally experience remorse and turn toward moral redemption. This focus on solitary reflection and mandatory religious teaching was intended to transform the character of the incarcerated person, reflecting the religious ideals that shaped early historical prison models.

180. (D) Sub Jail
In the hierarchy of the Indian correctional system, sub jails are small, localized facilities established at the sub-divisional level to provide immediate custodial services. Their primary function is to serve as temporary holding centers for individuals who are appearing in nearby local courts or are in the early stages of their judicial proceedings. This decentralized structure ensures that custodial facilities are accessible in smaller administrative units, facilitating the logistical needs of the police and the local judiciary while managing short-term detainees efficiently.

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used constructively to change the individual's future behavior. By providing access to various reformative programs, such as education and vocational training, the correctional system seeks to address the underlying causes of criminality. The ultimate goal is to facilitate a fundamental change in the inmate's attitude and skills, ensuring they return to society as a productive and law-abiding person, which is the core meaning of rehabilitation within the prison.

209. (A) Combat the negative psychological effects of idleness and imprisonment.
Keeping individuals constructively occupied through work and involvement in participatory bodies is a critical strategy for maintaining mental health and institutional order. Idleness in a prison can lead to frustration, depression, and conflict, which compromises the safety of both inmates and staff. By providing structured activities like vocational programs and prison panchayats, the administration helps individuals develop a sense of personal accomplishment and collective responsibility. These reformative initiatives are essential for mitigating the harmful effects of long-term confinement and supporting the overall rehabilitation process.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Successful social reintegration requires continuous support after an individual is released from a correctional facility. After-care services address the critical practical obstacles that often lead to recidivism, such as the lack of stable housing and gainful employment. By providing guidance and resources during this vulnerable transition period, these services help former inmates overcome the stigma of incarceration and build a stable, law-abiding life. This ongoing assistance is essential for ensuring that the progress made during rehabilitation is maintained in the long term.

211. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Open prisons are intentionally designed as minimum-security institutions that operate on the principles of trust and self-discipline rather than physical confinement. These facilities offer greater personal freedom and responsibility, serving as a vital transitional stage for individuals who are nearing their release date. By providing a more relaxed environment, open prisons help well-behaved inmates adjust to the realities of community life while still being under the supervision of the state. This progressive approach is essential for facilitating successful and permanent social reintegration.

212. (D) A primary district facility for undertrials and short-term convicts.
District jails serve as the central correctional facilities for a particular local region, handling a diverse population of individuals. They are the main institutions for housing persons whose cases are still being decided in local courts and those who have been convicted and given relatively short sentences. Because they are located at the district level, these jails facilitate easier transportation to legal proceedings and allow inmates to remain in closer contact with their families and legal representatives during their period of incarceration.

213. (C) Punishment and retribution to reformation and rehabilitation.
The history of penal philosophy reflects a profound shift in how society views the purpose of the prison. Early models focused primarily on causing suffering and deterring others through harsh, retributive measures. In contrast, modern correctional systems prioritize the transformation of the individual through reformative and rehabilitative programs. This contemporary approach recognizes that providing education, skills training, and social support is a more effective way to reduce recidivism and ensure long-term public safety than relying solely on punitive custodial control.

214. (B) Trial or testing in the community
Probation represents a period of evaluation where an individual is allowed to remain in society instead of serving time in a correctional facility. The court monitors the person's behavior to ensure they are remaining law-abiding and following specific conditions of conduct. This supervision serves as a test of the individual's character and their potential for long-term reform within their natural social environment. Successful completion of the probation period demonstrates that the person has rehabilitated and does not require institutional confinement.

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were concerned about the high costs of mass incarceration.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The systematic classification of prisoners is essential for creating a safe and effective correctional environment. By grouping individuals based on factors like their criminal background and security risk, administrators can prevent less experienced offenders from being corrupted by hardened criminals. This administrative segregation also allows the prison to allocate resources more efficiently and develop specialized treatment plans that meet the specific rehabilitative needs of different groups. Ultimately, proper classification improves institutional security and the overall success of the prison's reformative and rehabilitative programs.

189. (C) The specific legal act under which they are established and the target group they serve.
Although both are social welfare institutions focused on the protection of women, they are often governed by different legislative provisions and cater to specific populations. Vigilance homes primarily serve as protective shelters for women and girls at risk of moral danger or social exploitation. Protective homes are frequently established to provide care and rehabilitation specifically for individuals rescued under legislation concerning human trafficking and commercial exploitation. Both focus on recovery, safety, and empowerment rather than punitive incarceration for convicted female criminals.

190. (D) Under-population of prisons
Most correctional administrations in India struggle with significant systemic issues, including a high volume of individuals awaiting trial and severe overcrowding in nearly all facilities. These problems are further complicated by a shortage of professionally trained staff to manage the population and implement reform programs. Unlike some countries that may face declining prison populations, the Indian system is characterized by facilities that often exceed their intended capacity, which strains resources and compromises the overall safety, health, and rehabilitative success of the institutions.

191. (A) Delegation of genuine, non-security related responsibilities.
The success of a prison panchayat depends on the administration's willingness to give inmates meaningful control over specific aspects of their daily lives. By managing tasks like food quality, sanitation, and recreational events, inmates can practice democratic decision-making and develop a sense of individual and collective responsibility. For this rehabilitative tool to be effective, the roles must be substantive and respected by the staff, allowing the individual to gain practical experience in cooperative problem-solving and institutional management before their release.

192. (D) Probation
Probation is a judicial alternative to imprisonment that allows an individual to remain in their community under the guidance of the state. Unlike parole, which is granted during a prison term, probation is decided at the time of sentencing. The offender must follow specific conditions set by the court and is supervised by a probation officer who provides support and monitoring. This non-institutional approach aims to facilitate reformation while avoiding the negative impacts of jail, focusing on the offender's successful social reintegration.

193. (C) 1, 2 and 3
The Probation of Offenders Act is a central piece of legislation that establishes the legal framework for community-based corrections across the country. It empowers the judiciary to release individuals on probation instead of imposing a prison sentence, provided they meet certain criteria. The Act also outlines the critical role of probation officers, who are responsible for investigating the background of the accused and supervising their conduct once they are released into the community. This law prioritizes individual reformation over institutional punishment.

194. (A) Scientific classification and individualized treatment.
Modern correctional philosophy has moved away from the standardized and often harsh models of early penitentiaries toward a more precise and humane approach. This shift involves using scientific methods to categorize individuals based on their specific risks and rehabilitative

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needs. By developing tailored treatment plans that include targeted education, vocational training, and psychological support, the system aims to address the unique factors that lead each person to commit a crime, thereby increasing the chances for long-term reformation and successful social reintegration.

195. (C) It strains resources, reducing quality and accessibility.
When a correctional facility is filled beyond its intended capacity, the increased demand for basic services quickly exceeds the available supply. Overcrowding results in less space per person, poorer sanitation, and longer wait times for medical attention. Additionally, the fixed budget for food and supplies must be stretched further, which often leads to a decline in the nutritional quality and adequacy of the meals provided. This overall strain on essential resources compromises the health, dignity, and rehabilitative progress of the inmates.

196. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Open prisons are not suitable for all categories of inmates, especially those who are high-risk or violent. Instead, these facilities are specifically designed for individuals who have demonstrated consistent good behavior and a commitment to reform while in traditional jails. The selection process is meticulous and based on a thorough assessment of each person's security risk and rehabilitative progress. This ensures that minimum-security environments are reserved for those who are most likely to benefit from a trust-based system and successful social reintegration.

197. (C) A judicial rebuke or warning given to an offender, without any further penalty.
Admonition is the least restrictive judicial measure used for minor, first-time offenses where a formal warning is deemed sufficient for the purposes of justice. The court expresses its official disapproval of the individual's criminal act and warns them against future misconduct, but does not impose any prison sentence, fine, or long-term supervision. This tool is intended to hold the person accountable while avoiding the negative stigma and institutional contamination that often results from even a short period of incarceration.

198. (B) Facilitate smooth transition and social reintegration.
The period immediately following an individual's release from prison is a vulnerable time filled with numerous practical and social challenges. After-care services aim to provide a supportive bridge during this transition by helping former inmates find housing, secure employment, and access counseling. By addressing these critical needs, the services help reduce the likelihood that the individual will return to criminal behavior. The ultimate objective is to ensure that the person can successfully re-establish themselves as a productive and law-abiding member of society.

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199. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Institutional treatment refers to the various structured programs and interventions that are provided within the secure environment of a prison to promote the reform of the inmates. This includes vocational training, academic education, and therapeutic counseling sessions, all of which are designed to improve the individual's character and skills. In contrast, measures like parole and probation take place in the community and are classified as non-institutional or community-based corrections, although they share the same ultimate goal of successful rehabilitation.

200. (A) Correctional institutions
Since independence, there has been a deliberate effort to transform the Indian prison system from its traditional custodial and punitive roots into a modern correctional framework. This approach views individuals in jail as capable of change and emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation and reformation. By focusing on education, vocational development, and social support, the system aims to address the root causes of criminal behavior, ultimately seeking to return individuals to society as productive, law-abiding, and successfully reintegrated citizens.

201. (C) Pennsylvania System
The Pennsylvania model was uniquely defined by its commitment to total separation as the primary means of reform. Individuals were confined in individual cells where they lived, worked, and engaged in spiritual meditation in complete silence. This separate system was intended to prevent all social contact with other prisoners, believing that isolation would lead to

personal penitence and moral transformation. This historical approach formed one of the two foundational models that shaped the early development of systematic incarceration and correctional philosophy worldwide.

202. (A) It mixes convicted criminals with those who are not yet proven guilty, leading to criminal contamination.
The presence of a massive population of individuals awaiting trial in the same facilities as convicted prisoners creates a significant challenge for institutional management. This lack of proper segregation increases the risk that less experienced individuals will be negatively influenced or "contaminated" by habitual and hardened criminals. Furthermore, because undertrials are presumed innocent, their presence in crowded jails strains the system's ability to provide humane living conditions and professional rehabilitative services, compromising the rights and the welfare of everyone held in custody.

203. (D) Probation and Parole
Both probation and parole are correctional strategies that allow an individual to remain in the community while being monitored by the state, rather than being confined in a prison. Probation is a judicial alternative to incarceration determined at the time of sentencing, while parole is an executive release granted during a prison term. These measures prioritize social reintegration and leverage community-based resources for rehabilitation, contrasting with institutional measures like solitary confinement or high-security incarceration in a central or district jail.

204. (B) Imprisonment is not always the best correctional method.
The legal framework for probation is built upon the understanding that for many low-risk individuals, incarceration can be counterproductive and lead to further criminal behavior. By providing an alternative that allows the offender to remain in the community under supervision, the law aims to facilitate reform within a natural social environment. This approach recognizes that maintaining family ties and employment while receiving structured support is often a more effective and humane way to achieve long-term rehabilitation for suitable candidates than traditional institutional punishment.

205. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The organization of various correctional and social welfare institutions is designed to address the specific needs and legal status of different populations. Central jails provide high-security, long-term confinement for convicted individuals, while sub jails are temporary facilities for short-term detainees and undertrials. Open prisons serve as transitional, minimum-security environments for well-behaved inmates nearing release. Protective homes focus on the safety and rehabilitation of vulnerable individuals who have been rescued from illegal exploitation, prioritizing social welfare over traditional punitive incarceration.

206. (D) Psychological damage and high rates of inmate insanity.
The ultimate decline of the Pennsylvania system was primarily due to the severe humanitarian and psychological consequences of total isolation. Individuals deprived of all human contact frequently suffered from depression, hallucinations, and deep cognitive decline, which made the system difficult to justify as a reformative tool. These negative outcomes, along with the high costs of building and maintaining completely separate living and working units, eventually led most jurisdictions to abandon the separate model in favor of the congregate labor system of the Auburn model.

207. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While the Probation of Offenders Act provides courts with broad discretion to release suitable individuals on probation, it does not apply to all categories of crimes. Specific legal restrictions prevent its use for the most serious offenses, such as those punishable by death or life imprisonment. Instead, the law requires judges to carefully consider the nature of the crime, the character of the offender, and the circumstances of the case to determine if a community-based alternative is appropriate for achieving reformation and public safety.

208. (B) Reformation and Rehabilitation
Modern institutional treatment is founded on the belief that the period of incarceration should be

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social support. This shift reflects a move away from purely spiritual atonement toward a more comprehensive rehabilitative and reintegrative approach.

222. (D) Introducing a new certified course in computer skills for inmates.
Institutional treatment is focused on providing incarcerated individuals with the tools and skills necessary for a successful, law-abiding life after their release. Offering professional vocational training, such as computer skills, is an ideal rehabilitative initiative because it directly addresses the individual's employability and personal development. These structured programs transform the time spent in prison from a purely punitive period into a constructive opportunity for personal growth and reform, which is the core goal of modern correctional philosophy in any secure institutional setting.

223. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Auburn system proved to be far more economically successful than the Pennsylvania model because it allowed for industrial-style manufacturing through group labor. While the separate confinement model required individuals to work alone in their cells, which limited their productivity, the congregate model enabled the use of efficient production techniques and the contracting of inmate services to private businesses. This high level of economic output generated significant revenue for the state, helping to offset the high financial costs of running and maintaining a large prison system.

224. (B) Being released on probation under the supervision of a probation officer.
Community-based corrections refer to measures that allow an individual to serve their sentence or remain under state oversight while living in society rather than being confined in a traditional jail. Probation is a prime example of this approach, where the court grants freedom under specific conditions of good behavior and professional monitoring. This strategy aims to facilitate the offender's reform within their natural social environment and avoid the potential negative influences of a prison setting, prioritizing social reintegration and the preservation of family and employment ties.

225. (B) The principle of 'individualized treatment'.
Classification is a fundamental principle of effective prisoner management that moves away from a one-size-fits-all approach. By systematically grouping individuals based on their security risk, criminal history, and specific personal requirements, administrators can develop more effective and targeted rehabilitative plans. This individualized strategy ensures that resources like education and vocational training are directed toward the areas where the inmate needs the most support. Furthermore, it helps maintain institutional safety by preventing the contamination of lower-risk individuals by more hardened, experienced criminal offenders.

226. (B) 2, 3 and 4
After-care services focus on providing the necessary support for individuals once they have completed their period of incarceration or supervision. The primary objectives are to facilitate a successful transition back to society by helping former inmates secure stable housing and gainful employment. Additionally, providing social and emotional counseling is essential for preventing recidivism. These services are based on the belief that for reform to be permanent, the state and the community must collaborate to help individuals overcome the practical and social obstacles to a law-abiding life.

227. (C) Custody, discipline, and utilization of labor.
During the period of British rule, the Indian prison system was primarily organized around maintaining strict institutional control and maximizing the economic output of the incarcerated population. Jails were viewed as places of custody where rigid discipline and mandatory labor were used to manage the inmates and provide services to the state. While some reformative ideas existed, the overriding priorities were security and administrative efficiency rather than the social rehabilitation or individual welfare of the individuals who were being held within the colonial prison structure.

228. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The formal probation process follows a specific logical sequence designed to ensure the individual's reform and public safety. It begins with a thorough background investigation by a probation officer to help the court decide on

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215. (B) 3, 1, 2
The history of modern prison models began with the development of the separate system in Pennsylvania in the late eighteenth century. This was followed by the creation of the congregate model in Auburn during the early nineteenth century, which emphasized group labor. Much later, the concept of open prisons emerged as a progressive alternative, focusing on trust and social reintegration for well-behaved inmates. This historical sequence reflects a gradual movement from strict isolation toward more flexible and rehabilitative methods of managing the incarcerated population.

216. (A) Lack of space, funding, and trained personnel within the system.
Successfully implementing educational and vocational programs in prisons is often hindered by significant practical obstacles. Many facilities are severely overcrowded, leaving little space for workshops or classrooms. Furthermore, limited financial resources and a shortage of professionally trained staff who are motivated to lead reformative efforts make it difficult to provide high-quality training and support. Addressing these systemic challenges is essential for transforming prisons from purely custodial centers into effective institutions for reform and the long-term rehabilitation of the individuals in state custody.

217. (C) Conditional release from a correctional institution
Parole serves as a critical mechanism that allows an individual to serve the final portion of their judicial sentence in the community rather than within a prison. This release is not a full pardon but is granted under specific conditions and continued supervision by the state. The primary goal is to facilitate the person's social reintegration and monitor their readiness for full freedom. If the individual fails to comply with the terms of their parole, the privilege can be revoked and they can be re-incarcerated.

218. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Managing the correctional process involves different legal and administrative authorities at various stages. Judicial measures like admonition and probation are determined by the court at the time of sentencing. In contrast, placement in an open prison is typically an administrative decision made by prison authorities based on the inmate's record of good behavior and reform. Finally, the grant of parole is generally handled by an executive board or government department, which evaluates the individual's readiness for community release before their sentence officially ends.

219. (D) Prisons in India are generally under-crowded, leading to wastage of resources.
The reality of the Indian correctional system is characterized by facilities that frequently exceed their intended capacity, rather than being under-populated. Severe overcrowding, largely driven by the high number of individuals awaiting trial, is a major challenge that strains institutional resources and compromises living standards. Other significant problems include a lack of properly implemented rehabilitative programs and a shortage of professionally trained staff. These issues combine to create a difficult environment for administrators who are seeking to uphold human rights and achieve reformative goals.

220. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Ensuring that individuals in custody have access to adequate nutrition and professional medical services is a mandatory legal duty of the state. However, the quality and accessibility of these essential provisions are often compromised by severe overcrowding and budget limitations in many facilities. Neglecting these basic needs is not only a humanitarian issue but also a significant security concern, as poor living conditions and declining health can lead to unrest and instability among the prison population, ultimately threatening institutional safety.

221. (C) Solitude and penitence as the primary means of reform.
The original concept of the historical penitentiary was deeply rooted in the belief that spiritual atonement required total isolation from the outside world. Reformers believed that forced silence and solitude would lead the individual to a state of deep self-reflection and personal remorse for their crimes. In contrast, modern correctional institutions, while still emphasizing discipline, focus more broadly on transformation through education, vocational training, and

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181. (C) A conceptual shift towards reform, influenced by committees.
The modern Indian prison system has undergone a significant philosophical evolution, moving away from its purely custodial colonial roots. This transformation has been largely driven by the work of various expert jail reform committees and proactive judicial decisions that emphasized the importance of prisoner rehabilitation and human rights. This shift has led to the introduction of diverse educational, vocational, and participatory programs, aiming to transform prisons into correctional institutions focused on the successful social reintegration of individuals back into the community.

182. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
After-care services provide essential social and economic support to individuals once they have been released from prison, helping them navigate the challenges of returning to society. These services, which focus on finding housing and employment, are critical for preventing recidivism. While supervision can be a part of some after-care programs, it is most commonly a mandatory condition of probation, which is a judicial alternative to imprisonment. Both after-care and probation are important, but they serve different roles in the broader correctional process.

183. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different prison systems and correctional measures are characterized by distinct management philosophies and legal authorities. The Pennsylvania model relied on separate confinement, while the Auburn system utilized congregate work workshops. Probation is a judicial measure that involves the court's discretion at the time of sentencing. In contrast, parole is typically an executive decision managed by a board or government department during the period of incarceration. These varied strategies reflect the diverse approaches used by the state to manage and reform the offender population.

184. (A) Idleness breeds discontent, while work can be therapeutic.
Modern correctional philosophy emphasizes that keeping individuals constructively occupied is essential for maintaining order and supporting rehabilitation. Work programs provide structure to the daily routine, reduce the boredom that can lead to institutional unrest, and allow inmates to develop a sense of personal achievement. Beyond these management benefits, participating in productive labor is viewed as a therapeutic tool that helps individuals build self-discipline and marketable skills, transforming their outlook and better preparing them for a successful and law-abiding life after release.

185. (C) Form of remission on the sentence.
In many correctional systems, parole is seen as a way to reduce the total amount of time an individual spends physically incarcerated by allowing them to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. It is often treated as a form of conditional remission, granted to those who have demonstrated good behavior and progress toward reform. While it provides greater freedom, the individual remains under state supervision, and the privilege can be revoked if they fail to comply with the specific conditions of their release.

186. (A) To bring about a positive change in the inmate's character and behavior.
The purpose of institutional treatment is to use the period of incarceration as a structured opportunity for the reformation of the individual. By implementing various reformative programs such as education, vocational training, and social counseling, the correctional system seeks to address the underlying factors that contributed to the person's criminal actions. The ultimate goal is to facilitate a fundamental transformation in their attitude and skills, ensuring they return to society as productive, responsible, and law-abiding members of the community.

187. (D) The Auburn system's design with internal cell blocks was cheaper to build and manage.
Historical prison systems were often evaluated based on their operational efficiency and financial costs. The Auburn system's architectural design, which utilized smaller internal cell blocks for night confinement and large communal areas for day work, was significantly less expensive to construct than the Pennsylvania system's individual, fully separate living and working units. Additionally, the congregate labor model generated revenue through manufacturing, making the Auburn system more economically attractive to legislators and administrators who

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suitability. If granted, the court issues an official release order, and the individual enters a period of structured supervision in the community. Successful completion of this supervised period marks the end of the correctional process, demonstrating that the individual has rehabilitated and can remain in society as a law-abiding citizen.

229. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Although both are community-based correctional measures, probation and parole occur at different stages of the legal process. Probation is a judicial alternative to imprisonment, granted by a judge at the time of sentencing based on the individual's character and the nature of the crime. In contrast, parole involves the conditional release of an individual who has already served a portion of their sentence within a correctional facility. Both systems require supervision in society, but they originate from different legal authorities and circumstances of release.

230. (D) The Pennsylvania System
The Pennsylvania model is widely known as the separate system because its defining characteristic was the total isolation of individuals in separate cells at all times. This approach was intended to prevent any contact between inmates, thereby avoiding the spread of criminal subcultures while encouraging silent meditation and self-reflection. By requiring prisoners to live, work, and exercise in complete isolation, the system aimed to achieve moral reformation through spiritual penitence, forming a cornerstone of early penal philosophy and architectural design in the historical development of modern prisons.

231. (D) Provide care, shelter and rehabilitation to victims of immoral trafficking.
Protective homes are specialized social welfare institutions established to offer a safe and rehabilitative environment for individuals who have been rescued from dangerous or exploitative circumstances. Their primary focus is on providing psychological support, physical safety, and vocational training to victims of human trafficking. Unlike regular custodial jails, these facilities emphasize care and recovery, helping residents heal from their trauma and acquire the necessary skills to rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society as independent and dignified individuals with a stable, law-abiding future.

232. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Understanding the diverse terms in correctional administration is essential for analyzing the different methods of managing criminal behavior. A penitentiary is an early prison model focused on reform through solitude, while admonition is a simple judicial warning. Recidivism refers to the tendency of a person to repeat their original criminal behavior. Finally, after-care services provide the essential social and economic support needed for an individual's successful reintegration into society after their release from the secure environment of a prison or other correctional facility.

233. (B) 1, 2 and 3
In modern correctional administration, prison work programs are intended to serve as meaningful tools for reform rather than purely punitive measures. They aim to provide individuals with vocational skills that are relevant in the job market, helping to keep them constructively occupied and reducing institutional idleness. While the low level of wages paid to inmates is a common point of contention, the overall goal is to foster a positive work ethic and prepare the person for a successful, law-abiding life and stable future employment after their release from prison.

234. (A) Inducing good behavior among prisoners with the hope of early release.
Parole serves as a significant incentive for incarcerated individuals to follow institutional rules and participate in reformative programs. By offering the possibility of serving the final portion of their sentence in the community, the correctional system encourages inmates to maintain a record of good behavior and progress in their rehabilitation. This administrative tool not only helps maintain institutional order but also supports the ultimate goal of the penal system by testing and facilitating the individual's readiness for successful and permanent social reintegration.

235. (D) The persistent gap between correctional policy and its practice.

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A major and recurring challenge in the field of correctional administration is the significant disparity between modern, reformative theories and the actual conditions found within many jails. While official policies often prioritize rehabilitation, inmate welfare, and human rights, practical issues like extreme overcrowding, limited funding, and a shortage of professional staff frequently prevent these ideals from being fully implemented. Successfully bridging this gap is essential for creating a prison system that is truly correctional and capable of supporting the long-term reform of the individuals in its care.

236. (B) The Prison Manuals of respective states.
The standards for basic necessities such as nutrition, housing, and healthcare in Indian jails are established by specific administrative rules known as prison manuals. These documents are developed by each state government to provide a detailed legal and procedural framework for the daily management and operation of their correctional facilities. By following these manuals, prison authorities ensure that the treatment of inmates meets statutory requirements, maintaining a baseline of welfare and security while managing the diverse population held in state custody across the country.

237. (C) A true but R is false.
Open prisons are indeed a progressive feature of the correctional system, designed to foster self-discipline and responsibility as a final step toward social reintegration. However, they are not suitable for all categories of offenders. Individuals who are high-risk, violent, or have a history of serious crimes are excluded from these minimum-security facilities. Instead, open prisons are reserved for those who have demonstrated consistent good conduct in traditional jails and are deemed through careful assessment to pose a low risk of escape or danger to the community.

238. (D) Central Jail
In the hierarchical structure of the Indian prison system, central jails are the largest and most secure facilities, specifically intended for individuals serving extended periods of incarceration, typically two years or more. These institutions are equipped with more extensive resources, including industrial workshops and diverse reformative programs, which are necessary for managing long-term convicts. Because they handle serious offenders from a wide jurisdiction, central jails are the primary hubs for professional correctional treatment and the long-term management of the state's most serious criminal populations.

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239. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Modern institutional treatment is built upon a comprehensive rehabilitative philosophy that seeks to go beyond mere custodial confinement. It aims to implement court sentences in a humane way while providing structured programs that address the underlying causes of criminal behavior. By preparing inmates for eventual social reintegration through education, vocational training, and counseling, the system works to prevent recidivism. This approach transforms the prison into a center for reform, focusing on the long-term transformation of the individual into a responsible and law-abiding member of society upon their release.

240. (B) Use of solitary versus congregate labor systems.
The fundamental difference between the two dominant historical prison systems lay in how they organized inmate interaction and work. The Pennsylvania model relied on total isolation, with individuals living and working alone in their cells to achieve spiritual penitence through silence. In contrast, the Auburn model allowed inmates to work together in groups in congregate workshops during the day, although they were still required to remain silent. This difference in labor organization had significant implications for the economic productivity, architectural design, and psychological experience of the incarcerated population.

241. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Probation of Offenders Act is not a punitive statute intended to increase prison terms; rather, it is a piece of reformative legislation designed to offer alternatives to incarceration. The Act provides a legal framework that allows the judiciary to release suitable candidates on probation instead of imposing a jail sentence, prioritizing individual reformation and social reintegration. By allowing offenders to remain in their community under supervision, the

law aims to avoid the harmful effects of prison contamination and encourages the development of a law-abiding lifestyle within society.

242. (B) 1, 2 and 3
Non-institutional or community-based corrections refer to measures that allow an individual to remain under state supervision while living in society, rather than being confined in a secure prison facility. This includes judicial options like admonition and probation, as well as the executive release known as parole. In contrast, after-care services provide support to individuals after they have finished their period of institutional or community correction. Both types of measures aim to promote successful rehabilitation and social reintegration while avoiding the negative impacts of traditional long-term incarceration.

243. (C) The prevention of immoral traffic.
Specialized institutions like vigilance homes and protective homes are established under social welfare laws specifically designed to combat the exploitation and trafficking of individuals. These facilities provide a safe haven and rehabilitative support for women and girls who have been rescued from illegal commercial exploitation or are at risk of moral danger. By focusing on care, psychological counseling, and vocational training, these homes aim to empower their residents, helping them heal from their experiences and prepare for a dignified and independent life in the community after their recovery.

244. (D) The right to life and personal liberty, interpreted to include a life of dignity.
Post-independence, the Indian correctional system has been significantly shaped by judicial interpretations that emphasize the protection of prisoners' fundamental rights. The courts have consistently held that incarceration does not strip an individual of their basic human rights, particularly the constitutional right to life and personal liberty. This has led to a major shift toward ensuring humane living conditions, access to professional medical care, and meaningful rehabilitative opportunities, aiming to transform prisons into correctional institutions that treat all individuals with the dignity required by the country's constitutional principles.

245. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Managing a correctional population involves a variety of judicial and administrative strategies focused on different stages of reform. Probation is a judicial alternative to jail granted at the time of sentencing, while parole is a conditional release granted during a prison term by an executive board. Classification is the systematic process of segregating prisoners based on their security risk and rehabilitative needs. Finally, open prisons provide a transitional, minimum-security environment based on trust, which helps well-behaved inmates prepare for their successful and permanent reintegration into the larger community.

246. (B) A therapeutic community approach
Prison panchayats operate on the principle that involving inmates in institutional management can create a sense of personal investment and social responsibility. This participatory model is a key element of the therapeutic community approach, which seeks to use group dynamics and collective decision-making as tools for behavioral reform. By taking responsibility for tasks like mess management and sanitation, inmates learn to resolve conflicts constructively and develop the social skills necessary for life in a law-abiding community, making this a fundamentally rehabilitative and cooperative correctional strategy.

247. (D) The large number of undertrials with long pending cases.
The primary cause of severe overcrowding in many Indian jails is the massive population of individuals being held in custody while they await the outcome of their legal proceedings. Because these undertrial prisoners often stay in jail for long periods due to judicial delays and the complexity of the trial process, the available space in correctional facilities is quickly exhausted. This situation creates significant administrative challenges, straining limited resources and making it difficult to maintain humane living conditions and provide professional rehabilitative services for the entire prison population.

248. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Correctional administration in India faces a wide range of significant obstacles, including severe overcrowding and a huge number of individuals

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298. (B) Chronic overcrowding and inadequate funding.
Correctional administration in India faces several systemic issues that hinder the effectiveness of its rehabilitative goals. Chronic overcrowding in many jails strains existing resources and complicates the delivery of correctional programs. Furthermore, inadequate funding often limits the availability of essential services, creating a gap between the desired reformative standards and the daily operational realities of the prison system.

299. (B) Privilege based on the inmate's conduct and perceived readiness for release.
Parole is not considered a fundamental right for every incarcerated person; rather, it is viewed as a privilege earned through positive behavior. A parole board evaluates an inmate's conduct during their time in prison and assesses their readiness to return to a law-abiding life. If granted, it allows the individual to serve the remainder of their sentence under supervision in the community.

300. (A) The transition from prison back into the community is fraught with significant challenges for ex-offenders.
The necessity for comprehensive After Care services highlights the extreme difficulties encountered by individuals moving from a highly controlled prison environment back into free society. Finding employment, securing stable housing, and rebuilding family relationships are often complex tasks for ex-offenders. This need acknowledges that without structured support systems during this critical transition period, the risk of recidivism remains substantially higher for the individual.

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Under British colonial rule, the establishment of a centralized prison network in India served specific political and social functions. These institutions were primarily used as punitive and administrative instruments to maintain order across the territory. The system focused on controlling the local population through incarceration rather than prioritizing the modern rehabilitative needs or social welfare of the inmates.

257. (D) A focus on correctional treatment and rehabilitation.
Following national independence, the ideological foundation of the Indian prison system underwent a significant transformation. Moving away from the purely retributive model established during the colonial era, the new approach prioritized correctional treatment and rehabilitation. Prisons were reconceptualized as centers for reform, where various programs were introduced to address the diverse needs of the incarcerated population.

258. (A) The lingering influence of its colonial-era infrastructure and mindset.
Achieving modern rehabilitative goals in India is complicated by the enduring legacy of the colonial period. Many correctional facilities still utilize outdated infrastructure and operate under administrative mindsets originally designed for punitive control. This historical baggage creates a significant gap between the state's stated reformative ambitions and the practical realities currently faced within various prison environments.

259. (C) It did not primarily rely on incarceration as a form of punishment.
Historically, before the British administration centralized the penal system, the approach to justice in India differed significantly. Incarceration was not the main method used to punish offenders or manage social deviations during this period. The systematic use of prisons as the standard response to crime was a colonial introduction that replaced earlier, varied forms of local punishment.

260. (A) The system's punitive historical roots and its contemporary rehabilitative aims.
The Indian correctional system experiences a persistent conflict between its historical foundation and its current objectives. While the colonial roots were based on retributive punishment and control, modern policies emphasize rehabilitation and social reintegration. This tension manifests as a struggle to implement reformative programs within an institutional framework that was originally constructed for purely punitive purposes.

261. (D) To reform and rehabilitate prisoners for successful societal reintegration.
Institutional treatment is based on the philosophy that incarceration should serve a constructive purpose beyond mere confinement. Its main objective is to provide various therapeutic and educational interventions that facilitate the reformation of the offender. By focusing on rehabilitation, the system aims to prepare individuals for a successful and law-abiding life once they return to the community.

262. (B) Actively seeks to address the causes of criminal behaviour.
Unlike a purely custodial model, which focuses primarily on the secure detention of individuals, institutional treatment adopts a proactive approach. It views the prison as a correctional community intended to address the root causes of criminal behavior. Through targeted programs and interventions, this model seeks to modify the attitudes and skills of inmates to prevent future offending.

263. (C) A systematic classification to diagnose the prisoner's needs.
Effective implementation of a personalized treatment plan requires a clear understanding of each inmate's specific requirements. Consequently, the initial step in this process involves a systematic classification to diagnose the individual's psychological, educational, and vocational needs. This diagnostic assessment allows correctional administrators to tailor interventions effectively, ensuring that the treatment provided aligns with the prisoner's unique circumstances.

264. (D) Enrolling a prisoner in a vocational carpentry programme.

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7. A 15-year-old is repeatedly found loitering in the market during school hours. This behavior is best described as:
(A) Vagrancy
(B) Delinquency
(C) Youth Crime
(D) Truancy

8. What is the most appropriate description of the philosophy of the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) A child-friendly framework emphasizing care, protection, and rehabilitation.
(B) A legal system focused primarily on the incapacitation of young offenders.
(C) A retributive framework used to ensure justice for victims of youth crime.
(D) A mechanism for transferring all serious young offenders to the adult system.

9. All of the following are examples of situations that increase a child's vulnerability EXCEPT:
(A) Living in a broken home or on the streets.
(B) Being a victim of abuse or neglect.
(C) Receiving age-appropriate education and care.
(D) Lacking access to basic healthcare and nutrition.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'delinquency' is distinct from 'crime' in legal discourse.
Reason (R) : The Juvenile Justice system is designed to avoid the stigmatizing labels of the adult criminal justice system, focusing instead on the child's need for care and protection.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What is the primary role of a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)?
(A) To provide long-term institutional care for all children.
(B) To handle cases of children in need of care and protection.
(C) To draft and amend juvenile justice legislation.
(D) To conduct inquiries and adjudicate matters concerning children in conflict with the law.

12. The term 'Vagrancy' in the context of juvenile justice refers to:
(A) A child's habitual disobedience towards their parents.
(B) The state of a child wandering without a home or visible means of subsistence.
(C) A child's refusal to attend school.
(D) A minor theft committed by a child.

13. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Child Welfare Committee - A body that adjudicates on various heinous offences.
(B) Juvenile Justice Board - A body that deals with children in need of care and protection.
(C) Observation Home - Temporary reception and care of children in conflict with law during inquiry.
(D) Special Home - A temporary reception facility for children during the initial inquiry.

14. Given below are two statements regarding institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act:
Statement I : Observation Homes are for the temporary stay of children in conflict with the law during the inquiry period.
Statement II : Special Homes are meant for the long-term rehabilitation of children found to have committed an offence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

15. Identify the main features of the Juvenile Justice Act from the following statements:
1. It allows for children in the 16-18 age group to be tried as adults for heinous crimes.
2. It mandates the establishment of a Juvenile Justice Board in every district.
3. It separates the handling of children in conflict with the law from children in need

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273. (D) Women require specialized care and protection in certain circumstances beyond criminal conviction.
The existence of specialized homes highlights a recognition within the correctional system that women's needs vary based on their circumstances. Some women require institutional support and protection due to social vulnerabilities or exploitation rather than criminal behavior. These institutions acknowledge that a one-size-fits-all approach to female incarceration is inadequate and that specific mandates for care are sometimes necessary.

274. (A) Victim of trafficking requiring rehabilitation.
Protective Homes are specifically designed to assist women and girls who have faced exploitation, such as those governed by the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. Therefore, an individual most likely to be placed in such a facility is a victim of trafficking. The institution provides the necessary rehabilitation, counseling, and vocational training required for her to safely reintegrate into society.

275. (C) Custody and rehabilitation.
Specialized institutions for women operate with a dual mandate that combines custody with rehabilitation. While they provide a secure and protected environment for those housed within their walls, their ultimate goal is the successful social reintegration of the residents. This approach emphasizes supportive interventions, such as education and counseling, to empower individuals to become self-reliant members of the community.

276. (A) Trust, self-discipline, and minimal supervision.
Open Prisons are founded on an innovative correctional philosophy that differs sharply from traditional high-security environments. The core operational principles are based on fostering trust and encouraging self-discipline among the inmates. Consequently, these institutions utilize minimal physical restraints and reduced supervision, allowing prisoners to take greater responsibility for their actions while they prepare for their eventual release into society.

277. (D) Serve as a transitional environment to facilitate social reintegration.
The main objective of the Open Prison system is to provide a transitional phase for inmates who have nearly completed their sentences. By creating a less restrictive environment, these facilities help bridge the significant gap between total confinement and life in the community. This gradual transition is intended to ease the social reintegration process and reduce the difficulties of sudden freedom.

278. (B) The prisoner's record of good behaviour and low-risk profile.
Transfer to an Open Prison is not automatic; it requires a rigorous selection process based on specific criteria. Authorities prioritize inmates who have demonstrated consistent good behavior during their time in closed institutions. Additionally, candidates must be assessed as having a low risk of escape or re-offending to ensure the safety and success of the minimum-security correctional model.

279. (C) By fostering responsibility and testing their reliability in a less restrictive setting.
The environment of an Open Prison is specifically designed to simulate certain aspects of community life to test an inmate's readiness for release. By offering more freedom and responsibility, the system evaluates the individual's reliability and self-discipline. This practical experience in a less restrictive setting helps build the inmate's confidence and skills necessary for a law-abiding life.

280. (D) A greater emphasis on rehabilitation and gradual release.
The development of Open Prisons represents a significant evolution in penology, moving away from purely punitive measures. It highlights a modern shift toward prioritizing the rehabilitation of offenders and managing their gradual release into the community. This approach acknowledges that preparing inmates for the transition to freedom is a critical step in reducing recidivism and ensuring long-term social stability.

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281. (A) It can prevent discontent and maintain order within the institution.
Providing inmates with food that is adequate in both quantity and nutritional value is a critical administrative necessity. Beyond basic health,

held while awaiting trial. These issues are further complicated by a chronic shortage of professionally trained staff and the lack of meaningful post-release support through after-care services. While there are modern facilities, many jails still struggle with poor sanitation and unhygienic conditions. Addressing these multifaceted challenges is essential for creating a more humane and effective correctional system that is capable of achieving the goals of reform and rehabilitation nationwide.

249. (C) To provide a permanent residence for the offender.
The core philosophy of institutional treatment is based on the idea that incarceration should be a temporary period used to facilitate personal reform and prepare the individual for life after release. By addressing the root causes of criminal behavior through various programs such as education, vocational training, and psychological counseling, the system aims to transform the individual's character and skills. The ultimate objective is successful social reintegration, ensuring that the person leaves the facility as a law-abiding citizen, rather than establishing the prison as a permanent home for the offender.

250. (A) The United States of America
Many of the foundational models of modern penal philosophy and systematic incarceration, such as the separate system and the congregate labor model, were developed and first implemented in the United States during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These systems, pioneered in Pennsylvania and New York, aimed to find more effective and humane ways to reform criminals through discipline, labor, and spiritual reflection. These historical American models significantly influenced the evolution of contemporary correctional practices and the architectural design of prisons around the world for many generations.

251. (B) Solitary confinement for penitence and reflection.
The Pennsylvania prison system was built on the foundation of Quaker philosophy, emphasizing internal reformation through isolation. Inmates were kept in complete solitary confinement throughout the day and night to encourage deep reflection on their past crimes. This structure aimed to foster true penitence, believing that silence and solitude would lead to a moral transformation.

252. (A) The use of inmate labour and social interaction.
While both systems sought prisoner reformation, they diverged significantly in their operational methods. The Auburn system utilized group labor in workshops during the day under a strict code of silence, whereas the Pennsylvania model relied on total isolation. Consequently, the primary distinction between the two frameworks involved their specific approaches to inmate work environments and social interactions.

253. (C) Reformation through personal contemplation.
The term penitentiary originated from the idea of creating a space where individuals could become penitent. In this context, it is closely linked to the belief that isolation facilitates personal contemplation and spiritual growth. By separating inmates from negative influences, the system intended for them to undergo a process of inner change and ultimate moral reformation.

254. (D) Group work during the day and solitary confinement at night.
The Auburn system implemented a structured daily routine that balanced communal activity with individual separation. Prisoners were brought together in workshops to perform labor during the daylight hours but were returned to separate cells for sleep. This hybrid model aimed to instill discipline through productive group work while maintaining order and preventing corruption through nighttime isolation.

255. (C) To reform the individual offender.
Despite their diametrically opposed methods regarding isolation and congregate work, the Pennsylvania and Auburn models shared a fundamental goal. Both correctional philosophies were designed with the intention of achieving the successful reformation of the individual offender. They sought to transform the prisoner's character and behavior, viewing incarceration as a means to achieve lasting rehabilitation.

256. (B) To act as a punitive and administrative tool for control.

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can undergo positive change and prepare for freedom.

290. (A) Democratic participation.
The introduction of the prison panchayat system brings the concept of democratic participation into the correctional environment. By allowing inmates to elect their own representatives and contribute to institutional management, the system fosters a culture of collective responsibility. This model provides prisoners with a practical understanding of democratic processes and helps develop the social skills necessary for functioning in a free society.

291. (C) Probation involves supervision in the community, while admonition is a warning without supervision.
Both probation and admonition are non-custodial measures, but they differ in their level of oversight. Probation involves releasing an offender into the community under the active supervision of an officer for a specific period. In contrast, admonition is a milder response where the court issues a formal warning to the offender and releases them without any further monitoring or conditions.

292. (A) Community-based corrections.
Probation and admonition are core examples of community-based correctional strategies, which focus on treating offenders within their own social environments. These measures provide an alternative to traditional incarceration, allowing individuals to remain in the community while addressing their behavior. This approach is intended to avoid the negative effects of imprisonment while still ensuring that the justice system responds appropriately to the offense.

293. (D) The Probation of Offenders Act.
The legal framework for implementing community-based sentencing in India is primarily provided by the Probation of Offenders Act. This legislation establishes the statutory authority for courts to release eligible individuals on probation or after a formal admonition. By providing a structured legal basis for these measures, the Act helps limit the use of imprisonment and promotes a more rehabilitative approach to justice.

294. (B) Imprisonment could be a negative and counterproductive experience for certain offenders.
The development of probation as a correctional tool was rooted in the understanding that prison is not always the most effective response to crime. For first-time or non-violent offenders, incarceration can lead to stigmatization and harmful associations with more experienced criminals. Proponents of probation believe that treating these individuals within the community is a more productive way to prevent future criminal behavior.

295. (C) Admonition.
When a court determines that an offender is guilty but decides that no formal sentence or supervision is necessary, it may utilize the measure known as admonition. This process involves releasing the individual after delivering a stern warning or reprimand. It is typically applied in cases involving minor offenses where the court believes a formal caution is sufficient to deter the person from future wrongdoing.

296. (D) Parole is a release after serving part of a prison sentence, whereas probation is an alternative to a prison sentence.
Although both involve community supervision, parole and probation occur at different stages of the legal process. Probation is a non-custodial alternative granted by a court instead of a prison term. Conversely, parole is a conditional release granted to an inmate after they have already served a portion of their sentence within a correctional institution, allowing them to finish it outside.

297. (A) Provide support to ex-offenders to help them reintegrate into society and prevent re-offending.
After Care services are designed to address the many practical and social hurdles that individuals face immediately after being released from prison. By providing assistance with housing, employment, and counseling, these services help ex-offenders stabilize their lives in the community. The primary purpose of this support is to facilitate a smooth reintegration process and significantly reduce the likelihood of the individual re-offending.

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the quality of nutrition significantly impacts the overall institutional climate. Inadequate food often becomes a major source of prisoner frustration and unrest; therefore, maintaining high standards in this area is vital for ensuring stability and order within the facility.

282. (B) Core component of a sound and humane correctional policy.
Meeting the fundamental needs of prisoners for adequate accommodation, medical care, and nutrition is not merely a charitable act. Instead, it is presented as a central pillar of an effective and humane correctional policy. Respecting human dignity through these basic provisions is essential for maintaining a stable prison environment and upholding the legal and ethical standards of justice.

283. (B) It helps in preventing the spread of diseases to the wider community.
Comprehensive medical care within correctional facilities serves a public health function that extends beyond the prison walls. By effectively treating and managing illnesses among the inmate population, authorities can prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases. This proactive health management ensures that when prisoners are released, they do not introduce infectious conditions into the general community, thereby protecting public wellness.

284. (A) Ensuring conditions are not harmful to inmates' health.
The standards established for prison accommodation focus on maintaining an environment that supports the physical and mental well-being of the inmates. Key considerations include addressing issues such as overcrowding, ensuring proper ventilation, and maintaining adequate sanitation. These requirements are designed to ensure that the conditions of confinement do not actively harm the health or human dignity of those incarcerated.

285. (C) An unstable and volatile prison environment.
Neglecting the basic human requirements of food, medical care, and proper housing can have severe consequences for prison management. Such failures often lead to significant dissatisfaction among the inmate population, creating a breeding ground for conflict and disobedience. Ultimately, failing to uphold these standards results in an unstable and volatile environment that poses risks to both staff and prisoners.

286. (D) To improve inmates' literacy and future employability.
Educational initiatives within the correctional system are designed to address the intellectual and vocational deficits of the incarcerated population. These programs range from basic literacy instruction to higher learning and professional training. The objective is to enhance the inmates' skills and knowledge, thereby significantly improving their chances of finding legitimate employment and successfully reintegrating into society upon their release.

287. (C) Promote inmate participation in managing daily institutional life.
The prison panchayat system is an innovative governance model that empowers inmates to take an active role in their daily environment. By forming elected councils, prisoners participate in managing essential aspects of life, such as food distribution and sanitation. This participation fosters a sense of responsibility and democratic values, improving the overall institutional climate and relationship with the administration.

288. (B) Instill discipline and provide valuable job skills.
Work programs in a correctional setting are intended to be more than just a way to pass the time. These initiatives are designed to instill a strong work ethic and self-discipline among the participants. By engaging in industrial or agricultural activities, inmates also acquire valuable vocational skills that can assist them in securing stable employment once they leave the institution.

289. (D) To transform the prison into an environment for positive change.
Educational classes, vocational work, and the participatory panchayat system are all components of a broader rehabilitative strategy. Together, these programs represent a concerted effort by the administration to shift the focus of incarceration from punishment to personal growth. The collective goal is to transform the prison into a constructive space where inmates

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CHAPTER 09
Juvenile Justice

1. What is the primary concept underlying 'Juvenile and Youth Justice'?
(A) A punitive penal system focused primarily on the punishment of young offenders.
(B) A legal framework focusing on the care, protection, and rehabilitation of youth.
(C) An administrative legal process for managing instances of truancy and vagrancy.
(D) A system following adult criminal justice protocols for younger age groups.

2. Which of the following statements correctly defines 'delinquency' in the context of juvenile justice?
(A) A youth's act that would be a crime if it were committed by an adult.
(B) Any specific behavior by a young person that is disapproved of by adults.
(C) The state of being financially dependent, which is applicable only to children.
(D) Only violent acts committed by individuals specifically under the age of 18.

3. According to the juvenile justice framework, the term 'child in conflict with law' refers to a child who is alleged or has been found to have committed:
(A) A minor social infraction.
(B) A status offence only.
(C) An offence.
(D) An act of disobedience to parents.

4. Given below are two statements regarding 'Children and Vulnerability':
Statement I : Vulnerability refers to a child's increased susceptibility to harm due to social, economic, or personal circumstances.
Statement II : A child from an affluent family cannot be considered vulnerable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

5. Match List I with List II regarding concepts in Juvenile Justice.
List I (Concept):
P. Truancy
Q. Vagrancy
R. Delinquency
S. Vulnerability
List II (Definition):
1. Being without a home or regular work, wandering from place to place.
2. An act by a juvenile that would be a crime if done by an adult.
3. The quality of being exposed to the possibility of being harmed.
4. The action of staying away from school without good reason.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. Which of the following statements about 'Youth Crimes' is most likely incorrect from a juvenile justice perspective?
(A) Youth crimes are often addressed with a focus on rehabilitation rather than pure punishment.
(B) All youth crimes are treated with the same level of severity, regardless of the nature of the offense.
(C) The motives and circumstances of youth crimes can differ significantly from adult crimes.
(D) Factors like peer pressure and lack of opportunities can contribute to youth crimes.

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A core aspect of the rehabilitative philosophy is providing inmates with practical skills that improve their future prospects. Enrolling a prisoner in a vocational carpentry program serves as a clear example of this approach in action. Such initiatives move beyond simple labor by offering structured training intended to enhance employability and facilitate a successful transition back into society.

265. (A) Reduce the rate at which former inmates re-offend.
The broader objective of employing institutional treatment strategies is to enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of future crimes. By equipping incarcerated individuals with better skills, values, and attitudes, the system attempts to lower the rate of recidivism. Ultimately, the success of these reformative efforts is measured by the successful reintegration of former inmates into the community.

266. (B) In Central Jails.
In the hierarchical structure of the Indian prison system, Central Jails serve as the primary facilities for adult offenders with longer sentences. These institutions are specifically equipped to house individuals who have been sentenced to terms exceeding two years. Because of the long-term nature of the confinement, these jails typically offer more extensive vocational and correctional programs for inmates.

267. (B) To hold undertrial prisoners and short-term convicts.
District Jails function as the secondary level within the correctional hierarchy, operating at the district administrative level. Their main purpose is to accommodate individuals who are currently undergoing trial in local courts. Additionally, these facilities house a smaller segment of the prisoner population consisting of individuals who have been convicted and received relatively short-term sentences for their offenses.

268. (A) Sentence length and legal status of the inmates.
The division of adult prisons into various tiers like Central, District, and Sub Jails is determined by specific criteria. This classification is primarily based on the legal status of the inmates—whether they are undertrials or convicted—and the duration of the sentences imposed by the courts. Such a structured approach allows for more efficient administration and resource allocation.

269. (C) Sub Jails.
Sub Jails represent the most localized and smallest tier within the hierarchy of adult correctional facilities in India. Situated at the sub-divisional level, these institutions are designed to hold prisoners for very short durations. They typically house undertrial prisoners appearing in nearby courts and those who have been sentenced to extremely brief periods of incarceration for minor offenses.

270. (D) To facilitate better resource management and inmate segregation.
Establishing a hierarchical prison system is a strategic administrative decision aimed at optimizing the management of a diverse inmate population. By categorizing institutions based on sentence length and legal status, authorities can ensure better resource allocation and effective segregation. This separation is vital for maintaining security and delivering appropriate correctional services tailored to the specific needs of different prisoner groups.

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271. (C) The care, protection, and rehabilitation of vulnerable women.
Specialized institutions like Protective Homes and Vigilance Homes are established to address the needs of women who require more than just traditional incarceration. Their primary focus is on providing a safe environment, comprehensive care, and rehabilitation for vulnerable individuals. These facilities prioritize social protection and support systems over purely punitive measures to help residents rebuild their lives effectively.

272. (B) They primarily serve victims or those at risk, not convicted criminals.
While conventional women's prisons are designed for those convicted of criminal acts, Protective Homes serve a different segment of the population. These institutions focus on individuals who are victims of exploitation or are at significant moral risk. The mandate of these homes is defined by care and protection rather than the punitive detention of legally convicted offenders.

of care and protection.
4. It introduces new offences against children, such as the sale and procurement of children.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

16. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)?
(A) It is the final authority for the disposal of cases of children in need of care and protection.
(B) It is primarily responsible for conducting trials of children in conflict with the law.
(C) It has the powers of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class.
(D) It consists of a chairperson and four other members.

17. A 10-year-old child is found begging at a traffic signal. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, which body would be responsible for the care and protection of this child?
(A) The local police station
(B) The Child Welfare Committee
(C) The Juvenile Justice Board
(D) The Special Home

18. Which statement best illustrates the logic of the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) Cause: Early identification of risk; Effect: Reduced incidence of future delinquency.
(B) Cause: Strict enforcement of curfews; Effect: Increased levels of youth employment.
(C) Cause: Lack of recreational facilities; Effect: Increased constructive youth engagement.
(D) Cause: Providing vocational training; Effect: Significant increases in school dropout rates.

19. Which of the following is NOT a function of a 'fit' institution under the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) To receive and take care of children on the order of a competent authority.
(B) To provide education, vocational training, and recreation to children.
(C) To conduct the preliminary assessment for heinous offences.
(D) To be certified as fit by the state government to house children.

20. Based on the principles of Juvenile Justice, identify which of the following are considered:
1. Principle of presumption of innocence.
2. Principle of dignity and worth.
3. Principle of best interest of the child.
4. Principle of family responsibility.
5. Principle of non-stigmatizing semantics.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

21. What is the mandated minimum number of members from a specific group on a Juvenile Justice Board?
(A) At least one member must be a lawyer.
(B) At least one member must be a retired police officer.
(C) At least one member must be a woman.
(D) At least one member must be a medical doctor.

22. What defines a 'fit' institution in the context of the Juvenile Justice system?
(A) Any standard educational institution that maintains a good academic record.
(B) A government or NGO suitable for receiving a child, as determined by authority.
(C) A high-security correctional facility specifically designed for young offenders.
(D) Any commercial establishment that is willing to provide employment to juveniles.

23. Given below are two statements regarding international guidelines:
Statement I : The UN Riyadh Guidelines focus on the adjudication and disposition of juvenile offenders.
Statement II : The UN Beijing Rules provide guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

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77. Which of the following is NOT a category of 'child in need of care and protection' under the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) A child who is mentally ill.
(B) A child who is found begging.
(C) A child who is a victim of armed conflict.
(D) A child who has committed a petty offence.

78. The Juvenile Justice Board's inquiry must adhere to the principle of:
(A) Being child-friendly and non-intimidating.
(B) Adversarial litigation as in adult courts.
(C) Presumption of guilt until proven innocent.
(D) Public trial and media access.

79. The term 'aftercare' in juvenile justice implies that the system's responsibility:
(A) Ends the moment a youth turns 18.
(B) Continues for a transitional period after the age of 18 to ensure successful reintegration.
(C) Is limited to providing a one-time financial grant upon release.
(D) Is transferred entirely to the adult probation system at 18.

80. Match the term from the Juvenile Justice system with its closest description.
List I (Term):
P. Observation Home
Q. Special Home
R. Fit Institution
S. Aftercare
List II (Description):
1. Long-term rehabilitative stay for those found to have committed an offence.
2. Transitional support for young adults leaving institutional care.
3. A certified NGO or voluntary organization for child care.
4. Temporary stay during the pendency of an inquiry.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

81. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) apply to:
(A) All young persons who may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from that of an adult.
(B) Only those juveniles who have committed heinous crimes.
(C) Only children in developing countries.
(D) Only status offenders like truants and vagrants.

82. Which of the following best reflects the spirit of the Riyadh Guidelines?
(A) "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
(B) "Spare the rod and spoil the child."
(C) "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."
(D) "Ignorance of the law is no excuse."

83. The body responsible for the day-to-day functioning and monitoring of children's homes is primarily the:
(A) Supreme Court
(B) Parliament of India
(C) Child Welfare Committee and State Government
(D) Juvenile Justice Board

84. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Vagrancy is a behavioral issue that can make a child vulnerable.
Statement II : All vulnerable children are necessarily vagrants.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

85. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice Act provides for Juvenile Police Units (JPU) in every district.
Reason (R) : The first contact of a child with the justice system is often with the police, and this interaction needs to be sensitive and non-traumatic.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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32. The term 'Children and Vulnerability' implies that certain conditions can make children more susceptible to:
(A) Academic excellence.
(B) Entering into conflict with the law.
(C) Developing pro-social behaviors.
(D) Physical and athletic prowess.

33. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Truancy is a status offense, meaning it is only an offense because of the individual's age.
Statement II : Vagrancy is considered a criminal offense for both adults and juveniles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

34. A key feature of the Juvenile Justice Act is the clear demarcation of roles between the Juvenile Justice Board and the:
(A) Child Welfare Committee
(B) High Court
(C) State Human Rights Commission
(D) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice system establishes separate institutions like Observation Homes and Special Homes.
Reason (R) : The system aims to segregate children based on the stage of the legal process and their rehabilitative needs, avoiding contamination with adult criminals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. An institution established for the rehabilitation of children who are found to have committed an offence is known as a:
(A) Observation Home
(B) Shelter Home
(C) Fit Institution
(D) Special Home

37. The purpose of Juvenile Aftercare Services is primarily to prevent:
(A) The child from contacting their biological family.
(B) The youth from seeking higher education.
(C) Recidivism and facilitate social reintegration.
(D) The youth from moving to a different city.

38. The composition of a Juvenile Police Unit (JPU) must include:
(A) At least one officer with a law degree.
(B) At least one officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.
(C) Only officers above the age of 50.
(D) Only female police officers.

39. The Riyadh Guidelines emphasize that delinquency prevention efforts should be:
(A) Focused solely on law enforcement and punitive measures.
(B) Managed exclusively by the judiciary.
(C) Limited to urban areas where crime rates are highest.
(D) Undertaken as part of broader social policy and development.

40. Given below are several statements about the UN Beijing Rules. Identify which of them are correct:
1. They advocate for the deprivation of liberty to be a measure of last resort.
2. They stress the importance of due process rights for juveniles.
3. They recommend the mandatory use of corporal punishment for discipline.
4. They encourage the use of diversion and community-based sanctions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

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95. Identify the components that form part of the institutional framework under the Juvenile Justice Act from the following list:
1. Observation Homes for temporary stay.
2. Special Homes for rehabilitative purposes.
3. Place of Safety for children during and after inquiry.
4. 'Fit' institutions run by NGOs.
5. Adult prisons for difficult children.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 2, 4 and 5

96. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the juvenile justice system?
(A) To ensure the child's rights are protected throughout the process.
(B) To provide for the child's rehabilitation and social reintegration.
(C) To impose retribution and vengeance for the committed act.
(D) To deal with children in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection.

97. An act of 'Vagrancy' may lead to a child being classified as:
(A) A child in conflict with law.
(B) A child in need of care and protection.
(C) A foreign national.
(D) An adult offender.

98. The 'best interest of the child' is a principle that originated primarily from:
(A) The Beijing Rules.
(B) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
(C) The Riyadh Guidelines.
(D) Traditional common law.

99. An incorrect pairing of a term and its description is:
(A) Delinquency - An act that is a crime for adults.
(B) Truancy - Unauthorized absence from school.
(C) Vulnerability - Immunity to harm or exploitation.
(D) Youth Crime - A crime committed by a young person.

100. The Juvenile Justice Act emphasizes a continuum of care that extends to:
(A) The child's prenatal stage.
(B) Aftercare for young adults post-18.
(C) The child's entire adult life.
(D) Only the period the child is within an institution.

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101. What is the fundamental goal of 'Prevention of Delinquency'?
(A) To increase the number of juvenile arrests to show effectiveness.
(B) To address the root causes of delinquency before it occurs or escalates.
(C) To build more correctional facilities for juveniles.
(D) To ensure all juvenile offenders receive the maximum possible sentence.

102. Who constitutes the Juvenile Justice Board?
(A) A Principal Magistrate and two social workers.
(B) Three senior police officers.
(C) A single judge from the High Court.
(D) The District Collector and two community elders.

103. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Police Unit is responsible for the final adjudication of a juvenile's case.
Statement II : The JPU is the first point of contact and is trained for child-friendly procedures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

104. The Beijing Rules are considered 'soft law', which means they are:
(A) Legally binding treaties that countries must adopt into national law.
(B) Non-binding guidelines that set international standards and influence national legislation.
(C) Rules that apply only to minor, or 'soft',

(A) Juvenile delinquent
(B) Young offender
(C) Child criminal
(D) Wayward youth

51. The main philosophy behind establishing a separate justice system for juveniles is the recognition of their:
(A) Reduced physical capacity.
(B) Evolving physical and mental capacities and potential for reform.
(C) Inability to understand right from wrong.
(D) Lack of legal rights compared to adults.

52. A 'Special Home' under the Juvenile Justice Act is designed for:
(A) The temporary reception and housing of any child who is in need of care.
(B) The rehabilitation of children found to have committed an offence.
(C) The pre-trial detention of adult offenders awaiting judicial sentencing.
(D) Housing the members and staff of the Juvenile Justice Board during inquiries.

53. Given below are two statements regarding international UN documents:
Statement I : The Beijing Rules are legally binding on all UN member states.
Statement II : The Riyadh Guidelines offer a framework for comprehensive delinquency prevention policies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

54. The process of helping a youth leaving an institution to reintegrate into the community is known as:
(A) Preliminary Assessment
(B) Social Investigation
(C) Aftercare
(D) Diversion

55. Match List I with List II concerning the roles of different bodies and rules.
List I (Body/Rule):
P. Juvenile Justice Board
Q. Child Welfare Committee
R. Beijing Rules
S. Riyadh Guidelines
List II (Primary Focus):
1. Standards for the administration of juvenile justice.
2. Prevention of delinquency.
3. Children in conflict with law.
4. Children in need of care and protection.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

56. The purpose of a Juvenile Police Unit (JPU) is to ensure that the police interface with children is:
(A) Strict and disciplinary.
(B) Child-friendly and non-intimidating.
(C) Limited to arresting them.
(D) The same as with adult suspects.

57. Which of the following best defines 'truancy'?
(A) Homelessness and lack of employment in youth.
(B) Committing a serious crime like theft or assault.
(C) Unauthorized and intentional absence from compulsory schooling.
(D) Disrespectful behavior towards elders.

58. According to the Beijing Rules, when should institutionalization of a juvenile be considered?
(A) As the first and primary response to any offense.
(B) For all status offenses like truancy and vagrancy.
(C) Only for a minimum period and as a measure of last resort.
(D) Whenever the juvenile's parents request it.

59. Which is an incorrect statement about the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)?
(A) It consists of a Principal Magistrate and two social workers.
(B) It has the authority to decide on matters of adoption.
(C) It conducts inquiries into cases of children in conflict with the law.
(D) At least one of the two social worker

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members must be a woman.

60. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice Act distinguishes between children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.
Reason (R) : The needs and required interventions for a child who is a victim or vulnerable are fundamentally different from those for a child who has committed an offence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. 'Youth Crimes' is a broad term that encompasses:
(A) Only acts committed by organized gangs.
(B) Any violation of the law committed by a person defined as young by statute.
(C) Only non-violent property crimes.
(D) Only crimes that receive national media attention.

62. A key principle of the Juvenile Justice Act is non-stigmatizing nomenclature. Which choice reflects this principle?
(A) Using 'child in conflict with law' instead of 'juvenile delinquent'.
(B) Using 'arrest' instead of 'apprehension'.
(C) Using 'trial' instead of 'inquiry'.
(D) Using 'sentence' instead of 'dispositional order'.

63. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Observation homes are for children who have been convicted of an offence.
Statement II : Special homes are for children during the pendency of an inquiry.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

64. One of the main goals of the Riyadh Guidelines is to move away from a purely punitive approach towards one that is:
(A) Centered on public shaming of offenders.
(B) Based on financial penalties for parents.
(C) Exclusively managed by law enforcement agencies.
(D) Focused on prevention and social integration.

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65. Identify the correct statements concerning the functions of a Child Welfare Committee (CWC) from the following:
1. Conducting inquiries for children in conflict with law.
2. Declaring orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered children legally free for adoption.
3. Taking cognizance of and receiving children in need of care and protection.
4. Conducting a preliminary assessment for heinous crimes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

66. Aftercare services under the Juvenile Justice Act can be provided to a person up to the age of:
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

67. Which of the following is NOT a 'fit' institution?
(A) A registered NGO that runs a children's home.
(B) A government-run shelter home for children.
(C) A foster care home approved by the State.
(D) A regular adult prison.

68. The Beijing Rules emphasize the importance of 'diversion'. What does this concept mean in juvenile justice?
(A) Diverting funds from juvenile justice to other sectors.
(B) Channeling juveniles away from the formal justice system, whenever appropriate.
(C) Distracting juveniles with recreational

activities so they do not commit crimes.
(D) Transferring a juvenile case from a lower court to a higher court.

69. The final decision on whether a 16-18 year old who has committed a heinous crime should be tried as an adult is taken by the:
(A) Child Welfare Committee.
(B) Police on the spot.
(C) Juvenile Justice Board after a preliminary assessment.
(D) The victim's family.

70. Identify the core principles that form the basis of the concept of 'Juvenile and Youth Justice':
1. Retributive justice.
2. Procedural fairness and due process.
3. Restorative and rehabilitative justice.
4. The child's best interests.
5. Punitive segregation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 5

71. A child found wandering aimlessly, without a home or means of support, is an example of:
(A) Truancy
(B) Delinquency
(C) Heinous Offence
(D) Vagrancy

72. What is the primary difference between the focus of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)?
(A) The JJB is for urban areas, while the CWC is for rural areas.
(B) The JJB deals with children in conflict with law, while the CWC deals with children in need of care and protection.
(C) The JJB is a judicial body, while the CWC is purely an administrative body with no legal powers.
(D) The JJB handles boys, while the CWC handles girls.

73. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Act aims to create a uniform system across the country for children.
Statement II : The implementation and creation of institutions like JJBs and CWCs are the responsibility of the Central Government alone.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

74. The Riyadh Guidelines are primarily directed at:
(A) Judges and magistrates.
(B) Prison officials.
(C) Policymakers and the public for the prevention of delinquency.
(D) The children themselves.

75. Arrange the following UN documents/events in the order of their adoption/occurrence, assuming a logical progression of focus:
1. Focus on comprehensive prevention of delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines).
2. Focus on minimum standards for the administration of justice (Beijing Rules).
3. Creation of specific rules for juveniles deprived of their liberty.
4. General declaration of the rights of the child.

Choose the most logical sequence reflecting the evolution of international thought:
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

76. The concept of 'prevention of delinquency' involves:
(A) Intervening only after a child has committed several offenses.
(B) Proactive measures to address root causes and risk factors.
(C) A policy of arresting any youth loitering in public spaces.
(D) Focusing exclusively on punishing parents for their children's actions.

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incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

24. Which statement correctly describes Juvenile Aftercare Services?
(A) Support for individuals aged 18-21 transitioning to independent life from institutions.
(B) Standard services provided to a child before they are officially placed in an institution.
(C) Direct financial support provided to the families of children in conflict with the law.
(D) Special medical services provided exclusively to residents within Observation Homes.

25. Arrange the following steps in the typical process for a child in conflict with law in the correct sequence:
1. Production before the Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Social investigation report.
3. Apprehension by the police.
4. Final order and disposition.
5. Inquiry by the Board.

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
(D) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4

26. The Juvenile Police Unit (JPU) is specially trained to:
(A) Handle children in a child-friendly manner from the point of first contact.
(B) Conduct trials for juvenile cases.
(C) Manage the administration of Special Homes.
(D) Provide aftercare services to young adults.

27. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice are popularly known as:
(A) The Tokyo Rules
(B) The Riyadh Guidelines
(C) The Havana Conventions
(D) The Beijing Rules

28. The primary focus of the UN Riyadh Guidelines is:
(A) The institutional treatment of juvenile offenders.
(B) The prevention of juvenile delinquency.
(C) The rights of child victims and witnesses.
(D) The standardization of judicial procedures for juveniles.

29. What is the fundamental principle of the Beijing Rules regarding the reaction to juvenile offenders?
(A) The reaction should always be punitive to act as a deterrent for future crime.
(B) The reaction should prioritize the specific demands of the victim of the offence.
(C) A reaction proportional to the offender's circumstances and the offense's gravity.
(D) The reaction should be kept uniform for all types and categories of offenses.

30. Match List I with List II concerning institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act.
List I (Institution):
P. Juvenile Justice Board
Q. Child Welfare Committee
R. Special Home
S. Observation Home
List II (Primary Caseload):
1. Children in need of care and protection.
2. Children in conflict with law during inquiry.
3. Children in conflict with law requiring long-term rehabilitation.
4. Children in conflict with law for adjudication.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

31. Which of the following is NOT a method for the prevention of delinquency as suggested by international guidelines?
(A) Implementing zero-tolerance policies and mandatory minimum sentences for first-time offenders.
(B) Providing early childhood education and support to families.
(C) Creating community-based programs and recreational activities.
(D) Integrating youth into society through educational and vocational opportunities.

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. What is the fundamental difference between an 'Observation Home' and a 'Special Home'?
(A) Observation homes are for boys, and Special homes are for girls.
(B) Observation homes are for temporary stay during inquiry, whereas Special homes provide rehabilitation.
(C) Observation homes are run by NGOs, and Special homes are run by the government.
(D) Observation homes are for petty offences, and Special homes are for serious offences.

87. The concept of 'vulnerability' in the context of juvenile justice refers to a child's susceptibility to:
(A) Physical illness only.
(B) Harm, abuse, exploitation, or entry into the justice system.
(C) Peer influence leading to positive outcomes.
(D) Gaining financial independence at an early age.

88. The main purpose of the Juvenile Justice Board is to ensure:
(A) Maximum punishment for the child.
(B) The best interest of the child and their rehabilitation.
(C) Compensation for the victim.
(D) That the child is transferred to the adult system as quickly as possible.

89. A core feature of the Juvenile Justice Act is the principle of 'fresh start'. This means:
(A) The child can choose to start their inquiry process over again if they are not satisfied.
(B) The child is given a new identity and relocated.
(C) All records of a child's conviction are destroyed upon reaching a certain age, subject to exceptions.
(D) The child is exempted from all educational requirements.

90. Identify which of the following are considered 'youth crimes' within the purview of the juvenile justice system:
1. Cyberbullying by a 15-year-old.
2. Shoplifting by a 16-year-old.
3. A 17-year-old driving without a license.
4. Tax evasion by a 40-year-old person.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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91. The Child Welfare Committee has the powers of:
(A) A court of sessions.
(B) A High Court judge.
(C) A bench of Magistrates.
(D) An administrative tribunal.

92. The Beijing Rules advocate for proceedings before a competent authority to be conducted in an atmosphere of:
(A) Understanding, allowing the juvenile to participate and express themselves freely.
(B) Procedural rigidity and strict adherence to traditional courtroom formality.
(C) Complete secrecy, with no access allowed for any parents or legal guardians.
(D) Intense public scrutiny to ensure maximum transparency for the local community.

93. The Riyadh Guidelines place significant emphasis on the role of which institution in delinquency prevention?
(A) The military
(B) The family
(C) The judiciary
(D) The police

94. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Juvenile Aftercare Services are mandatory for every child leaving an institution.
Statement II : The purpose of aftercare is to help the youth become self-reliant and emotionally stable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

41. Which body is responsible for declaring an institution as a 'fit' institution under the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Central Government
(C) The State Government
(D) The Juvenile Justice Board

42. In the context of juvenile justice, 'Youth Crimes' differ from adult crimes primarily in the:
(A) Legal framework and judicial response applied to them.
(B) Complete absence of violent acts.
(C) Fact that they are never recorded in official statistics.
(D) Uniformity of punishment across all jurisdictions.

43. A child who has run away from home and is found living on the streets without any support system is best categorized as:
(A) A child in conflict with law.
(B) A juvenile delinquent.
(C) A status offender.
(D) A child in need of care and protection.

44. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Board is the sole authority to deal with all children under 18 years of age.
Statement II : The Child Welfare Committee deals with children in need of care and protection.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

45. Identify the key objectives of the UN Riyadh Guidelines from the following statements:
1. To promote and protect the well-being of the young.
2. To establish strict punitive measures for juvenile offenders.
3. To reduce the need for intervention under the formal juvenile justice system.
4. To create a positive and supportive environment for all children.
5. To focus prevention efforts on the child and their family, school, and community.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

46. What is the primary guiding principle for all decisions taken by the Juvenile Justice Board or the Child Welfare Committee?
(A) The principle of retribution
(B) The principle of administrative convenience
(C) The principle of punishment fitting the crime
(D) The principle of the best interest of the child

47. The concept of 'vulnerability' is critical in juvenile justice because it helps to understand the:
(A) Reasons why a child might commit a crime.
(B) Physical strength of a child.
(C) Child's academic performance.
(D) Child's future earning potential.

48. An incorrect pairing regarding the Juvenile Justice system is:
(A) Beijing Rules - Minimum standards for juvenile justice administration.
(B) Child Welfare Committee - Long-term incarceration of offenders.
(C) Riyadh Guidelines - Prevention of delinquency.
(D) Juvenile Justice Board - Adjudication for children in conflict with law.

49. Which of the following is NOT a main feature of the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) Introduction of a preliminary assessment for heinous offences for children aged 16-18.
(B) Abolition of the distinction between children in conflict with law and children in need of care.
(C) Mandatory registration of all childcare institutions.
(D) Streamlined adoption procedures.

50. The term 'child in conflict with law' replaced the earlier, more stigmatizing term:

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offenses.
(D) A set of informal recommendations with no official UN recognition.

105. Match the concept from the UN documents with its core idea.
List I (Concept):
P. Diversion (Beijing Rules)
Q. Family's Role (Riyadh Guidelines)
R. Last Resort (Beijing Rules)
S. Social Policy (Riyadh Guidelines)
List II (Core Idea):
1. Delinquency prevention should be part of overall national development.
2. Deprivation of liberty should only be used when no other option is appropriate.
3. Channelling juveniles away from the formal justice system.
4. The family is the central unit for socializing and protecting children.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

106. A key difference between 'Truancy' and 'Vagrancy' is that truancy is specifically related to:
(A) School
(B) Home
(C) Employment
(D) Commission of a crime

107. The Juvenile Justice Act provides for a preliminary assessment by the JJB for children in which age group?
(A) 7-12 years for all offences.
(B) 12-16 years for serious offences.
(C) 16-18 years for heinous offences.
(D) All children below 18 for any offence.

108. Which institution is NOT part of the formal structure of the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) Child Welfare Committee
(B) Juvenile Justice Board
(C) National Human Rights Commission
(D) Special Home

109. The primary aim of aftercare programmes is to:
(A) Provide lifelong financial support to all former juveniles.
(B) Enable a smooth transition from a state of dependency to self-reliance.
(C) Monitor the individual for life to prevent any future crime.
(D) Help the individual find a spouse and settle down.

110. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Beijing Rules strongly advocate for maintaining the privacy of a juvenile offender.
Reason (R) : Publicizing a juvenile's case can lead to stigmatization, which can hinder their rehabilitation and social reintegration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. The definition of "child" in the Juvenile Justice Act pertains to any person below the age of:
(A) 16 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 18 years

112. Which of the following is considered a 'status offence'?
(A) A 15-year-old running away from home.
(B) A 16-year-old committing burglary.
(C) A 17-year-old involved in a physical assault.
(D) A 14-year-old shoplifting.

113. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Any single individual can be designated as a 'fit' institution.
Statement II : A 'fit' institution must be a registered body or organization deemed suitable by the competent authority.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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114. The concept of 'vulnerability' of children in the juvenile justice context is a:
(A) Static state that a child is born with.
(B) Legal status conferred by a court.
(C) Medical diagnosis.
(D) Dynamic condition influenced by social, economic, and familial factors.

115. Identify the correct statements regarding the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) from the following:
1. It is constituted for every district.
2. It has the powers to deal with both children in conflict with law and children in need of care.
3. The Principal Magistrate of the JJB must be a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.
4. The decisions of the JJB are taken by the Principal Magistrate alone.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4

116. Who among the following would be handled by the Child Welfare Committee?
(A) A 17-year-old caught for rash driving.
(B) A 10-year-old found abandoned at a railway station.
(C) A 16-year-old involved in a group fight.
(D) A 15-year-old accused of stealing a mobile phone.

117. The primary purpose of an Observation Home is:
(A) Long-term incarceration.
(B) Vocational training and skill development.
(C) Post-release follow-up and support.
(D) Temporary care and assessment during inquiry.

118. The Riyadh Guidelines suggest that prevention of delinquency is a responsibility of:
(A) The entire society.
(B) The police department only.
(C) The affected child only.
(D) International aid organizations only.

119. Which of the following actions is inconsistent with the philosophy of the Beijing Rules?
(A) Using diversion for minor first-time offenders.
(B) Providing legal aid to a juvenile.
(C) Imposing a life sentence without parole on a 15-year-old.
(D) Holding juvenile proceedings in private.

120. Identify which of the following are considered fundamental principles within the Juvenile Justice system:
1. Principle of equality and non-discrimination.
2. Principle of right to privacy and confidentiality.
3. Principle of institutionalization as the first option.
4. Principle of natural justice.
5. Principle of repatriation and restoration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

121. The term 'delinquency' is used in juvenile justice to:
(A) Signify that the act is more serious than an adult crime.
(B) Avoid the stigma associated with the term 'crime'.
(C) Refer only to acts of disobedience.
(D) Apply exclusively to children from poor backgrounds.

122. A 'child in conflict with law' under the Juvenile Justice Act is one who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed:
(A) Twenty-one years of age.
(B) Sixteen years of age.
(C) Eighteen years of age.
(D) Fourteen years of age.

123. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Board can order a child to be sent to a Special Home.
Statement II : The Special Home provides rehabilitative services to children who have been found to have committed an offence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

124. What is a key focus of the UN Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency?
(A) Standardizing courtroom procedures.
(B) Early prevention and intervention at the community and family level.
(C) Increasing the number of police officers in schools.
(D) Building more secure juvenile detention centers.

125. Arrange the institutions in the order a child in conflict with law might encounter them during the legal process:
1. Special Home
2. Juvenile Police Unit
3. Observation Home
4. Aftercare Service

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

126. A 'fit institution' is certified by the:
(A) Central government based on an application.
(B) State government on the recommendation of the competent authority.
(C) Juvenile Justice Board for each specific case.
(D) Child Welfare Committee based on an annual inspection.

127. The main role of the Juvenile Police Unit is to act as a crucial link between:
(A) The child and the Juvenile Justice Board/ Child Welfare Committee.
(B) The Juvenile Justice Board and the High Court.
(C) The state government and the central government.
(D) The media and the child's family.

128. An important principle of the Beijing Rules is that responses to juvenile crime should be:
(A) Uniformly severe to act as a deterrent.
(B) Varied and flexible, including a wide range of dispositions.
(C) Decided by a public referendum.
(D) Focused only on the victim's wishes.

129. The Juvenile Justice Act made significant changes to the process of:
(A) School admissions.
(B) Adoption of children.
(C) University examinations.
(D) Issuing passports to minors.

130. Match List I with List II concerning the functions of different institutions.
List I (Institution):
P. Juvenile Police Unit
Q. Child Welfare Committee
R. Special Home
S. Aftercare Organization
List II (Function):
1. Long-term rehabilitation of adjudicated children.
2. Child-friendly handling at the first point of contact.
3. Dealing with children in need of care and protection.
4. Assisting with social reintegration after 18.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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131. The concept of "youth justice" primarily emphasizes:
(A) The inherent criminality of young people.
(B) The need for restorative and rehabilitative measures.
(C) The economic cost of youth crime to society.
(D) The superiority of adult-like punishments for juveniles.

132. Which statement regarding the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is incorrect?
(A) It deals with children who are victims of abuse.
(B) It can place a child in a foster home.
(C) It conducts the trial for a child accused of murder.
(D) It is the final authority for cases of children in need of care and protection.

133. Given below are two statements regarding international rules:

(D) Are approved by their peer group.

152. A "Child in conflict with Law" is defined in the Juvenile Justice Act as a child who is:
(A) alleged or found to have committed an offence.
(B) Having a dispute with their parents.
(C) Not attending school regularly.
(D) Found begging on the streets.

153. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Truancy refers to habitual absence from school without permission.
Statement II : Vagrancy refers to the state of homelessness and aimless wandering.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

154. Which of the following best defines "Youth Crimes"?
(A) Only those crimes committed by individuals aged 18-21.
(B) A broad category of illegal acts committed by young people.
(C) Crimes that are exclusively non-violent.
(D) Acts that are only considered crimes when committed by youth.

155. Match List I with List II concerning institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act.
List I (Institution):
P. Juvenile Justice Board
Q. Child Welfare Committee
R. Special Juvenile Police Unit
S. Aftercare Home
List II (Description):
1. For children in need of care and protection.
2. For adjudicating cases of children in conflict with law.
3. For providing transitional support to youth above 18.
4. For child-friendly handling by police.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

156. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the main features of the Juvenile Justice Act from the following:
(A) It provides for a preliminary assessment for 16-18 year olds in heinous cases.
(B) It mandates the registration of all child care institutions.
(C) The Act merges legal procedures for both children in conflict and children in need.
(D) It introduces several new offenses against children.

157. The Juvenile Justice Board is a:
(A) Multi-member body with judicial and social work expertise.
(B) Single-member body.
(C) Committee of police officers.
(D) Panel of community elders.

158. The Child Welfare Committee is the competent authority for matters related to:
(A) Children in conflict with law.
(B) Children in need of care and protection.
(C) The trial of adult offenders against children.
(D) The funding of juvenile justice institutions.

159. What is the purpose of an Observation Home?
(A) To provide long-term vocational training.
(B) To house children who have been found guilty of an offence.
(C) To temporarily house children in conflict with law during the inquiry period.
(D) To serve as a permanent residence for orphaned children.

160. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Riyadh Guidelines emphasize a community-wide approach to delinquency prevention.
Reason (R) : Delinquency is often rooted in social and economic factors such as poverty, lack of opportunity, and family breakdown, which cannot be addressed by the justice system alone.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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142. The philosophy behind not using terms like 'arrest', 'trial', and 'sentence' in the juvenile system is to:
(A) Create confusion for the child regarding the specific legal process.
(B) Avoid negative labelling and prevent the stigma of criminalization.
(C) Comply with the linguistic standards of international legal agencies.
(D) Make the judicial process seem less serious than it objectively is.

143. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'vulnerability'?
(A) A child living on the streets, exposed to exploitation and abuse.
(B) A child who consistently scores high marks in school.
(C) A child who is part of a supportive and stable family.
(D) A child who has access to healthcare and nutrition.

144. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : All children in conflict with the law are sent to a Special Home.
Statement II : The Juvenile Justice Board has a range of dispositional options, including community service and probation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

145. Identify the domains in which the Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency emphasize action:
1. The family unit.
2. The educational system.
3. Community involvement.
4. The mass media.
5. The military.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

146. A "fit institution" under the Juvenile Justice Act is one which is deemed suitable for:
(A) The placement of a child by order of a competent authority.
(B) Conducting trials of juvenile offenders.
(C) Training police officers for the Juvenile Police Unit.
(D) Providing legal advice to the Juvenile Justice Board.

147. A core principle of delinquency prevention is:
(A) Waiting for a problem to become severe before acting.
(B) Early identification of risk factors and providing support.
(C) Punishing parents for the misbehavior of their children.
(D) Isolating at-risk youth from their communities.

148. The most significant feature introduced in the Juvenile Justice Act concerning older adolescents is:
(A) The provision to try 16-18 year olds as adults for heinous crimes.
(B) The lowering of the voting age to 16.
(C) The mandatory conscription of 16-18 year olds into the army.
(D) The complete abolition of any legal action against 16-18 year olds.

149. Which of the following is NOT an institution established under the Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) Observation Home
(B) Special Home
(C) Child Welfare Committee
(D) National Board for Youth Development

150. The concept of "Juvenile and Youth Justice" is distinguished from the adult system by its greater emphasis on:
(A) Retribution
(B) Rehabilitation
(C) Public trials
(D) Incarceration

151. "Delinquency" is a term that covers actions by a juvenile that:
(A) Are merely disobedient but not illegal.
(B) Are always violent in nature.
(C) Would be criminal if committed by an adult.

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171. Which term best describes a child who is homeless and wanders without any means of support?
(A) Truant
(B) Delinquent
(C) Vagrant
(D) Status Offender

172. The Juvenile Justice Act aims to deal with children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection through a system that is:
(A) Child-friendly and rehabilitative.
(B) Punitive and retributive.
(C) Identical to the adult criminal justice system.
(D) Managed entirely by non-governmental organizations.

173. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Board is headed by a Principal Magistrate.
Statement II : The Child Welfare Committee is headed by a senior police officer.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

174. According to the Beijing Rules, institutionalization should be a measure of:
(A) First resort.
(B) Last resort.
(C) Public choice.
(D) Police discretion.

175. Arrange the following in a logical sequence from general principles to specific application in the juvenile justice process:
1. Production before the Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Adherence to the UN Beijing Rules.
3. Apprehension by the Juvenile Police Unit.
4. Adherence to the principle of "best interest of the child".

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

176. What is the age range for which the JJB conducts a preliminary assessment for heinous crimes?
(A) 14-16 years
(B) 16-18 years
(C) 12-14 years
(D) 18-21 years

177. The focus on family, school, and community in the UN Riyadh Guidelines suggests that delinquency prevention is a:
(A) Legal issue.
(B) Social issue.
(C) Medical issue.
(D) Political issue.

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178. Aftercare services are crucial for preventing:
(A) Recidivism.
(B) First-time offences.
(C) Truancy.
(D) Vagrancy.

179. A "child in conflict with law" is a neutral term that replaced the more stigmatizing label of:
(A) Young Criminal
(B) Juvenile Delinquent
(C) Problem Child
(D) Errant Youth

180. Match List I with List II regarding the primary user group of different institutions.
List I (Institution):
P. Juvenile Justice Board
Q. Child Welfare Committee
R. Special Home
S. Observation Home
List II (User Group):
1. Children in need of care and protection.
2. Children in conflict with law needing long-term care.
3. Children in conflict with law during inquiry.
4. Adjudicating body for children in conflict with law.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A "Special Home" is an institution for:
(A) The temporary observation of children.
(B) The rehabilitation of children who have been found to have committed an offence.
(C) Children in need of care and protection.
(D) Children with special educational needs.

162. A "fit" institution refers to an institution that is:
(A) Physically large and well-equipped.
(B) Certified by the State Government as suitable for the reception of a child.
(C) Exclusively run by former judicial officers.
(D) A high-security facility.

163. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Juvenile Aftercare Services are designed to support individuals who have left institutional care.
Statement II : These services are available to individuals up to the age of 21.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

164. The primary function of a Special Juvenile Police Unit (JPU) is to:
(A) Ensure child-friendly procedures at the initial stage of contact with the law.
(B) Prosecute juvenile cases in court.
(C) Manage the administration of Observation Homes.
(D) Conduct social investigation reports for the JJB.

165. Identify which of the following areas the UN Beijing Rules provide guidelines for:
1. Investigation and prosecution of juvenile cases.
2. Adjudication and disposition by competent authorities.
3. Non-institutional and institutional treatment.
4. The abolition of all juvenile justice systems.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

166. The UN Riyadh Guidelines are primarily focused on:
(A) The standards for juvenile detention.
(B) The comprehensive prevention of delinquency.
(C) The rights of child witnesses.
(D) The rules of evidence in juvenile court.

167. "Prevention of Delinquency" involves strategies that are:
(A) Proactive and developmental.
(B) Reactive and punitive.
(C) Focused only on law enforcement.
(D) Aimed at punishing parents.

168. What is a key distinction between the CWC and the JJB?
(A) CWC deals with need for care, JJB deals with conflict with law.
(B) JJB is for boys, CWC is for girls.
(C) CWC is national, JJB is state-level.
(D) JJB is for urban areas, CWC for rural.

169. The principle of 'best interest of the child' must guide all actions concerning children in the juvenile justice system. This is a main feature of:
(A) The Juvenile Justice Act.
(B) Only the UN Beijing Rules.
(C) Only the UN Riyadh Guidelines.
(D) Corporate social responsibility policies.

170. Identify the components of the institutional structure under the Juvenile Justice Act from the following list:
1. Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Child Welfare Committee.
3. Special Homes.
4. Adult Prisons.
5. Observation Homes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

191. The Riyadh Guidelines are known formally as the UN Guidelines for the:
(A) Administration of Juvenile Justice.
(B) Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
(C) Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.
(D) Treatment of Offenders.

192. A proactive approach to the "Prevention of Delinquency" would involve:
(A) Increasing police patrols in affluent neighborhoods.
(B) Providing support services to at-risk families and communities.
(C) Building more prisons to increase deterrent capacity.
(D) Lowering the age of criminal responsibility.

193. The concept of "Juvenile Justice" embodies the idea that young offenders should be treated:
(A) More harshly than adults to set an example.
(B) Differently from adults, with a focus on rehabilitation.
(C) Exactly the same as adults to ensure equality.
(D) By their parents without any state intervention.

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Any offence committed by a person below 18 is termed 'delinquency'.
Statement II : The term 'delinquency' is used to differentiate from adult 'crime' and reduce stigma.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

195. Identify which of the following groups the juvenile justice dual system addresses:
1. Children who break the law.
2. Children who are victims of crime.
3. Children who are neglected or abused.
4. Children who are political refugees.
5. Children who need care and protection.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

196. The condition of a child being without a home or regular work and wandering is called:
(A) Truancy
(B) Delinquency
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Vagrancy

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197. The provision for trying certain 16-18 year olds as adults is a key feature of:
(A) The UN Beijing Rules.
(B) The UN Riyadh Guidelines.
(C) The Juvenile Justice Act.
(D) The original Juvenile Justice Act of 1986.

198. The Juvenile Justice Board has jurisdiction over:
(A) Cases of children in conflict with the law.
(B) All civil disputes involving children.
(C) Matters of child adoption and foster care.
(D) The administration of all schools in the district.

199. The Child Welfare Committee's primary mandate is to address the needs of:
(A) Children who have committed heinous offences.
(B) Children who are orphaned, abandoned, or abused.
(C) Young adults seeking employment after leaving care.
(D) Parents of children in conflict with the law.

200. An Observation Home is a place for the _____ of a child in conflict with law.
(A) long-term punishment
(B) permanent residence
(C) temporary reception during inquiry
(D) vocational training after conviction

201. A Special Home is an institution established for the _____ of a child found to have committed an offence.

181. The concept of "vulnerability" is important because it acknowledges that not all children have the same:
(A) Level of intelligence.
(B) Protective factors and exposure to risk.
(C) Physical height and weight.
(D) Legal rights under the constitution.

182. A child who is repeatedly absent from school without justification is committing a status offense known as:
(A) Vagrancy
(B) Delinquency
(C) Truancy
(D) Loitering

183. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Act allows for 16-18 year-olds to be tried as adults in all cases.
Statement II : The Act specifies this provision only for heinous offenses after a preliminary assessment by the JJB.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

184. The main purpose of establishing institutions like Observation Homes and Special Homes is to:
(A) Segregate children from adult offenders and provide specialized care.
(B) Ensure children receive harsher punishment than adults.
(C) Reduce the costs associated with the justice system.
(D) Provide a source of cheap labor for state industries.

185. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Beijing Rules emphasize the need for professionalism and training for all personnel involved in juvenile justice.
Reason (R) : Handling juveniles requires specialized skills in child psychology, social work, and law to ensure that interventions are effective and do not cause further harm.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. The body primarily responsible for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of a child found begging is the:
(A) Juvenile Justice Board
(B) Local Police
(C) Child Welfare Committee
(D) Special Home administration

187. The term "fit" person or "fit" institution implies suitability as determined by:
(A) The child's parents.
(B) The child themselves.
(C) A competent authority under the Act.
(D) A popular vote in the community.

188. Juvenile Aftercare Services aim to bridge the gap between:
(A) Institutional life and independent, socially integrated life.
(B) Childhood and adulthood.
(C) Education and employment.
(D) The child and their estranged family.

189. A key role of the Special Juvenile Police Unit is to avoid the:
(A) Need for a lawyer.
(B) Stigmatization and trauma of traditional police procedures.
(C) Payment of bail.
(D) Involvement of parents or guardians.

190. Identify which of the following are central tenets of the UN Beijing Rules:
1. The use of deprivation of liberty as a last resort.
2. The importance of proportionality in sanctions.
3. The right to due process, including legal representation.
4. The mandatory use of solitary confinement for discipline.

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Statement I : The UN Beijing Rules are a legally binding international treaty.
Statement II : The UN Riyadh Guidelines provide practical suggestions for delinquency prevention.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

134. Which of the following is NOT a form of 'youth crime'?
(A) Vandalism by a 16-year-old.
(B) Underage drinking.
(C) A 15-year-old participating in a school debate.
(D) Petty theft by a 17-year-old.

135. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice system provides for aftercare services.
Reason (R) : The transition from an institutional environment to mainstream society can be challenging, and young adults require support to become self-reliant.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The distinction between 'truancy' and 'delinquency' is important because:
(A) Both behavioral categories are handled with identical legal protocols.
(B) Truancy is a status offense, while delinquency refers to criminal acts.
(C) Acts of delinquency are considered to be less serious than truancy.
(D) Only youth defined as delinquents are eligible for rehabilitative services.

137. The preliminary assessment to decide if a 16-18 year old should be tried as an adult is conducted by:
(A) The Child Welfare Committee.
(B) The Juvenile Justice Board.
(C) A High Court judge.
(D) The arresting police officer.

138. A primary objective of the Juvenile Justice Act is to:
(A) Consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law.
(B) Create a separate penal code for children.
(C) Lower the age of criminal responsibility to 12.
(D) Ensure that all juvenile offenders are imprisoned with adults.

139. The Beijing Rules state that a juvenile's case should be handled:
(A) As slowly as possible to teach them patience.
(B) Expeditiously, without any unnecessary delay.
(C) Only after the juvenile turns 18.
(D) By the media to ensure public awareness.

140. Identify the main features of the Juvenile Justice Act from the following list:
1. It defines heinous, serious, and petty offences.
2. It criminalizes the act of giving intoxicating substances to a child.
3. It makes it mandatory for Child Care Institutions to be registered.
4. It abolishes the Child Welfare Committee structure.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

141. The function of declaring a child legally free for adoption is performed by the:
(A) Juvenile Justice Board.
(B) Local police.
(C) Child Welfare Committee.
(D) Special Juvenile Police Unit.

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(A) preliminary interrogation
(B) reception and rehabilitation
(C) short-term detention before trial
(D) assessment of mental capacity

202. The concept of a "fit institution" allows for flexibility by including _____ in the child care system.
(A) only high-security facilities
(B) only government-run institutions
(C) certified non-governmental organizations
(D) only institutions in foreign countries

203. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Aftercare services are only for those who have committed heinous crimes.
Statement II : Aftercare is meant for any young adult leaving institutional care who needs help to transition to society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

204. The establishment of a Special Juvenile Police Unit in every district is intended to:
(A) Increase arrests of juveniles.
(B) Ensure the first contact with the law is child-friendly.
(C) Replace the need for Juvenile Justice Boards.
(D) Prosecute parents of delinquent children.

205. Match List I with List II regarding key principles of juvenile justice.
List I (Document):
P. Beijing Rules
Q. Riyadh Guidelines
R. UNCRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child)
S. JJ Act
List II (Key Principle):
1. Prevention of delinquency through social development.
2. Best interests of the child as a primary consideration.
3. Deprivation of liberty only as a last resort.
4. Bifurcated system for 'child in conflict with law' and 'child in need of care'.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

206. A major focus of the UN Beijing Rules is to ensure:
(A) A juvenile's due process rights are protected.
(B) All juvenile offenders are placed in institutions.
(C) The media has full access to juvenile proceedings.
(D) Juveniles are subject to the same penalties as adults.

207. The Riyadh Guidelines are based on the premise that it is more effective and humane to:
(A) Prevent delinquency than to react to it.
(B) Punish delinquency severely than to treat it.
(C) Ignore delinquency until it becomes a serious problem.
(D) Export delinquent youth to other countries.

208. "Prevention of Delinquency" is best achieved through:
(A) A singular focus on law enforcement.
(B) A multi-pronged approach involving family, school, and community.
(C) The construction of more detention centers.
(D) A zero-tolerance policy for all youthful misbehavior.

209. The term "youth justice" has a broader connotation than "juvenile justice" as it can sometimes include:
(A) Only children under 10.
(B) Young adults who are past the juvenile age but not yet fully mature.
(C) Only non-offending youth.
(D) Elderly offenders.

210. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice Act clearly separates the roles and functions of the Juvenile Justice Board and the Child Welfare Committee.
Reason (R) : A child who has committed an offence requires a quasi-judicial process, while a child who is a victim requires care and

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230. Match List I with List II regarding the definitions of terms used in juvenile justice.
List I (Term):
P. Juvenile
Q. Delinquency
R. Truancy
S. Vagrancy
List II (Definition):
1. Unexcused absence from school.
2. A person under the age of 18.
3. A state of homelessness and wandering.
4. An act by a juvenile that is a crime for an adult.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

231. The Special Juvenile Police Unit must work in coordination with:
(A) The CWC, JJB, and other child welfare agencies.
(B) The army and the navy.
(C) International spy agencies.
(D) Corporate security firms.

232. The Riyadh Guidelines are important for policy makers because they provide a blueprint for:
(A) Creating a just and humane society that supports youth development.
(B) Building prisons.
(C) Increasing conviction rates.
(D) Standardizing police uniforms.

233. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The prevention of delinquency is solely the responsibility of the police.
Statement II : The Riyadh Guidelines propose a comprehensive, multi-agency approach involving social institutions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

234. The ultimate goal of the juvenile justice process is the child's:
(A) Rehabilitation and reintegration into society.
(B) Punishment and isolation.
(C) Public humiliation.
(D) Permanent removal from their family.

235. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A 'fit institution' under the JJ Act can include a non-governmental organization.
Reason (R) : The Act recognizes that the state alone cannot provide all necessary care and encourages participation from the civil society in child welfare.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. The term 'children in conflict with law' is a more positive and less stigmatizing term than:
(A) Juvenile delinquent
(B) Juvenile accused
(C) Young suspect
(D) Minor offender

237. The Juvenile Justice Act has been noted for its provisions on _____ and for introducing the practice of _____.
(A) adoption; trying 16-18 year olds as adults
(B) aftercare; child welfare committees
(C) special homes; observation homes
(D) truancy; vagrancy

238. A child found working in a hazardous industry in violation of labor laws would be brought before the:
(A) Child Welfare Committee
(B) Juvenile Justice Board
(C) Labour Court
(D) Factory Inspector

239. The Beijing Rules provide standards for the 'administration' of juvenile justice, which includes everything from:
(A) The moment of apprehension to the end of the disposition.
(B) The child's birth to their 18th birthday.

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1. Inquiry and adjudication of offences.
2. Care and protection of vulnerable children.
3. Rehabilitation and social reintegration.
4. Adoption.
5. Prosecution of adults for crimes against children.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

221. A child who has lost both parents and has no one to care for them falls under the category of:
(A) A child in conflict with law.
(B) A truant.
(C) A child in need of care and protection.
(D) A vagrant.

222. The term "Youth Crimes" is often used in a sociological context to analyze:
(A) The patterns, causes, and societal reactions to illegal acts by young people.
(B) The genetic predisposition of youth to commit crimes.
(C) Only crimes that are featured in popular media.
(D) The history of crime from a youth perspective.

223. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : An Observation Home is for long-term stay after a finding of guilt.
Statement II : A Special Home is for temporary stay during the inquiry.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

224. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the Beijing Rules?
(A) Right to legal counsel.
(B) Right to be presumed innocent.
(C) Right to the presence of a parent or guardian.
(D) Right to a public trial in all circumstances.

225. Arrange the following processes in the correct chronological order as they would happen for a child apprehended for a serious offence:
1. Production before the Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Placement in an Observation Home.
3. Social Investigation Report is prepared.
4. Final disposition by the Board.
5. Apprehension by the police.

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 5, 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 5, 2, 3, 4
(D) 5, 3, 1, 2, 4

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226. What is the core idea of "vulnerability" in the juvenile justice system?
(A) A child's physical weakness.
(B) A child's susceptibility to harm or becoming involved in crime due to external factors.
(C) A child's unwillingness to follow rules.
(D) A formal legal status.

227. Which of the following is a key feature of the Juvenile Justice Board's functioning?
(A) It functions as a bench and considers social investigation reports.
(B) It operates like a regular adult criminal court.
(C) It only deals with cases that are reported in the media.
(D) Its proceedings are always open to the public and press.

228. The Child Welfare Committee has the final authority to dispose of cases for:
(A) Children in need of care and protection.
(B) Children in conflict with law.
(C) Adults who have committed crimes against children.
(D) All of the above.

229. Aftercare is a provision aimed at:
(A) Providing support after a youth leaves an institution.
(B) Providing care before a child enters an institution.
(C) Providing medical care within the institution.
(D) Providing legal aid during the inquiry.

be placed in which type of institution for long-term reformative care?
(A) A Juvenile Home.
(B) A Special Home.
(C) An Observation Home.
(D) An adult prison.

273. The main difference between a Special Home and a Juvenile Home (Children's Home) is that:
(A) Special Homes are for children in need of care, while Juvenile Homes are for offenders.
(B) Special Homes are temporary, while Juvenile Homes are for short-term observation.
(C) there is no functional difference between the two types of homes.
(D) Special Homes are for long-term reformative care of offenders, while Juvenile Homes are for the care of non-offenders.

274. The objective of placing a child in a Special Home is to provide:
(A) intensive reformative services for social reintegration.
(B) punitive confinement to deter future offenses.
(C) temporary shelter before the legal inquiry begins.
(D) basic lodging without any educational or therapeutic components.

275. According to the paragraph, where are children in conflict with the law kept to avoid the influence of adult jails during their inquiry?
(A) In Special Homes.
(B) In Juvenile Homes.
(C) In Observation Homes.
(D) In their own family homes under supervision.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the state-run institutional framework, the Juvenile Justice Act incorporates a flexible approach to care through the concept of 'fit' institutions. A 'fit' institution is a non-governmental organization or a voluntary organization, prepared to receive and care for a child, which has been deemed suitable or 'fit' for this purpose by the competent authority, such as the Child Welfare Committee. This provision allows for a wider network of care, tapping into the resources and specialized expertise of the civil society sector to provide for children in need of care and protection, and in some cases, for children in conflict with the law. The role of these institutions is crucial in offering alternative, often more specialized or community-integrated, forms of care. Complementing institutional care is the vital component of Juvenile Aftercare Services. Aftercare is the support provided to juveniles after they leave a Special Home or a Children's Home, typically upon reaching the age of 18. The purpose of aftercare is to facilitate their transition from institutional life to mainstream society. These services can include support for housing, education, vocational training, and employment, as well as counselling, to help the youth become self-reliant and prevent them from falling back into patterns of crime or vulnerability. The state is mandated to prepare an individual care plan and provide financial support for this crucial transitional phase.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What defines a 'fit' institution within the juvenile justice system?
(A) A non-governmental or voluntary organization deemed suitable to care for a child.
(B) Any government-run observation home.
(C) A maximum-security prison for juvenile offenders.
(D) A specialized police unit dealing with juveniles.

277. The primary purpose of Juvenile Aftercare Services is to:
(A) monitor the juvenile's behaviour indefinitely after release.
(B) provide financial support to the institution they left behind.
(C) conduct a final legal review of the juvenile's case.
(D) facilitate a youth's transition from institutional life to mainstream society.

278. Aftercare services are typically provided to a youth:
(A) before they enter an institution.
(B) after they leave a Special Home or Children's

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(C) The judge's appointment to their retirement.
(D) The construction of the courthouse to its maintenance.

240. Identify which of the following principles are emphasized in the UN Beijing Rules:
1. Presumption of innocence.
2. Right to be informed of the charges.
3. Prohibition of corporal punishment.
4. Need for a trained and specialized judiciary.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

241. The primary target audience for the UN Riyadh Guidelines is:
(A) Governments and social planners.
(B) Juvenile offenders themselves.
(C) Judges and prosecutors.
(D) Prison guards.

242. "Prevention of Delinquency" programs that focus on improving family communication and parenting skills are an example of:
(A) A primary prevention strategy.
(B) A tertiary prevention strategy.
(C) A law enforcement strategy.
(D) A judicial strategy.

243. The concept of "youth justice" acknowledges that:
(A) Young people are in a transitional phase of development.
(B) All young people are inherently good.
(C) Young people are more criminal than adults.
(D) Young people do not need any guidance.

244. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The JJB and CWC are interchangeable bodies.
Statement II : The JJB deals with children in conflict with law, while the CWC deals with children in need of care and protection.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

245. Identify the setups included in the juvenile justice institutional framework from the following list:
1. State-level Child Protection Societies.
2. District-level Child Protection Units.
3. Juvenile Justice Boards.
4. Child Welfare Committees.
5. The Supreme Court as the final appellate authority.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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246. What is the fundamental principle that separates juvenile justice from the adult criminal justice system?
(A) The principle of 'parens patriae' (state as parent).
(B) The principle of 'lex talionis' (an eye for an eye).
(C) The principle of 'actus reus' (guilty act).
(D) The principle of 'mens rea' (guilty mind).

247. A 'child in conflict with law' is brought before the JJB, while a 'child in need of care and protection' is brought before the:
(A) Child Welfare Committee
(B) High Court
(C) Sessions Court
(D) Family Court

248. An example of a 'youth crime' that is also a 'status offense' would be:
(A) A 16-year-old purchasing alcohol.
(B) A 17-year-old committing robbery.
(C) A 15-year-old writing an exam.
(D) A 14-year-old assaulting another student.

249. Which UN document focuses specifically on the prevention of delinquency through social policy?
(A) The Riyadh Guidelines
(B) The Beijing Rules
(C) The Havana Rules
(D) The Tokyo Rules

protection, and these two needs are distinct.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its meaning?
(A) Delinquency - An act considered a crime for an adult.
(B) Truancy - Homelessness.
(C) Vagrancy - Skipping school.
(D) Vulnerability - Immunity from harm.

212. A main feature of the Juvenile Justice Act is the clear definition and categorization of offences into:
(A) Petty, serious, and heinous.
(B) Urban, rural, and tribal.
(C) Violent and non-violent.
(D) First-time and repeat.

213. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The JJB is a purely administrative body.
Statement II : The CWC is a quasi-judicial body.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

214. The purpose of aftercare is to help young adults achieve:
(A) Social and economic independence.
(B) A successful transition to a life of crime.
(C) A state of complete dependency on the government.
(D) A reversal of their age back to 17.

215. Identify which of the following statements about the Special Juvenile Police Unit are correct:
1. It must have at least one female officer.
2. It is responsible for final sentencing.
3. Officers in the unit receive special training on child psychology.
4. It is the same as any other police unit with no special designation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 3

216. The Beijing Rules are called "Standard Minimum Rules" because they:
(A) Represent the absolute minimum level of protection and due process that should be afforded to juveniles.
(B) Are intended only for countries with minimal resources.
(C) Only apply to minor offenses.
(D) Are the first set of rules ever written on the topic.

217. A key message of the Riyadh Guidelines is that delinquency prevention efforts must be integrated into:
(A) National social, economic, and educational policy.
(B) National defense policy.
(C) National foreign policy.
(D) National sports policy.

218. Which is an example of a delinquency prevention program based on the Riyadh Guidelines?
(A) A community center offering after-school tutoring and sports activities.
(B) A program that imposes mandatory curfews for all youth.
(C) A program that expels any student who gets into a fight.
(D) A neighborhood watch program that reports all teenagers to the police.

219. The overarching goal of the entire juvenile justice system is:
(A) To care, protect, and rehabilitate.
(B) To punish and deter.
(C) To generate revenue for the state.
(D) To provide employment for social workers and lawyers.

220. Identify which of the following areas the framework of the Juvenile Justice Act includes provisions for:

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The vulnerability of children is a central theme in juvenile justice, situating them in a unique position relative to the law. A 'child in conflict with law' is a legal definition for a juvenile alleged or found to have committed an offense. However, this status is often intertwined with broader conditions of vulnerability, which may predispose a child to such behaviour. These vulnerabilities can stem from poverty, lack of education, family dysfunction, abuse, or neglect. Behaviours like truancy and vagrancy are critical indicators within this framework. Truancy, or habitual absenteeism from school without good reason, is not just a disciplinary issue but a sign of potential disengagement and risk. Similarly, vagrancy, the state of wandering without a settled home or regular work, points to a lack of supervision, stability, and basic needs. These are often precursors to or co-occur with more serious 'youth crimes'. The justice system, therefore, does not view truancy and vagrancy in isolation but as symptoms of a child's precarious situation, potentially classifying them as a 'child in need of care and protection' even if their actions have not reached the level of a serious offense. This perspective mandates an intervention that addresses the root causes of vulnerability rather than merely penalizing the resultant behaviour.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what is the significance of behaviours like truancy and vagrancy in the context of juvenile justice?
(A) They are considered serious crimes equivalent to adult felonies.
(B) They are seen as indicators of underlying vulnerability and risk factors for delinquency.
(C) They are treated as isolated disciplinary problems with no broader implications.
(D) They automatically lead to the juvenile being incarcerated in a special home.

257. The source suggests that a 'child in conflict with law' is often a product of:
(A) a deliberate and calculated choice to engage in criminal activity.
(B) inherent criminal tendencies present from birth.
(C) a complete lack of moral understanding.
(D) broader social and economic conditions of vulnerability.

258. How does the juvenile justice system's perspective on truancy and vagrancy influence its intervention strategy?
(A) It focuses on addressing the root causes of the child's vulnerability.
(B) It mandates a purely punitive approach to deter others.
(C) It ignores these behaviours until a more serious crime is committed.
(D) It transfers the child to the adult criminal justice system.

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259. Based on the text, the term 'child in conflict with law' refers to:
(A) any child who is disobedient to their parents.
(B) a child who is merely a witness to a crime.
(C) a juvenile who is alleged or found to have committed a legal offense.
(D) any student who is habitually absent from school.

260. What is the relationship between a child's vulnerability and their involvement in 'youth crimes'?
(A) Vulnerability is often a predisposing factor that can lead to engagement in youth crimes.
(B) There is no established relationship between vulnerability and criminal behaviour.
(C) All vulnerable children will inevitably commit youth crimes.
(D) Youth crimes are the primary cause of a child's vulnerability.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The legislative framework governing juvenile justice is embodied in the latest Juvenile Justice Act, which codifies the principles of care, protection, and rehabilitation. A main feature of this Act is its bifurcated approach, creating distinct procedures for two categories of children: 'children in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection'. This dual structure ensures that the response is tailored to the specific circumstances of the child. For children in conflict with law, the Act emphasizes processes that are

250. The ultimate objective of Juvenile Aftercare Services is to:
(A) Facilitate the youth's successful reintegration into society as a law-abiding citizen.
(B) Monitor the youth for the rest of their lives.
(C) Provide financial assistance indefinitely.
(D) Ensure the youth never contacts their family again.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptual framework of juvenile and youth justice is fundamentally distinct from the adult criminal justice system, rooted in the principles of rehabilitation, social reintegration, and the overall well-being of the child. It defines a 'juvenile' or 'child' based on a specific age threshold, below which an individual is not considered to possess the same level of maturity and culpability as an adult. The core concept revolves around the idea that young offenders are products of their environment and circumstances, and thus require protection, care, and guidance rather than punitive retribution. Delinquency, within this context, is not merely a criminal act but a behavioural manifestation of underlying social, psychological, or economic distress. It refers to acts committed by a juvenile that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, but the legal response is tailored to be corrective and therapeutic. This specialized system acknowledges that the developmental stage of youth necessitates a different approach to justice, one that prioritizes their long-term welfare and potential for positive change, thereby aiming to prevent recidivism through developmental support rather than through the deterrent effect of punishment alone. The philosophy underpinning this system is parens patriae, where the state assumes the role of a parent to protect the interests of the child.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary philosophical underpinning of the juvenile and youth justice system as described in the paragraph?
(A) A focus on retributive justice and punishment.
(B) The principle of parens patriae, with the state acting as a guardian.
(C) The application of adult criminal culpability to young offenders.
(D) A system based solely on the deterrent effect of legal sanctions.

252. How does the concept of 'delinquency' in juvenile justice differ from the concept of 'crime' in the adult system?
(A) Delinquency is viewed as a behavioural symptom requiring a therapeutic and corrective response.
(B) Delinquency is treated as identical to a crime, with no distinction in legal response.
(C) Delinquency applies only to non-criminal status offenses, unlike adult crimes.
(D) Delinquency is exclusively handled by community leaders, not the legal system.

253. According to the source, the juvenile justice system's approach to young offenders is based on the belief that they:
(A) possess the same level of maturity and responsibility as adults.
(B) are solely responsible for their actions regardless of circumstances.
(C) are influenced by their environment and require guidance and protection.
(D) should be subjected to the same punitive measures as adult criminals.

254. Which of the following is the main goal of the juvenile justice system's response to delinquency?
(A) Ensuring immediate and severe punishment for the committed act.
(B) Isolating the juvenile from society to prevent further offenses.
(C) Establishing a public record of the juvenile's offense for future reference.
(D) Promoting the child's long-term welfare and preventing recidivism through support.

255. The distinction between the juvenile and adult justice systems is primarily established through:
(A) the severity of the offenses committed.
(B) the geographical location where the act occurred.
(C) a specific age threshold and differing views on culpability.
(D) the opinion of the victim regarding the offender.

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placement in appropriate institutions or family-based care.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary responsibility of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)?
(A) To provide long-term shelter for abandoned children.
(B) To deal with matters concerning 'children in conflict with law'.
(C) To focus exclusively on the needs of 'children in need of care and protection'.
(D) To draft amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act.

267. The composition of the Juvenile Justice Board, including a magistrate and social workers, is intended to:
(A) increase the punitive nature of the proceedings.
(B) integrate both legal and psycho-social perspectives in decision-making.
(C) ensure that only legal precedents are considered.
(D) expedite the process by removing social considerations.

268. Which body has the final authority to dispose of cases for 'children in need of care and protection'?
(A) The Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
(B) The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).
(C) The local police station.
(D) The Supreme Court of the country.

269. Based on the source, the key distinction between the JJB and the CWC lies in:
(A) their geographical location.
(B) the number of members on each body.
(C) the category of children they are mandated to deal with.
(D) the political affiliation of their members.

270. The Child Welfare Committee's role primarily involves:
(A) conducting inquiries into alleged offenses by juveniles.
(B) determining the guilt or innocence of a child offender.
(C) sentencing children in conflict with law to special homes.
(D) ensuring the safety, care, and rehabilitation of vulnerable children.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

To facilitate the care, protection, and rehabilitation of juveniles, the Juvenile Justice Act provides for a range of institutional arrangements. These institutions are specifically designed to cater to the different needs and legal statuses of the children they house. Observation Homes serve as temporary reception centers for children in conflict with the law during the pendency of their inquiry before the Juvenile Justice Board. The primary purpose of these homes is to ensure the safe custody of the child while also providing care, assessment, and a basic rehabilitative environment, keeping them away from the negative influences of adult jails. Once an inquiry is concluded and a child is found to have committed an offense, they may be placed in a Special Home for a specified period. Special Homes are long-term residential facilities focused on providing intensive reformative services, including education, vocational training, and psycho-social therapy, with the goal of social reintegration. For children in need of care and protection, who have not committed any offense, the Act provides for Juvenile Homes (or Children's Homes). These institutions offer a safe and nurturing environment, focusing on the child's overall development, education, and emotional well-being until they can be restored to their family or placed in another long-term care setting.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary function of an Observation Home?
(A) To provide long-term vocational training to convicted juveniles.
(B) To serve as a permanent residence for children in need of care.
(C) To provide temporary safe custody for children in conflict with law during their inquiry.
(D) To function as a regular school for all children from the local community.

272. A child who has been found by the Juvenile Justice Board to have committed an offense may

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child-friendly and non-stigmatizing, prioritizing diversion and social reintegration over punitive sanctions. It establishes clear age-related criteria and provides for preliminary assessments in cases of heinous offenses to determine whether a child should be tried within the juvenile or adult system. For children in need of care and protection, the Act focuses on rescue, shelter, and restoration with their families or placement in alternative care. Another significant feature is the establishment of a robust institutional infrastructure, including statutory bodies and homes, designed to implement its provisions effectively. The Act strongly aligns with international conventions, adopting a rights-based approach and underscoring the principle that the 'best interest of the child' shall be a primary consideration in all actions and decisions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the 'bifurcated approach' that constitutes a main feature of the latest Juvenile Justice Act?
(A) Separating juvenile offenders based on the severity of their crime into two types of prisons.
(B) Dividing the country into two separate jurisdictions for juvenile justice administration.
(C) Applying both adult and juvenile legal principles simultaneously to every case.
(D) Creating distinct legal procedures for 'children in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection'.

262. The overarching principle that guides all actions and decisions under the Juvenile Justice Act is:
(A) the principle of maximum punishment for deterrence.
(B) the 'best interest of the child'.
(C) the primacy of the victim's demands.
(D) the economic efficiency of the justice process.

263. For a 'child in conflict with law', what does the Juvenile Justice Act prioritize?
(A) Immediate incarceration and punitive sanctions.
(B) Public trial and formal court procedures.
(C) Child-friendly processes, diversion, and social reintegration.
(D) Transfer to the adult criminal justice system for all offenses.

264. According to the source, the Juvenile Justice Act's framework for heinous offenses includes:
(A) an automatic trial in the adult system for all children.
(B) a complete waiver of legal proceedings.
(C) a mandatory sentence without the possibility of review.
(D) a preliminary assessment to determine the appropriate trial system.

265. The source suggests that the latest Juvenile Justice Act is aligned with:
(A) international conventions and a rights-based approach.
(B) purely domestic and traditional legal customs.
(C) a focus on corporate and commercial law.
(D) the principles of military justice.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Juvenile Justice Act establishes a specialized institutional framework for its implementation, with the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) as its cornerstone adjudicatory and welfare bodies. These two bodies operate with distinct jurisdictions tailored to the two categories of children defined in the Act. The Juvenile Justice Board is a quasi-judicial body responsible for dealing with 'children in conflict with law'. It is typically composed of a magistrate and two social workers, ensuring that both legal and psycho-social perspectives are integrated into the decision-making process. The JJB conducts inquiries into the alleged offenses, determines guilt or innocence, and decides on the appropriate rehabilitative or corrective measures, always adhering to the principle of the child's best interest. Conversely, the Child Welfare Committee is mandated to address the cases of 'children in need of care and protection'. This body is comprised of social work experts and is responsible for ensuring the safety, well-being, and long-term care of vulnerable children who may be victims of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. The CWC has the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of the children, including their

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Home.
(C) while they are residing in an Observation Home.
(D) only if they commit another offense after release.

279. The inclusion of 'fit' institutions in the Juvenile Justice Act serves to:
(A) limit the role of non-governmental organizations in child care.
(B) create a more rigid and state-controlled care system.
(C) expand the network of care by involving civil society organizations.
(D) privatize all juvenile justice institutions.

280. According to the source, what kind of support might be included under Juvenile Aftercare Services?
(A) Legal representation for new offenses.
(B) Mandatory re-entry into a Special Home.
(C) Lifelong supervision by a police officer.
(D) Support for housing, education, and employment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Recognizing that the first point of contact for a child with the justice system is often the police, the Juvenile Justice Act mandates a specialized approach to law enforcement. This is institutionalized through the creation of the Juvenile Police Unit (JPU) in every police district. The primary mandate of the JPU is to handle cases involving juveniles with the requisite sensitivity, knowledge, and skill. Officers assigned to this unit are expected to be specially trained in child psychology, social work principles, and the specific legal provisions of juvenile justice legislation. They are required to act as child welfare police officers, prioritizing the safety and well-geing of the child above all else. This includes not wearing a police uniform when interacting with the child, not using handcuffs, and ensuring that a child alleged to have committed an offense is not held in a regular police lock-up but is brought before the Juvenile Justice Board promptly. The JPU's role extends beyond apprehension; it involves coordinating with social workers, the CWC, and the JJB, as well as participating in delinquency prevention programmes. This specialized unit represents a significant shift from a traditional, enforcement-oriented policing model to a more progressive, welfare-oriented approach when dealing with children, aiming to make the justice process less intimidating and more restorative for the young individual.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the fundamental purpose of establishing a Juvenile Police Unit (JPU)?
(A) To handle cases involving juveniles with specialized sensitivity and skill.
(B) To create a more intimidating police presence for juvenile offenders.
(C) To process juvenile cases using the same procedures as adult criminal cases.
(D) To exclusively handle administrative tasks within the police department.

282. The officers of a Juvenile Police Unit are expected to be trained in:
(A) advanced combat and interrogation techniques.
(B) child psychology and juvenile justice legislation.
(C) corporate law and financial investigation.
(D) forensic accounting and cybercrime.

283. Which of the following is a procedural requirement for a JPU officer when interacting with a child?
(A) Always wearing a formal police uniform to establish authority.
(B) Avoiding the use of handcuffs and ensuring prompt presentation before the JJB.
(C) Placing the child in a regular police lock-up for security.
(D) Conducting a formal interrogation without legal counsel present.

284. The role of the JPU represents a shift in policing from:
(A) an enforcement-oriented model to a welfare-oriented model.
(B) a welfare-oriented model to an enforcement-oriented model.
(C) a reactive approach to a passive approach.
(D) a community-based model to a centralized model.

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members of society through social and financial assistance programs.

25. (A) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
The legal process for a minor accused of an offense follows a specific chronological sequence. It begins with the initial apprehension by the police, followed by the child's production before the juvenile justice board within twenty-four hours. Subsequently, a social investigation report is prepared to understand the child's background. This leads to a formal inquiry by the board, which eventually results in a final dispositional order.

26. (A) Handle children in a child-friendly manner from the point of first contact.
The juvenile police unit is a specialized division within the law enforcement agency trained to interact with children in a non-intimidating and sensitive manner. Since the first contact with the justice system is often through the police, this unit ensures that the experience is not traumatic for the child. Their role is to protect the rights of the minor while facilitating the transition to the board.

27. (D) The Beijing Rules
Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1985, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice are commonly referred to as the Beijing Rules. They provide a comprehensive set of international guidelines for member states to follow when developing their own juvenile justice systems. These rules emphasize the importance of protecting the rights of young offenders while prioritizing their welfare and successful reintegration into their communities.

28. (B) The prevention of juvenile delinquency.
The Riyadh Guidelines, adopted by the United Nations in 1990, provide a proactive framework specifically focused on preventing young people from engaging in criminal activities. These guidelines emphasize the importance of early intervention, social development, and the role of the family, school, and community in supporting youth. By addressing the root causes of delinquency through broad social policy, they aim to reduce the need for formal judicial intervention.

29. (C) A reaction proportional to the offender's circumstances and the offense's gravity.
One of the key principles established by the Beijing Rules is the concept of proportionality in the justice system's response to juvenile offending. This means that any action taken should consider both the seriousness of the act and the individual circumstances of the minor. The objective is to ensure that the disposition is fair and effective, avoiding overly punitive measures while focusing on the child's specific rehabilitative needs.

30. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Each institution within the juvenile justice system serves a distinct function based on the child's status. The juvenile justice board is responsible for adjudicating cases of children in conflict with the law. The child welfare committee deals with children in need of protection. For those in conflict with the law, observation homes provide temporary housing during inquiries, while special homes are utilized for long-term rehabilitation and behavioral reform.

31. (A) Implementing zero-tolerance policies and mandatory minimum sentences for first-time offenders.
International guidelines emphasize that effective delinquency prevention should focus on addressing social root causes rather than relying on harsh punitive measures. Strategies such as providing early education, family support, and community-based recreational programs are recommended to integrate youth into society positively. Policies that mandate strict sentencing for first-time juvenile offenders are generally discouraged because they prioritize punishment over the rehabilitative and developmental needs of the child.

32. (B) Entering into conflict with the law.
The concept of vulnerability in child welfare suggests that certain environmental or personal factors, such as poverty, lack of parental care, or exposure to violence, increase the likelihood of a child facing negative outcomes. One significant risk associated with high vulnerability is the potential for the minor to engage in delinquent behavior or be recruited into criminal activities, leading to their entry into the justice system.

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a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach. The Riyadh Guidelines advocate for interventions at various social levels, starting with the family, which is seen as the central unit for the primary socialization of children. They call for policies that support family integrity and provide assistance to families in distress. The guidelines also highlight the crucial role of education, community involvement, and the media. They recommend that educational systems be made more relevant to the needs of young people and that communities provide a range of supportive services and recreational opportunities. The media is encouraged to play a constructive role by disseminating information on the prevention of delinquency and avoiding the creation of negative stereotypes of youth. The overarching goal is to foster a social environment where all young people can develop their full potential and are less likely to come into conflict with the law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary focus of the UN Riyadh Guidelines?
(A) The procedural rules for juvenile court trials.
(B) The standards for institutional confinement of juveniles.
(C) The proactive prevention of juvenile delinquency through social policy.
(D) The punishment and retribution for youth crimes.

292. According to the Riyadh Guidelines, which social unit is considered central to the primary socialization of children and delinquency prevention?
(A) The family.
(B) The police force.
(C) The judiciary.
(D) The peer group.

293. The approach advocated by the Riyadh Guidelines can be best described as:
(A) reactive and punitive.
(B) exclusively legalistic.
(C) focused solely on individual therapy.
(D) comprehensive and multi-sectoral.

294. How do the Riyadh Guidelines suggest the media should contribute to delinquency prevention?
(A) By extensively reporting on youth crimes to create fear.
(B) By disseminating constructive information and avoiding negative stereotypes.
(C) By creating negative stereotypes of at-risk youth.
(D) By refusing to report on any issues related to youth.

295. The overall objective of the Riyadh Guidelines is to:
(A) build more juvenile detention centers.
(B) create stricter laws for punishing youth.
(C) foster a social environment that supports the positive development of all young people.
(D) increase police surveillance in all communities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The prevention of delinquency is a cornerstone of a progressive juvenile justice philosophy, representing a shift from a reactive to a proactive stance. This approach is predicated on the understanding that delinquency often arises from a complex interplay of individual, social, and environmental factors. An effective prevention strategy, therefore, must be multi-faceted and holistic. It involves strengthening the primary institutions of socialization, such as the family and the school, by providing support services to families at risk and ensuring educational systems are inclusive and engaging. Community-level interventions are also critical; these include creating safe recreational spaces, mentoring programs, and skill-development opportunities that offer young people constructive alternatives to deviant behaviour. State-led initiatives play a crucial role by addressing systemic issues like poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to healthcare and housing, which are known risk factors for delinquency. This preventative framework aligns with the principles of the UN's Riyadh Guidelines, which emphasize early intervention and the mobilization of all possible resources, including community and voluntary organizations. The ultimate aim is not just to avert crime but to promote the healthy development and well-being of all children, thereby creating

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and community-based programs as alternatives to formal incarceration.

41. (C) The State Government
The authority to officially recognize and certify an organization as a fit institution lies with the state government. This designation is given to non-governmental organizations or voluntary bodies that meet specific standards for providing care, protection, and vocational training to children. By certifying these facilities, the government ensures that there are enough suitable environments available for the placement of children as ordered by the juvenile boards or welfare committees.

42. (A) Legal framework and judicial response applied to them.
While the physical acts committed by youth may be similar to those committed by adults, the justice system treats them differently due to the age and developmental stage of the offender. Youth crimes are handled within a specialized legal framework that prioritizes rehabilitation, education, and protection over punishment. The judicial response is designed to address the unique circumstances of young people, acknowledging their potential for change and social reform.

43. (D) A child in need of care and protection.
Any child found living on the streets without a stable home, parental supervision, or a support system is legally classified as a child in need of care and protection. This categorization ensures that the state takes responsibility for the child's safety and well-being. Such cases are managed by the child welfare committee, which facilitates their placement in shelter homes or with fit persons to provide security and support.

44. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The juvenile justice system is divided into two separate authorities based on the child's needs. The juvenile justice board only handles children in conflict with the law who have allegedly committed an offense. In contrast, the child welfare committee is the competent authority for children in need of care and protection, such as those who are orphaned or neglected. Both bodies deal with individuals under eighteen, but their functions are distinct.

45. (C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
The Riyadh Guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for preventing delinquency by focusing on the overall well-being of the young. They advocate for creating supportive social environments and reducing formal judicial interventions through early support in families, schools, and communities. These guidelines emphasize that a proactive social policy is far more effective than punitive measures in ensuring that children develop into law-abiding members of society within their own local communities.

46. (D) The principle of the best interest of the child
Every administrative or judicial decision made within the juvenile justice system must be primarily motivated by the long-term well-being and development of the minor involved. This overarching principle mandates that all actions taken by the board or committee should aim to safeguard the child's rights, ensure their physical and emotional safety, and promote their successful rehabilitation. It places the needs of the child above procedural convenience or retributive justice.

47. (A) Reasons why a child might commit a crime.
Vulnerability is a critical concept for understanding the pathways that lead children into the justice system. By examining factors such as poverty, exposure to violence, and lack of parental guidance, practitioners can identify why certain minors are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. This understanding allows for more effective interventions that address the root causes of crime rather than simply reacting to the criminal act itself through punishment.

48. (B) Child Welfare Committee - Long-term incarceration of offenders.
The child welfare committee is not a punitive body and does not have the authority to sentence children to long-term incarceration or incarceration of any kind for offenses. Its role is strictly focused on the care, protection, and social reintegration of children who are vulnerable or in need of support. In contrast, the juvenile justice board is the body responsible for adjudicating matters involving minors who have committed legal offenses.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A legal framework focusing on the care, protection, and rehabilitation of youth.
The fundamental concept of this specialized legal system is to move away from purely punitive measures associated with adult criminal law. It establishes a child-centric approach that prioritizes the well-being of young individuals by providing necessary care and protection. The primary objective is the successful rehabilitation and social reintegration of youth, acknowledging their unique developmental needs and the potential for positive reform through supportive interventions.

2. (A) A youth's act that would be a crime if it were committed by an adult.
In the legal realm, delinquency specifically identifies behaviors or actions performed by a minor that would result in criminal charges if carried out by an individual of legal adult age. This terminology is used to distinguish the juvenile justice process from the adult criminal system, emphasizing the different legal status of young people. It highlights that the nature of the act itself constitutes a violation of law.

3. (C) An offence.
The specific terminology used within the juvenile justice framework identifies a child in conflict with the law as any individual under eighteen years of age who is suspected or proven to have committed an act prohibited by law. This classification ensures that such children are processed through specialized institutions like the juvenile justice board rather than standard adult courts, focusing on their reformative needs rather than punishment.

4. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Vulnerability is defined by the increased risk of a child facing harm or exploitation due to various external or internal factors. While social and economic hardships often contribute to this state, it is incorrect to assume that children from wealthy backgrounds are immune. Vulnerability can arise from personal circumstances, lack of emotional support, or exposure to abuse, regardless of a family's financial standing or social status.

5. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Understanding juvenile justice requires clear definitions of key terms. Staying away from school without valid justification is known as truancy, while wandering without a home or stable means of survival constitutes vagrancy. Acts that would be considered crimes if committed by adults are labeled as delinquency. Finally, vulnerability describes the state of being exposed to potential harm, which often necessitates intervention for the safety of the child.

6. (B) All youth crimes are treated with the same level of severity, regardless of the nature of the offense.
Juvenile justice systems recognize that youth crimes vary widely in nature and context, necessitating a flexible and individualized response. Unlike adult systems that may apply rigid sentencing, juvenile protocols prioritize the rehabilitation of the child. Factors such as peer pressure, environmental circumstances, and the specific motives behind an act are evaluated to determine the appropriate intervention, ensuring that petty offenses are handled differently than heinous acts.

7. (D) Truancy
Truancy is specifically defined as a child's habitual and unauthorized absence from compulsory schooling. When a minor is found loitering in public places during hours when they should be attending classes, it is classified as this type of behavioral issue. It is often treated as a status offense rather than a crime, serving as an early indicator that a child may require additional social or educational support.

8. (A) A child-friendly framework emphasizing care, protection, and rehabilitation.
The core philosophy of the juvenile justice system is to provide a protective environment for children who interact with the law. This approach

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285. Besides handling cases of children in conflict with law, the JPU is also involved in:
(A) prosecuting cases in adult criminal court.
(B) managing the budget for all juvenile homes in the district.
(C) coordinating with social workers and participating in prevention programmes.
(D) constructing new observation homes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

International standards have profoundly influenced the development of modern juvenile justice systems. Among the most significant are the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, widely known as the 'Beijing Rules'. Adopted in 1985, these rules provide a detailed framework for the management of juvenile justice, emphasizing the well-being of the juvenile and promoting a rehabilitative and restorative approach. A key principle of the Beijing Rules is that proceedings should be conducted in a manner that ensures the privacy of the child and avoids unnecessary stigma. They advocate for the use of diversion, which involves channeling juveniles away from formal judicial proceedings and towards community support or reconciliation programmes whenever possible. The rules also stress the importance of proportionality, meaning that the response to a juvenile's offense should be in proportion not only to the gravity of the act but also to the circumstances and needs of the juvenile. Furthermore, the Beijing Rules set standards for institutional treatment, requiring that any deprivation of liberty be a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period. They call for qualified personnel, individualized care plans, and the separation of juveniles from adult offenders, all aimed at fostering a sense of dignity and worth in the young person.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. The 'Beijing Rules' are formally known as:
(A) The UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
(B) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
(C) The UN Riyadh Guidelines on Social Reintegration.
(D) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

287. A core principle advocated by the Beijing Rules is 'diversion', which refers to:
(A) transferring a juvenile to an adult court.
(B) diversifying the types of punishment available.
(C) channeling juveniles away from formal judicial proceedings.
(D) diverting funds from rehabilitation to law enforcement.

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288. According to the principle of 'proportionality' in the Beijing Rules, the response to a juvenile offense should be based on:
(A) the gravity of the offense alone.
(B) both the offense's gravity and the juvenile's circumstances and needs.
(C) the personal opinion of the judge.
(D) the demands of the media and public.

289. How do the Beijing Rules view the deprivation of a juvenile's liberty?
(A) As the primary and preferred method of intervention.
(B) As a mandatory sentence for all types of offenses.
(C) As an effective tool for ensuring public safety without exception.
(D) As a measure to be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible time.

290. The Beijing Rules emphasize that juvenile justice proceedings should:
(A) protect the child's privacy and avoid stigma.
(B) be public to ensure transparency.
(C) be identical to adult criminal trials.
(D) be conducted by military officials.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Complementing the procedural focus of the Beijing Rules, the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, known as the 'Riyadh Guidelines', offer a proactive framework for delinquency prevention. Adopted in 1990, these guidelines shift the focus from reactive legal measures to proactive, community-based social policy. They are founded on the principle that preventing juvenile delinquency is an essential part of crime prevention in society and requires

it does not conduct trials for criminal offenses. Matters involving children in conflict with the law are the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile justice board, which handles adjudications.

17. (B) The Child Welfare Committee
A child found begging is categorized under the law as a child in need of care and protection. The designated authority for such cases is the child welfare committee, which is responsible for ensuring the child's safety and well-being. This committee assesses the child's situation and makes decisions regarding their placement in a shelter home or a fit institution to provide necessary support and rehabilitation.

18. (A) Cause: Early identification of risk; Effect: Reduced incidence of future delinquency.
A core logical foundation of the juvenile justice system is the belief that identifying and addressing risk factors early in a child's life can prevent future criminal behavior. By intervening through support services, education, and family counseling before problems escalate, the system aims to steer vulnerable youth toward positive social paths. This preventative focus is intended to lower the overall rates of delinquency by addressing its root causes.

19. (C) To conduct the preliminary assessment for heinous offences.
A fit institution is a non-governmental organization or a voluntary group recognized by the state government to provide care and vocational training to children. While these facilities are essential for housing and educating minors under the juvenile justice system, they do not possess the legal authority to conduct judicial evaluations. The specific task of performing a preliminary assessment for heinous crimes is exclusively reserved for the board.

20. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The juvenile justice system is guided by several fundamental principles intended to protect the rights and dignity of minors. These include the presumption of innocence, the requirement for non-stigmatizing language, and prioritizing the best interests of the child. Furthermore, the system emphasizes family responsibility for the child's upbringing and the inherent worth of every young person, ensuring that all legal and social interventions remain rehabilitative.

21. (C) At least one member must be a woman.
To ensure a balanced and sensitive approach to juvenile cases, the law mandates specific composition requirements for the juvenile justice board. Each board must include a judicial magistrate and two social workers. At least one of these social workers must be a woman, reflecting the necessity of gender representation in addressing the diverse needs of children and ensuring that the proceedings remain empathetic and child-friendly.

22. (B) A government or NGO suitable for receiving a child, as determined by authority.
A fit institution is defined as any organization, whether run by the government or a voluntary group, that has been officially certified as being capable of providing appropriate care to children. These facilities are vetted by the competent authority to ensure they can meet the child's physical, emotional, and educational needs. They serve as essential components of the social safety net within the juvenile justice framework.

23. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
International guidelines for juvenile justice are divided into specific roles. The Riyadh Guidelines are primarily focused on the comprehensive prevention of juvenile delinquency through social and community interventions. In contrast, the Beijing Rules establish the standard minimum rules for the administration of the justice system, including adjudication and the treatment of offenders. Both documents provide essential frameworks for protecting the rights and well-being of children globally.

24. (A) Support for individuals aged 18-21 transitioning to independent life from institutions.
Aftercare services are specifically designed for young people who have reached eighteen years of age and are leaving institutional care. These services provide essential support for a transitional period, typically up to twenty-one years. The primary goal is to help these individuals move from a state of dependency within the justice system to becoming self-sufficient, productive

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rejects the retributive nature of adult corrections in favor of a rehabilitative model. By prioritizing the best interests of the child, the framework aims to address the root causes of problematic behavior and provide the necessary resources for a minor to reform and reintegrate.

9. (C) Receiving age-appropriate education and care.
A child's vulnerability is significantly increased by negative environmental factors such as homelessness, neglect, abuse, or the lack of basic necessities like healthcare and nutrition. These conditions place minors at high risk for exploitation and entry into the justice system. Conversely, having access to consistent care and proper education serves as a protective factor that reduces vulnerability and supports healthy development, helping children avoid potential harm.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal discourse deliberately uses the term delinquency for minors to avoid the long-term stigma and criminal labels associated with the adult justice system. This distinction is necessary because the juvenile system operates on a philosophy of care and protection rather than punishment. By focusing on the unique needs of the child, the law aims to facilitate rehabilitation without the life-long consequences of a formal criminal conviction.

11. (D) To conduct inquiries and adjudicate matters concerning children in conflict with the law.
The juvenile justice board functions as a quasi-judicial body established at the district level to handle cases involving minors who have allegedly committed an offense. Its primary responsibility is to conduct thorough inquiries into the circumstances of the act and the child's background. Through this process, the board makes informed decisions regarding the appropriate rehabilitative measures or dispositions required, always prioritizing the child's best interests.

12. (B) The state of a child wandering without a home or visible means of subsistence.
Within the context of child welfare, vagrancy identifies a situation where a minor is found in public spaces without a fixed place of residence or any clear source of support. Such children are categorized as being in need of care and protection because their lack of stable housing and resources makes them highly susceptible to exploitation, abuse, and recruitment into criminal activities by older individuals.

13. (C) Observation Home - Temporary reception and care of children in conflict with law during inquiry.
An observation home is a specialized facility designed for the short-term stay of minors who are suspected of having committed an offense. These institutions provide a safe environment for the child while the juvenile justice board conducts a formal inquiry into the alleged act. During this temporary period, the child's social and psychological background is assessed to help the authorities determine the most suitable long-term plan.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The juvenile justice system utilizes different types of institutions based on the stage of the legal process. Observation homes provide temporary housing for minors while their cases are being investigated by the board. Once an inquiry is completed and a finding of an offense is made, the child may be moved to a special home. These facilities are specifically designed for long-term rehabilitation and social reintegration efforts.

15. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The comprehensive framework of the juvenile justice act includes several key mandates to protect and reform children. It requires the creation of boards in every district and distinguishes between children in conflict with the law and those needing protection. Additionally, it addresses older adolescents involved in heinous crimes and establishes new legal protections by criminalizing specific offenses against minors, such as the sale or procurement of children.

16. (B) It is primarily responsible for conducting trials of children in conflict with the law.
The child welfare committee is specifically designated to handle children in need of care and protection, such as those who are orphaned, abandoned, or abused. While it possesses the legal powers of a magistrate to dispose of these cases,

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33. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Truancy is defined as a status offense because it is an act that is only considered a violation of the law due to the individual's age as a minor. In contrast, vagrancy is often handled through social welfare protocols for children rather than criminal law. While it was historically criminalized for adults in some jurisdictions, modern legal standards for juveniles emphasize providing care and protection rather than treating homelessness as a crime.

34. (A) Child Welfare Committee
A defining characteristic of modern juvenile justice legislation is the bifurcation of administrative and judicial responsibilities. While the juvenile justice board is tasked with adjudicating cases involving minors who have committed legal offenses, the child welfare committee handles children who are neglected, abandoned, or in need of protection. This clear demarcation ensures that children receive specialized interventions tailored to their specific circumstances, whether they require legal accountability or care.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The juvenile justice act establishes distinct institutional environments to ensure that children are treated according to their specific legal status and needs. By maintaining separate facilities like observation homes and special homes, the system avoids mixing children in different stages of the inquiry. More importantly, this segregation prevents minors from being influenced by adult criminals, focusing entirely on their safety, education, and successful long-term rehabilitation.

36. (D) Special Home
Under the established legal framework for minors, a special home is an institution specifically intended for the long-term housing and rehabilitation of children found to have committed an offense. Unlike temporary facilities used during the initial inquiry, these homes offer comprehensive programs including education, vocational training, and psychological counseling. The objective is to reform the behavior of the youth and prepare them for eventual social reintegration.

37. (C) Recidivism and facilitate social reintegration.
Aftercare services are crucial for ensuring that young people who have been in institutional care can successfully transition back into mainstream society. By providing support in areas such as employment, housing, and continued education, these services help prevent the individual from returning to criminal behavior, a concept known as recidivism. The goal is to provide a stable foundation for a law-abiding life after the juvenile justice system's intervention ends.

38. (B) At least one officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.
The composition of a special juvenile police unit is mandated by law to ensure that it operates with a high level of responsibility and expertise. Every unit must include at least one officer who holds a rank of at least sub-inspector. This requirement ensures that senior personnel are directly involved in overseeing the child-friendly procedures and protections required when interacting with minors who have come into contact with the law.

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39. (D) Undertaken as part of broader social policy and development.
The Riyadh Guidelines advocate for a holistic approach to preventing delinquency, suggesting that it cannot be achieved through law enforcement alone. Instead, prevention efforts should be integrated into national development plans and social policies that improve living standards, education, and family support. By addressing the socioeconomic root causes of crime, society can create a supportive environment that naturally discourages children from engaging in delinquent behaviors or activities.

40. (C) 1, 2 and 4
The UN Beijing Rules promote a balanced approach to juvenile justice that protects the rights of the minor while focusing on their welfare. They strongly advocate for the deprivation of liberty to be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible duration. Additionally, they emphasize the importance of due process rights and encourage the use of diversionary measures

a society where the need for formal justice intervention is significantly reduced.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. An effective strategy for the prevention of delinquency is described as:
(A) singular and focused only on law enforcement.
(B) reactive, responding only after a crime has been committed.
(C) based solely on individual punishment.
(D) multi-faceted, holistic, and proactive.

297. According to the source, which of the following is a critical community-level intervention for preventing delinquency?
(A) Creating mentoring programs and safe recreational spaces.
(B) Increasing the number of police patrols.
(C) Implementing stricter curfews for all youth.
(D) Publishing the names of at-risk youth.

298. The prevention of delinquency is philosophically aligned with which international document mentioned in the source?
(A) The Beijing Rules, which focus on court procedure.
(B) The Riyadh Guidelines, which emphasize early intervention.
(C) The UN Charter on Human Rights.
(D) The Geneva Conventions on the rules of war.

299. What is the role of the state in a holistic delinquency prevention model?
(A) To focus exclusively on building more detention centers.
(B) To address systemic issues like poverty and unemployment.
(C) To reduce funding for schools and family support services.
(D) To adopt a purely punitive approach to all youth issues.

300. What is the ultimate aim of a preventative approach to juvenile justice?
(A) To promote the healthy development of children and reduce the need for formal justice intervention.
(B) To ensure that all young offenders receive the maximum possible sentence.
(C) To transfer all responsibility for youth from the state to the family.
(D) To eliminate all forms of community-based support programmes.

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49. (B) Abolition of the distinction between children in conflict with law and children in need of care.
The juvenile justice act maintains a very clear and essential distinction between children who have committed legal offenses and those who require care and protection due to their circumstances. This separation ensures that victims or neglected children are not treated like offenders. Other features of the act include mandatory registration of childcare institutions, streamlined adoption processes, and specialized assessments for older adolescents involved in extremely serious or heinous crimes.

50. (A) Juvenile delinquent
The evolution of juvenile law has led to the adoption of more sensitive and less stigmatizing terminology. The phrase child in conflict with the law was introduced to replace the term juvenile delinquent, which carried negative connotations that could hinder a child's successful social reintegration. This change reflects the system's focus on the child's age and circumstances rather than labeling them as a permanent criminal or a social failure.

51. (B) Evolving physical and mental capacities and potential for reform.
A separate justice system for juveniles is based on the scientific understanding that children and adolescents are still developing physically, mentally, and emotionally. Because their cognitive functions and impulse control are not fully formed, they are considered less culpable than adults. This recognition allows the system to focus on rehabilitation, believing that with the right guidance and intervention, young offenders have a significant potential for behavioral reform.

52. (B) The rehabilitation of children found to have committed an offence.
A special home is an institution established specifically for the housing and reform of children who have been adjudicated by the board for committing an offense. These homes provide a structured environment focused on education, skill building, and behavioral counseling to facilitate the minor's eventual return to society. They are distinct from temporary observation homes, as they provide the long-term rehabilitative services necessary for the child's future.

53. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The UN Beijing Rules and Riyadh Guidelines are considered soft law, meaning they provide standardized international frameworks rather than legally binding mandates for member states. While the Beijing Rules focus on the administration of the justice system, the Riyadh Guidelines offer comprehensive suggestions for national policies aimed at preventing delinquency through social development. They serve as influential guides that help countries shape their domestic laws to protect the rights of children.

54. (C) Aftercare
When a young person completes their stay in a rehabilitative institution and reaches the age of legal majority, they often require help to successfully re-enter the community. This specific phase of support is known as aftercare, which involves providing the individual with necessary resources such as vocational training, housing assistance, and emotional counseling. The focus is on bridging the gap between institutional dependency and independent living to prevent future legal issues.

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55. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The juvenile justice system is supported by specific institutions and international guidelines with distinct focuses. The board handles children in conflict with the law, while the committee manages children in need of care. Internationally, the Beijing Rules set standard minimum rules for the administration of the justice system, while the Riyadh Guidelines provide a framework for the comprehensive prevention of delinquency through social development and community support programs.

56. (B) Child-friendly and non-intimidating.
The juvenile police unit is designed to ensure that a minor's first interaction with law enforcement is as safe and non-traumatic as possible. Officers in this unit are trained to use child-friendly communication and avoid aggressive or intimidating tactics common in adult policing. This specialized approach is essential for protecting the child's rights and ensuring they are treated with dignity throughout the initial stages of the legal process.

or transferring cases to adult systems, the board conducts inquiries that assess the child's background and needs. Its decisions are aimed at providing the necessary rehabilitative support to reform the minor's behavior and ensure their successful reintegration into society.

89. (C) All records of a child's conviction are destroyed upon reaching a certain age, subject to exceptions.
One of the most progressive aspects of the juvenile justice system is the concept of providing a fresh start to individuals as they enter adulthood. This principle involves the destruction or sealing of records related to a minor's past offenses once they reach eighteen years of age. By removing the permanent stigma of a criminal record, the law allows young people to pursue education and employment opportunities without being hindered.

90. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Youth crimes are illegal acts committed by individuals who are below the legal age of adulthood, typically eighteen. This category includes a wide range of behaviors such as cyberbullying, shoplifting, and traffic violations like driving without a license. However, crimes committed by individuals who have reached forty years of age fall entirely under the adult criminal justice system and are never classified as youth or juvenile crimes.

91. (C) A bench of Magistrates.
To ensure that it can effectively manage the cases of children in need of protection, the child welfare committee is granted significant legal authority. It functions as a quasi-judicial body and possesses the collective powers of a bench of magistrates. This allows the committee to issue legal orders regarding the custody, care, and rehabilitation of vulnerable children, ensuring that its decisions carry the force of law for the child's safety.

92. (A) Understanding, allowing the juvenile to participate and express themselves freely.
The Beijing Rules emphasize that legal proceedings involving minors should be conducted in a supportive and empathetic environment. Rather than following rigid courtroom formalities, the atmosphere should encourage the child to understand the process and voice their perspective. This child-friendly approach is essential for ensuring the minor's active participation and for making decisions that truly reflect their best interests and rehabilitative needs during the judicial process.

93. (B) The family
The Riyadh Guidelines identify the family as the most important social unit for the proper development and protection of children. They advocate for social policies that support families in their role of socializing and nurturing the young. By strengthening the family environment through economic and social assistance, society can effectively prevent juvenile delinquency at its source, as a stable and supportive home reduces the risk of youthful misbehavior.

94. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While aftercare services are a critical component of the juvenile justice system, they are not mandatory for every single child leaving an institution. Instead, they are provided to those who require continued support to transition into society. The primary purpose of these services is to help young adults become emotionally stable and financially self-reliant, ensuring they have the necessary resources to live a law-abiding life after their institutional stay.

95. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The juvenile justice framework utilizes a variety of specialized institutions to manage and reform children. These include observation homes for temporary stay, special homes for long-term rehabilitation, and a place of safety for those requiring more secure housing. Additionally, the system includes fit institutions run by non-governmental organizations. Critically, the law prohibits placing children in adult prisons, as these environments are considered entirely inappropriate for the reform of minors.

96. (C) To impose retribution and vengeance for the committed act.
The juvenile justice system is fundamentally different from the adult criminal system in its core objectives. It focuses on the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children, ensuring their rights are upheld throughout the legal process.

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65. (B) 2 and 3
The child welfare committee is the primary authority for children who require care and protection rather than those involved in criminal acts. Its key responsibilities include taking cognizance of vulnerable children, such as those found begging or abandoned, and declaring children legally free for adoption. It does not conduct inquiries for criminal offenses or assessments for heinous crimes, as those judicial functions are reserved exclusively for the juvenile justice board.

66. (B) 21 years
Aftercare services are provided to young people who have reached the age of eighteen and are leaving institutional care. These support systems can continue until the individual reaches the age of twenty-one. This transitional period is critical for helping the young adult gain the skills and stability needed for independent living, including assistance with vocational training, employment, and housing, thereby ensuring they do not relapse into difficult circumstances.

67. (D) A regular adult prison.
A fit institution is specifically defined as a government facility or a non-governmental organization that has been certified as safe and appropriate for housing children. These facilities are designed to meet the rehabilitative and educational needs of minors. In contrast, an adult prison is never considered a suitable environment for children under the juvenile justice framework, as it lacks the necessary protections and focus on reform required for youth.

68. (B) Channeling juveniles away from the formal justice system, whenever appropriate.
Diversion is a key strategy in juvenile justice that involves resolving a minor's legal issues through community-based programs or mediation rather than formal court proceedings. This approach is used for less serious offenses to avoid the stigmatization and trauma of the judicial process. By diverting youth into supportive services, the system can address behavioral issues more effectively while keeping the minor connected to their family and school.

69. (C) Juvenile Justice Board after a preliminary assessment.
For children between sixteen and eighteen years of age accused of heinous crimes, the law requires a specialized evaluation process. The juvenile justice board must conduct a preliminary assessment to consider the minor's mental and physical capacity to understand the offense and its consequences. Based on this thorough review, the board decides whether the youth should be handled within the juvenile system or transferred to a regular court to be tried as an adult.

70. (B) 2, 3 and 4
The concept of juvenile justice is built upon principles that prioritize the unique needs of young people over traditional punishment. These core tenets include ensuring procedural fairness and due process, prioritizing the best interests of the child in all decisions, and focusing on restorative and rehabilitative outcomes. Unlike the adult system, which may emphasize retribution and segregation, the juvenile framework aims to reform and reintegrate minors through specialized and child-friendly legal processes.

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71. (D) Vagrancy
In the legal context of child protection, vagrancy describes the situation of a minor who is found wandering in public places without a stable home or any visible means of financial support. This condition indicates that the child is highly vulnerable to exploitation and neglect, requiring immediate state intervention. Such children are typically brought before the welfare committee to ensure they receive the necessary care, housing, and social services.

72. (B) The JJB deals with children in conflict with law, while the CWC deals with children in need of care and protection.
The juvenile justice system operates through two distinct bodies to address the different needs of children. The juvenile justice board is a quasi-judicial authority that handles cases involving minors who have allegedly committed an offense. In contrast, the child welfare committee is responsible for children who are victims of neglect, abuse, or abandonment. This separation ensures that each group receives the specific legal and social interventions required for their unique circumstances.

model for the administration of justice, soft law documents help harmonize the protection of children's rights across different legal systems.

105. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
International guidelines for juvenile justice are built upon several key concepts. The Beijing Rules advocate for diversion, which channels youth away from formal courts, and emphasize that taking away a child's liberty should be a last resort. The Riyadh Guidelines highlight the family as the central unit for nurturing children and suggest that delinquency prevention must be integrated into national social policies to address the root causes of problematic behavior effectively.

106. (A) School
Truancy is a behavior specifically defined by a student's habitual and unexcused absence from compulsory schooling. Unlike other forms of youthful misconduct or status offenses, it is directly linked to the educational environment and the failure to comply with mandatory attendance laws. Identifying truancy early is critical for intervention, as it often serves as a precursor to more serious issues, including educational failure and entry into the juvenile justice system.

107. (C) 16-18 years for heinous offences.
Recent legislative changes in juvenile law introduced a significant distinction for older adolescents involved in extremely serious offenses. For individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age accused of heinous crimes, the juvenile justice board conducts a preliminary assessment of their mental and physical capacity. Based on this evaluation, the board may decide to transfer the case to a regular children's court, where the youth can be tried under adult legal protocols.

108. (C) National Human Rights Commission
The formal structure of the juvenile justice act is composed of several specialized bodies and institutions. These include the juvenile justice board for adjudicating offenses, the child welfare committee for managing children in need of care, and rehabilitative facilities like special homes. While the national human rights commission oversees broad human rights issues, it is not a part of the specific institutional framework established by the juvenile justice act for everyday administration.

109. (B) Enable a smooth transition from a state of dependency to self-reliance.
Aftercare programs are designed to assist young people as they move from the structured environment of a rehabilitative institution into independent life in society. By providing support in areas such as vocational skills, employment, and stable housing, these services help the individual become self-sufficient. This transitional assistance is vital for ensuring that the young person can sustain a law-abiding lifestyle and avoid falling back into the circumstances that led to delinquency.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Protecting the privacy of a minor involved in the justice system is a fundamental principle emphasized by international rules. Publicly identifying a juvenile offender can lead to severe social stigmatization, which often creates permanent barriers to education and employment. By keeping proceedings private and maintaining confidentiality, the system ensures that the child has a better chance of reform and social reintegration without the burden of a lasting negative public label.

111. (D) 18 years
Under the juvenile justice act, the term child is used to refer to any individual who has not yet reached eighteen years of age. This uniform age limit is used to determine whether a person is eligible for the specialized protections and rehabilitative services provided by the juvenile system. Once a person exceeds this age, they are generally processed through the adult criminal justice system, unless specific transitional services like aftercare are applicable.

112. (A) A 15-year-old running away from home.
Status offenses are behaviors that are only considered violations of the law because of the age of the person committing them. Running away from home, truancy, and underage drinking are classic examples, as these acts are not illegal for adults. The juvenile justice system addresses these issues differently than criminal acts,

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from institutional living toward independent life in the community.

81. (A) All young persons who may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from that of an adult.
The Beijing Rules serve as a global standard for how juvenile justice systems should be administered, regardless of the severity of the offense. They are intended to protect any minor who is processed through a legal system that recognizes their status as being different from that of an adult. These rules ensure that basic rights, such as due process and welfare protections, are upheld for all young people worldwide.

82. (A) "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
The Riyadh Guidelines are fundamentally based on the belief that preventing juvenile delinquency is far more effective and beneficial for society than reacting after an offense has occurred. This philosophy emphasizes proactive social development, early intervention in at-risk families, and the creation of supportive community environments. By addressing problems before they escalate into criminal behavior, the guidelines aim to reduce the overall burden on the formal justice system.

83. (C) Child Welfare Committee and State Government
The management and monitoring of children's homes are shared between administrative and governmental authorities. The state government is responsible for providing the necessary funding and infrastructure, while the child welfare committee ensures that the day-to-day operations and care provided meet the legal standards for child safety. Regular inspections and oversight by these bodies are essential for maintaining a high quality of life for the children residing in these institutions.

84. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Vagrancy is a behavioral condition that makes a minor highly susceptible to harm and exploitation, thereby qualifying them as vulnerable. However, it is incorrect to say that all vulnerable children are vagrants. Vulnerability is a broad term that also includes children who are abused in their own homes, those suffering from chronic illness, or those living in conflict zones, even if they have a fixed place of residence.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The mandate for specialized juvenile police units in every district is a critical part of the juvenile justice act. Since the first contact a child has with the law is typically with the police, it is essential that this interaction is handled by trained personnel who use sensitive and non-traumatic methods. This specialized approach protects the minor's psychological well-being and sets a supportive tone for the subsequent legal and rehabilitative process.

86. (B) Observation homes are for temporary stay during inquiry, whereas Special homes provide rehabilitation.
The juvenile justice act distinguishes between institutions based on their purpose within the legal process. Observation homes are reception centers intended for the temporary stay of children while the board conducts its inquiry into an alleged offense. Special homes are specifically established for the long-term rehabilitation and social reform of children after the inquiry is completed and they have been found to have committed the act. Both prioritize the child's welfare.

87. (B) Harm, abuse, exploitation, or entry into the justice system.
Vulnerability in the context of juvenile justice identifies children who are at a higher risk of facing negative outcomes due to their socioeconomic or personal circumstances. This susceptibility includes the threat of physical or emotional harm, being victims of exploitation, or becoming involved in criminal activities. Understanding these risks is vital for the state to provide appropriate protective interventions that prevent children from entering the formal justice system unnecessarily.

88. (B) The best interest of the child and their rehabilitation.
The primary goal of the juvenile justice board is to resolve legal matters involving minors in a way that prioritizes their long-term welfare. Rather than focusing on retributive punishment

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viewed as a measure of last resort, to be used only when no other suitable community-based alternative is available.

121. (B) Avoid the stigma associated with the term 'crime'.
The use of the word delinquency is a deliberate legal choice aimed at protecting minors from the negative and lasting social labels that come with a formal criminal conviction. By differentiating juvenile acts from adult crimes, the system emphasizes that the behavior is often a result of developmental factors rather than permanent criminal intent. This focus on rehabilitation helps young people reform their behavior and reintegrate into society without a lifelong criminal record.

122. (C) Eighteen years of age.
A child in conflict with the law is defined as any person under the age of eighteen who is alleged to have committed an act that is prohibited by criminal law. This specific age threshold ensures that all minors are processed through the juvenile system rather than adult courts. The law recognizes that individuals in this age group are still developing and should be treated with a focus on education and social reform.

123. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The juvenile justice board has the legal authority to order the placement of a minor in a special home if they have been found to have committed an offense. These homes are designed to provide a structured and supportive environment where the child can receive various rehabilitative services, including education and counseling. The primary goal is to address the underlying causes of the minor's behavior and prepare them for a law-abiding life in the community.

124. (B) Early prevention and intervention at the community and family level.
The Riyadh Guidelines provide a proactive framework that focuses on preventing delinquency by addressing its social root causes within the family and local community. They emphasize that early support for parents and the creation of positive social environments for children are the most effective ways to discourage criminal behavior. By prioritizing development over punishment, these guidelines aim to reduce the overall number of youth who enter the formal justice system.

125. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The sequence of events for a minor in conflict with the law follows a specific legal pathway. It typically begins with the juvenile police unit at the point of apprehension. The child is then placed in an observation home while the board conducts its inquiry. If long-term reform is needed, the child may be moved to a special home for rehabilitation. Finally, aftercare services are provided to assist the individual during their transition back to society.

126. (B) State government on the recommendation of the competent authority.
Certification of a fit institution is an administrative process handled by the state government based on formal recommendations from the board or the welfare committee. To receive this designation, an organization must demonstrate that it meets strict legal standards for child safety, care, and education. This oversight ensures that minors are only placed in environments that are truly suitable for their development and well-being as required by the juvenile justice framework.

127. (A) The child and the Juvenile Justice Board/ Child Welfare Committee.
The juvenile police unit plays a vital role in ensuring that a child's initial entry into the justice system is handled correctly. These specialized officers act as a bridge between the minor and the judicial or administrative authorities, such as the board or the committee. By facilitating a child-friendly process from the point of contact, they ensure that the minor is safely transferred to the appropriate body while protecting their legal and welfare rights.

128. (B) Varied and flexible, including a wide range of dispositions.
The Beijing Rules advocate for a flexible approach to juvenile justice that allows authorities to choose from many different types of responses based on the individual's needs. Instead of uniform punishment, the rules encourage options like community service, probation, counseling, or educational programs. This variety of dispositional orders ensures that the justice system can tailor its intervention to effectively

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Retribution and vengeance are never goals of this system. Instead, every intervention is aimed at the successful social reintegration of the minor, reflecting the belief that young people have the potential for reform.

97. (B) A child in need of care and protection.
When a child is found in a state of vagrancy, such as wandering without a home or support, they are legally categorized as needing care and protection. This status indicates that the child is at high risk of harm and requires immediate social intervention. Such cases are referred to the committee, which ensures the minor is placed in a safe environment and receives the necessary resources for their safety.

98. (B) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
The principle that the best interest of the child must be a primary consideration in all legal and social actions is a global standard established by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international treaty influenced national laws worldwide, including the juvenile justice act. It mandates that any decision made by courts, boards, or welfare committees must prioritize the child's long-term well-being and development above all other factors.

99. (C) Vulnerability - Immunity to harm or exploitation.
In the context of child welfare, vulnerability describes the exact opposite of immunity. It refers to a state where a child is at a higher risk of being harmed, exploited, or neglected due to various external or personal factors. Other key terms include delinquency, which refers to criminal acts committed by minors, and truancy, which is the unauthorized absence from school. Together, these terms form the essential vocabulary for understanding juvenile justice processes.

100. (B) Aftercare for young adults post-18.
The juvenile justice framework acknowledges that the need for support does not abruptly vanish when an individual reaches the age of legal majority. To ensure long-term success and prevent a relapse into criminal behavior, the system provides a continuum of care through aftercare services. These programs assist young adults between eighteen and twenty-one years of age as they transition from institutionalized living toward becoming independent, self-reliant members of their local communities.

101. (B) To address the root causes of delinquency before it occurs or escalates.
The prevention of delinquency is a proactive strategy aimed at identifying and mitigating risk factors in a child's life before they lead to criminal behavior. By addressing issues such as poverty, lack of education, and poor family environments, the system seeks to steer youth toward positive social pathways. This approach is far more effective than simply reacting to crimes after they happen, as it reduces the overall incidence of delinquency.

102. (A) A Principal Magistrate and two social workers.
The composition of the juvenile justice board is carefully mandated to ensure a balance of legal expertise and social sensitivity. It consists of a principal magistrate, who is a judicial officer of the first class, and two social worker members. This multi-disciplinary team works together to conduct inquiries into juvenile cases, ensuring that the decisions made are not only legally sound but also prioritize the rehabilitative and welfare needs of the child.

103. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The juvenile police unit does not have the legal power to adjudicate or decide the final outcome of a minor's case. That judicial responsibility belongs exclusively to the juvenile justice board. Instead, the unit's role is to serve as the specialized first point of contact between the child and the law. These officers are trained in child-friendly procedures to ensure the initial apprehension and transfer process is handled with sensitivity and care.

104. (B) Non-binding guidelines that set international standards and influence national legislation.
In international law, the term soft law refers to documents like the Beijing Rules that provide a standardized framework but are not legally enforceable treaties. These rules serve as a set of minimum standards that influence how member states develop their own domestic juvenile justice policies. By providing a globally accepted

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57. (C) Unauthorized and intentional absence from compulsory schooling.
Truancy is defined as the act of a student deliberately staying away from school without a valid reason or parental permission. It is considered a status offense, as it only applies to individuals who are of an age where schooling is legally mandated. Persistent truancy is often viewed by social workers and educators as a potential risk factor that may lead to more serious social problems or future delinquency.

58. (C) Only for a minimum period and as a measure of last resort.
The Beijing Rules advocate for the principle that taking away a child's liberty should be the final option considered by the justice system. Institutionalization should only occur when no other community-based alternative is appropriate, and it must last for the shortest time possible. This rule ensures that children are not unnecessarily separated from their families and communities, which is critical for their healthy development and successful social integration.

59. (B) It has the authority to decide on matters of adoption.
The juvenile justice board is responsible for conducting inquiries into offenses committed by minors and determining appropriate rehabilitative measures. While it consists of a magistrate and social workers, its jurisdiction does not extend to civil matters like adoption. Decisions regarding the legal status of children for adoption are the responsibility of the child welfare committee, which ensures that all placements are in the best interest of the child.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The juvenile justice act creates two distinct categories to ensure that children receive interventions tailored to their specific situations. A child who has committed an act in conflict with the law requires a rehabilitative and inquiry-based process through the board. Conversely, a child who is a victim of circumstances, such as neglect or abuse, requires a care-focused intervention through the committee. This distinction prevents the unnecessary criminalization of vulnerable children.

61. (B) Any violation of the law committed by a person defined as young by statute.
Youth crimes encompass a wide range of illegal activities carried out by individuals who are below the legal age of adulthood as defined by national laws. This broad term includes everything from petty property offenses and status violations to more serious violent acts. The juvenile justice system handles these violations differently than adult crimes, focusing on the offender's age and developmental needs rather than applying standard criminal punishments.

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62. (A) Using 'child in conflict with law' instead of 'juvenile delinquent'.
The principle of non-stigmatizing nomenclature aims to protect children from the lifelong negative consequences of being labeled as criminals. By using neutral terms like child in conflict with the law, the system emphasizes that the minor is in a temporary state of legal difficulty rather than having a permanent criminal identity. This linguistic shift is essential for facilitating the child's rehabilitation and successful reintegration into society without the burden of past labels.

63. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
The roles of observation homes and special homes are often confused but are legally distinct. Observation homes are temporary reception centers used for children while their cases are under inquiry by the board. Special homes are specifically intended for the long-term rehabilitation of children after they have been found to have committed an offense. Neither facility is intended for children who have already been convicted in the adult criminal sense.

64. (D) Focused on prevention and social integration.
The Riyadh Guidelines represent a shift in international thought from punishing youthful misbehavior to proactively preventing it. They advocate for social policies that address the environmental and family factors that lead to delinquency. By focusing on education, community support, and the social integration of all young people, the guidelines aim to create a protective environment that reduces the need for formal judicial intervention and promotes healthy youth development.

focusing on the underlying familial or personal problems that cause the child to engage in such behavior in the first place.

113. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A fit institution is not simply any individual or group; it must be a registered organization or voluntary body that has been officially certified by the state government. This designation is given only after a thorough review confirms that the facility is capable of providing appropriate care, safety, and rehabilitative services to children. This oversight ensures that minors are placed in environments that meet the legal standards for child welfare and protection.

114. (D) Dynamic condition influenced by social, economic, and familial factors.
Vulnerability is not a permanent trait but a shifting condition that changes based on a child's environment and experiences. Factors such as a sudden loss of parental support, changing economic status, or exposure to social unrest can all influence how susceptible a minor is to harm. This dynamic nature means that children require ongoing monitoring and flexible support systems to protect them from exploitation and prevent them from entering the justice system.

115. (A) 1 and 3
The juvenile justice board is a district-level authority specifically established to handle matters involving children in conflict with the law. Its leadership must include a judicial magistrate of the first class who serves as the principal magistrate. Unlike some other bodies, its decisions are reached collectively rather than by the magistrate alone, ensuring that the final disposition reflects both legal requirements and the social welfare perspectives of the other members.

116. (B) A 10-year-old found abandoned at a railway station.
The child welfare committee handles cases of minors who are neglected, abandoned, or victims of abuse, as they are categorized as children in need of care and protection. A ten-year-old found alone at a railway station is a prime example of such a case. In contrast, minors who are involved in traffic violations or illegal acts are considered children in conflict with the law and are processed through the juvenile justice board.

117. (D) Temporary care and assessment during inquiry.
An observation home is a specialized reception facility where children in conflict with the law are temporarily housed while the board conducts an inquiry. The primary purpose of this institution is to provide a safe and supportive environment for the minor during the initial stages of the legal process. It also allows social workers to assess the child's background and needs, which is essential for making an informed final dispositional order.

118. (A) The entire society.
The Riyadh Guidelines advocate for the idea that preventing delinquency is a collective responsibility that extends beyond the government or the police. It requires the active involvement of families, schools, community organizations, and every social institution. By working together to create a supportive and nurturing environment for all young people, society can effectively address the root causes of misbehavior and reduce the overall incidence of crime among the youth.

119. (C) Imposing a life sentence without parole on a 15-year-old.
The Beijing Rules emphasize a rehabilitative approach to juvenile justice, prioritizing the welfare of the child and their potential for change. Punitive measures such as imposing life imprisonment without the possibility of parole on a minor are seen as inconsistent with these international standards. Such harsh penalties fail to account for the evolving mental and physical capacities of young people and their inherent potential for reform through supportive interventions and education.

120. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
The juvenile justice system is built upon a foundation of fundamental principles that protect children's rights. These include ensuring equality and non-discrimination, maintaining confidentiality to protect the child's privacy, and adhering to natural justice in all proceedings. Additionally, the system prioritizes restoration and repatriation to families over institutionalization. Institutional stay is always

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73. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
While the juvenile justice act provides a uniform national framework for the treatment of children, its implementation is a shared responsibility. The central government sets the standards, but the creation and management of institutions like the board and the committee fall under the jurisdiction of the state governments. This collaborative approach ensures that the laws are applied consistently across the country while allowing for localized administration of childcare facilities.

74. (C) Policymakers and the public for the prevention of delinquency.
The Riyadh Guidelines are specifically designed to influence national social policies and public perception regarding youth development. They are directed at governments and social planners to encourage the creation of proactive programs that address the root causes of delinquency. By focusing on family support, education, and community involvement, these guidelines aim to prevent children from entering the justice system, rather than just managing them once they have committed offenses.

75. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The evolution of international thought on juvenile justice follows a logical progression of principles. It began with general declarations of the rights of the child, followed by the establishment of standard minimum rules for the justice system in the Beijing Rules. Subsequently, the focus expanded to the proactive prevention of delinquency in the Riyadh Guidelines. Finally, specific rules were developed for juveniles deprived of their liberty, ensuring their protection within institutional settings.

76. (B) Proactive measures to address root causes and risk factors.
The prevention of delinquency is a strategy that focuses on addressing the social, economic, and familial issues that contribute to youthful misbehavior before an offense occurs. This proactive approach involves providing support to at-risk families, improving educational opportunities, and creating community programs that engage youth in positive activities. By mitigating risk factors early, society can reduce the overall incidence of crime and the need for formal judicial intervention.

77. (D) A child who has committed a petty offence.
A child who has committed a petty offense is legally classified as a child in conflict with the law and is handled by the juvenile justice board. In contrast, children in need of care and protection are those who are victims of circumstances, such as being found begging, suffering from mental illness, or being displaced by armed conflict. These vulnerable children are brought before the committee for their safety and support.

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78. (A) Being child-friendly and non-intimidating.
Inquiries conducted by the juvenile justice board must differ significantly from the adversarial atmosphere found in adult criminal courts. The proceedings are designed to be informal and child-friendly to ensure the minor feels safe and is able to participate effectively. This approach avoids the trauma of traditional legal trials and focuses on understanding the child's background and needs, which is essential for determining the most appropriate rehabilitative measures.

79. (B) Continues for a transitional period after the age of 18 to ensure successful reintegration.
The concept of aftercare acknowledges that a young person's transition to independent adulthood requires sustained support even after they reach eighteen. The system's responsibility extends into this transitional phase to provide assistance with education, housing, and employment. By continuing to offer guidance and resources, the aftercare program helps ensure that the individual can successfully reintegrate into society as a productive member, significantly reducing the likelihood of future criminal behavior.

80. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The juvenile justice system utilizes a variety of specialized institutions and services. Observation homes provide temporary housing during the initial inquiry process, while special homes offer long-term rehabilitation for those found to have committed offenses. Fit institutions are certified NGOs or voluntary groups that provide care to children. Finally, aftercare services offer essential transitional support for young adults as they move

promote the child's rehabilitation and successful social reintegration.

129. (B) Adoption of children.
Beyond its focus on delinquency, the juvenile justice act introduced comprehensive and streamlined procedures for the adoption of children. These legal standards are designed to ensure that the adoption process is transparent, ethical, and always prioritizes the best interest of the child. By consolidating adoption laws under this framework, the government has made it easier for orphaned or abandoned children to find stable and loving permanent homes through a regulated system.

130. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The juvenile justice framework involves several bodies with specialized functions. The police unit ensures child-friendly contact, while the committee manages children in need of care. For minors in conflict with the law, special homes provide long-term rehabilitation. Finally, aftercare organizations assist young adults as they transition back into society after reaching eighteen. Each of these components works together to provide a continuous system of care, protection, and social reintegration for young people.

131. (B) The need for restorative and rehabilitative measures.
The concept of youth justice is based on the philosophy that the legal system should focus on reforming young offenders rather than purely punishing them. This approach prioritizes restorative practices that address the harm caused by an act and rehabilitative programs that help the minor develop positive social behaviors. By acknowledging the potential for reform in young people, the system aims to guide them toward becoming law-abiding and productive members of society.

132. (C) It conducts the trial for a child accused of murder.
The child welfare committee is an authority specifically created to provide care and protection for vulnerable children, such as those who are victims of abuse or neglect. It does not conduct trials for criminal offenses, regardless of their severity. Matters involving legal offenses, including serious acts like murder committed by a minor, fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile justice board or specialized children's courts, which handle criminal adjudications.

133. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The UN Beijing Rules are not a legally binding treaty but rather a set of standard minimum rules that provide an international model for juvenile justice. Similarly, the Riyadh Guidelines offer practical and comprehensive suggestions for preventing delinquency through social and community development. Both documents serve as influential soft law that helps member states align their domestic legislation with global standards for protecting the rights and welfare of children and young people.

134. (C) A 15-year-old participating in a school debate.
Youth crimes are defined as illegal acts committed by young individuals, ranging from petty theft and vandalism to more serious offenses. These behaviors are handled by the juvenile justice system because they violate established laws. In contrast, participating in positive social activities like a school debate is a pro-social behavior that is encouraged by society and has no criminal or legal implications. Such activities are the exact opposite of delinquent or criminal acts.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Aftercare services are a vital part of the juvenile justice system because they recognize the challenges young people face when leaving a rehabilitative institution. Moving from a highly structured environment back into mainstream society can be overwhelming without guidance. These services provide essential support in education, housing, and employment to help young adults become self-reliant. By facilitating this transition, the system significantly reduces the risk of the individual returning to criminal behavior.

136. (B) Truancy is a status offense, while delinquency refers to criminal acts.
Understanding the difference between truancy and delinquency is essential for applying the correct legal and social interventions. Truancy is a status offense because staying away from school

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184. (A) Segregate children from adult offenders and provide specialized care.
The primary purpose of establishing dedicated facilities like observation homes and special homes is to ensure that minors are never housed with adult criminals. This segregation is critical for protecting children from negative influences and potential abuse. Furthermore, these institutions are staffed with personnel trained to provide the specialized care, education, and rehabilitative services that young people need to reform their behavior and eventually reintegrate into their communities as productive citizens.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Beijing Rules emphasize that every person involved in the juvenile justice system must receive specialized training. Handling children requires a deep understanding of child psychology, social work, and law to ensure that judicial and rehabilitative processes are effective. Professionalism in these roles is essential for protecting the rights of the child and ensuring that legal interventions do not cause further trauma, but instead contribute to the minor's positive development and successful social reform.

186. (C) Child Welfare Committee
A child found begging is legally categorized as a child in need of care and protection, rather than as an offender. The designated authority for such cases is the child welfare committee, which is responsible for the child's safety and well-being. The committee evaluates the child's situation and arranges for their placement in a shelter home or a fit institution, ensuring they receive the necessary care, education, and support to escape exploitation and poverty.

187. (C) A competent authority under the Act.
The term fit as applied to persons or institutions indicates that they have been evaluated and certified by a competent legal authority, such as the state government or the board. This certification confirms that they are capable of providing the necessary care, safety, and rehabilitative services required for a child's development. This vetting process is essential for ensuring that minors are placed in high-quality environments that adhere to all legal standards for child welfare.

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188. (A) Institutional life and independent, socially integrated life.
Aftercare services are specifically designed to bridge the gap that exists when a young person leaves a rehabilitative institution to live on their own. The transition from a structured environment to independence can be challenging. By providing support in areas like education, housing, and vocational training, aftercare ensures that the individual has a stable foundation. This sustained assistance is vital for promoting self-reliance and ensuring the individual successfully reintegrates into society as a law-abiding adult.

189. (B) Stigmatization and trauma of traditional police procedures.
The special juvenile police unit is designed to ensure that a minor's first interaction with law enforcement is as safe and non-traumatic as possible. Officers in this unit are trained to avoid the aggressive tactics common in adult policing and instead use child-friendly communication. This specialized approach is essential for preventing the stigmatization of the child and for protecting their psychological well-being throughout the initial and critical stages of the legal process.

190. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
The UN Beijing Rules provide a set of international standards that emphasize the rights and welfare of juvenile offenders. They advocate for using the deprivation of liberty only as a last resort and ensuring that any legal response is proportional to both the offense and the minor's circumstances. Additionally, they stress the importance of due process rights, including legal representation. They do not support the use of solitary confinement, as it is considered harmful to youth.

191. (B) Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
The Riyadh Guidelines, formally known as the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, represent a proactive approach to youth welfare. They provide a comprehensive framework for member states to address the social, economic, and familial root causes of criminal behavior in young people. By focusing on social development and community support, the guidelines aim to

In reality, the juvenile justice board has a wide variety of dispositional options aimed at rehabilitation. These can include releasing the child after a warning, ordering community service, or placing the child on probation under the care of a guardian. A special home is only used when the board determines that long-term institutional rehabilitation is necessary.

145. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Riyadh Guidelines promote a holistic approach to preventing delinquency by focusing on the primary social institutions that influence a child's life. They emphasize the roles of the family, the school system, community organizations, and the mass media in creating a supportive environment for youth. By coordinating efforts across these domains, society can address the social root causes of crime and provide young people with the guidance and opportunities they need.

146. (A) The placement of a child by order of a competent authority.
A fit institution is a non-governmental organization or a government facility that has been officially certified as being suitable for the reception and care of a child. When the board or committee determines that a minor cannot live with their family, they may order the child to be placed in such an institution. This ensures the child stays in a safe environment that meets all legal standards for housing, education, and welfare.

147. (B) Early identification of risk factors and providing support.
Effective delinquency prevention is based on the idea that addressing problems early is far more beneficial than reacting to a crime after it has been committed. By identifying risk factors like poverty or lack of educational support, the system can provide targeted services to help the child and their family. This proactive approach aims to steer youth away from negative behaviors and toward positive social development, reducing future delinquency.

148. (A) The provision to try 16-18 year olds as adults for heinous crimes.
Recent legislative changes in juvenile law introduced a significant distinction for older adolescents involved in extremely serious offenses. For individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age accused of heinous crimes, the juvenile justice board conducts a preliminary assessment of their mental and physical capacity. Based on this evaluation, the board may decide to transfer the case to a regular children's court, where the youth can be tried under adult legal protocols.

149. (D) National Board for Youth Development
The juvenile justice act establishes a specific institutional framework to manage the needs of children. This includes judicial bodies like the board and committee, as well as rehabilitative facilities like observation and special homes. While there may be many governmental boards focused on broad social issues like youth development, they are not part of the formal legal structure created by the juvenile justice act to handle children in conflict with the law.

150. (B) Rehabilitation
The most significant difference between the juvenile and adult justice systems is the primary goal of the judicial intervention. While adult courts often focus on retribution and deterrence through punishment, the juvenile system is built on the philosophy of rehabilitation. Every decision made regarding a minor is intended to reform their behavior, provide them with necessary education or vocational skills, and facilitate their successful and long-term reintegration into mainstream society.

151. (C) Would be criminal if committed by an adult.
Delinquency is the term used to describe illegal acts performed by individuals who have not yet reached the age of legal majority. These behaviors are considered violations of the law because the same actions would result in criminal charges for an adult. By using this term, the justice system acknowledges the youth of the offender and applies a specialized legal process that focuses on their developmental needs and potential for behavioral reform and social rehabilitation.

152. (A) alleged or found to have committed an offence.
Under the juvenile justice framework, a child in conflict with the law is any individual under eighteen who is suspected of or proven to have

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committed an act prohibited by criminal statute. This classification is intended to be neutral and non-stigmatizing, ensuring the focus remains on the child's age and legal status. Such children are processed through the board, which provides a child-friendly environment focused on their rehabilitation and social welfare.

153. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Understanding juvenile issues requires distinguishing between different types of problematic behaviors. Truancy is specifically the act of a minor habitually staying away from school without a valid excuse. In contrast, vagrancy refers to the state of a child being homeless and wandering without stable support or visible means of survival. Both conditions identify children who are vulnerable and may require social intervention through the welfare committee to ensure their safety and education.

154. (B) A broad category of illegal acts committed by young people.
Youth crimes is a general term encompassing various violations of the law carried out by young individuals. This includes both criminal acts that are illegal for everyone and status offenses that only apply to minors. The term is often used in social and legal studies to analyze the causes and patterns of illegal behavior among the youth, helping policymakers design better prevention programs and rehabilitative systems tailored to the needs of young people.

155. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The juvenile justice system utilizes specialized bodies to address the diverse needs of children. The board adjudicates matters for those in conflict with the law, while the committee manages those in need of protection. The juvenile police unit ensures the initial legal contact is child-friendly and sensitive. Finally, aftercare homes provide essential transitional support for young adults reaching eighteen, helping them become self-reliant as they leave institutional care and reintegrate into society.

156. (C) The Act merges legal procedures for both children in conflict and children in need.
One of the most important features of the juvenile justice act is that it maintains a very clear separation between the legal procedures for children who have committed offenses and those who are victims of neglect or abuse. Merging these processes would be inappropriate, as the needs of the two groups are fundamentally different. The act instead creates distinct authorities, like the board and the committee, to handle each category according to their specific legal status.

157. (A) Multi-member body with judicial and social work expertise.
The juvenile justice board is designed to be a balanced authority that considers both legal and social factors in every case. It is composed of a principal magistrate and two social workers, at least one of whom must be a woman. This multi-member structure ensures that decisions regarding a child's future are not based solely on legal technicalities but also reflect an understanding of the child's background, development, and long-term rehabilitative needs.

158. (B) Children in need of care and protection.
The child welfare committee is the designated competent authority for minors who are orphaned, abandoned, neglected, or victims of abuse. Its primary role is to ensure the safety and well-being of these vulnerable children by making decisions about their care, housing, and social services. Unlike the board, it does not handle criminal adjudications, focusing instead on the protection of children who have been harmed or are at high risk of exploitation.

159. (C) To temporarily house children in conflict with law during the inquiry period.
An observation home serves as a specialized facility designed for the short-term stay of minors who are suspected of having committed an offense. These institutions provide a safe environment for the child while the juvenile justice board conducts a formal inquiry into the alleged act. During this temporary period, the child's social and psychological background is assessed to help the authorities determine the most suitable long-term plan for their care and behavioral rehabilitation.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Riyadh Guidelines promote a holistic approach to delinquency prevention, recognizing that criminal behavior in youth is often a symptom

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of deeper social issues. Factors like poverty, family instability, and lack of opportunity cannot be solved by courts alone. Therefore, the guidelines advocate for a community-wide strategy that involves schools, families, and social services. By addressing these root causes through broad social policy, society can effectively reduce the likelihood of youth entering the justice system.

161. (B) The rehabilitation of children who have been found to have committed an offence.
A special home is an institution established specifically for the housing and reform of children who have been adjudicated by the board for committing an offense. These homes provide a structured environment focused on education, skill building, and behavioral counseling to facilitate the minor's eventual return to society. They are distinct from temporary observation homes, as they provide the long-term rehabilitative services necessary for the child's future as a law-abiding member of the community.

162. (B) Certified by the State Government as suitable for the reception of a child.
A fit institution is defined as any organization, whether run by the government or a voluntary group, that has been officially certified as being capable of providing appropriate care to children. These facilities are vetted by the competent authority to ensure they can meet the child's physical, emotional, and educational needs. They serve as essential components of the social safety net within the juvenile justice framework, providing safe environments for vulnerable or reforming youth.

163. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Aftercare services are provided to young people who have reached the age of eighteen and are leaving institutional care. These support systems can continue until the individual reaches the age of twenty-one. This transitional period is critical for helping the young adult gain the skills and stability needed for independent living, including assistance with vocational training, employment, and housing, thereby ensuring they do not relapse into difficult circumstances or return to criminal activities.

164. (A) Ensure child-friendly procedures at the initial stage of contact with the law.
The juvenile police unit is a specialized division within the law enforcement agency trained to interact with children in a non-intimidating and sensitive manner. Since the first contact with the justice system is often through the police, this unit ensures that the experience is not traumatic for the child. Their primary role is to protect the legal rights of the minor while facilitating their safe and respectful transition to the appropriate judicial or administrative body.

165. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
The UN Beijing Rules provide a comprehensive international framework for the administration of juvenile justice. They offer guidelines for every stage of the process, including the investigation of cases, adjudication by competent authorities, and both institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders. These rules emphasize the importance of protecting the child's rights and welfare, but they do not advocate for the abolition of the justice system, instead seeking to make it more humane and effective.

166. (B) The comprehensive prevention of delinquency.
The Riyadh Guidelines, adopted by the United Nations, provide a proactive framework specifically focused on preventing young people from engaging in criminal activities. These guidelines emphasize the importance of early intervention, social development, and the role of the family, school, and community in supporting youth. By addressing the root causes of delinquency through broad social policy and community engagement, they aim to reduce the need for formal judicial intervention and promote healthy development.

167. (A) Proactive and developmental.
Effective delinquency prevention is based on the idea that addressing problems early is far more beneficial than reacting to a crime after it has been committed. By identifying risk factors like poverty or lack of educational support, the system can provide targeted services to help the child and their family. This proactive and developmental approach aims to steer youth away from negative behaviors and toward positive social pathways, reducing the overall incidence of future delinquency.

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is only illegal for children who are required by law to attend. Delinquency, however, involves committing acts that are crimes regardless of the offender's age. This distinction ensures that the system addresses behavioral issues with educational support while handling criminal acts through the formal juvenile justice process.

137. (B) The Juvenile Justice Board.
For children between sixteen and eighteen years of age accused of heinous crimes, the law requires a specialized evaluation process. The juvenile justice board must conduct a preliminary assessment to consider the minor's mental and physical capacity to understand the offense and its consequences. Based on this thorough review, the board decides whether the youth should be handled within the juvenile system or transferred to a regular court to be tried as an adult.

138. (A) Consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law.
The primary objective of the juvenile justice act is to provide a comprehensive and uniform legal framework for dealing with all children under eighteen who interact with the legal system. It combines various laws to ensure that children in conflict with the law and those in need of care are treated according to modern standards of welfare and protection. The act emphasizes rehabilitation and the best interests of the child as the core goals of judicial intervention.

139. (B) Expeditious, without any unnecessary delay.
The Beijing Rules emphasize that juvenile cases should be processed quickly to ensure that the minor is not subjected to prolonged legal uncertainty. Delays in the justice process can be traumatic for a child and can hinder their eventual rehabilitation. An expeditious process allows for timely intervention and support, helping the child move forward with their education and social reintegration as soon as possible, which is essential for their overall development and welfare.

140. (C) 1, 2 and 3
The juvenile justice act contains several critical features aimed at protecting children and managing their legal issues. It establishes clear definitions for different categories of offenses and requires all childcare institutions to be registered with the government for oversight. Furthermore, it introduces specific protections by criminalizing acts that harm children, such as giving them intoxicating substances. These provisions ensure a high standard of care and legal accountability across the entire child welfare system.

141. (C) Child Welfare Committee.
The legal process of making a child available for adoption involves a thorough investigation to confirm their status as orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered. The child welfare committee is the designated authority responsible for reviewing these cases and issuing the official declaration that a child is legally free for adoption. This essential step ensures that the child's rights are protected throughout the placement process and that the adoption adheres to national and international legal standards.

142. (B) Avoid negative labelling and prevent the stigma of criminalization.
The juvenile justice system uses specialized language to emphasize its focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment. By avoiding terms like arrest and trial, the law aims to prevent children from being permanently stigmatized as criminals. This approach protects the child's psychological well-being and facilitates their eventual social reintegration. Using non-criminal nomenclature reminds all participants that the goal of the process is to reform the behavior of a developing young person.

143. (A) A child living on the streets, exposed to exploitation and abuse.
Vulnerability describes a state where a child's environment or personal circumstances place them at a significantly higher risk of being harmed or exploited. A minor living on the streets without adult supervision is a perfect example, as they lack the basic protections of a home and family. Identifying such vulnerability is the first step in the juvenile justice system's process of providing the necessary care, protection, and social support.

144. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
It is a common misconception that all children in conflict with the law are sent to institutions.

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Recent legislative changes in juvenile law introduced a significant distinction for older adolescents involved in extremely serious offenses. For individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age accused of heinous crimes, the juvenile justice board conducts a preliminary assessment of their mental and physical capacity. Based on this evaluation, the board decides whether the youth should be handled within the juvenile system or transferred to a regular children's court to be tried as an adult.

177. (B) Social issue.
By emphasizing the roles of the family, school, and community, the Riyadh Guidelines frame juvenile delinquency as a social issue rather than just a legal one. They suggest that criminal behavior in youth is often a result of failures in these core social institutions. Therefore, prevention efforts must focus on social development and community support to address the environmental root causes of crime, creating a society that naturally nurtures and protects its children.

178. (A) Recidivism.
Aftercare services are critical for ensuring that young people who have been in institutional care can successfully transition back into mainstream society. By providing support in areas such as employment, housing, and continued education, these services help prevent the individual from returning to criminal behavior, a concept known as recidivism. The goal is to provide a stable foundation for a law-abiding life after the juvenile justice system's intervention ends, promoting long-term success.

179. (B) Juvenile Delinquent
The evolution of juvenile law has led to the adoption of more sensitive and less stigmatizing terminology. The phrase child in conflict with the law was introduced to replace the term juvenile delinquent, which carried negative connotations that could hinder a child's successful social reintegration. This change reflects the system's focus on the child's age and circumstances rather than labeling them as a permanent criminal, facilitating a more positive and reform-oriented judicial process.

180. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Each institution within the juvenile justice framework serves a specific group based on their needs and legal status. The board adjudicates matters for children in conflict with the law. The committee provides protection for children in need of care. For those requiring housing, observation homes offer temporary stay during inquiries, while special homes focus on the long-term rehabilitation of adjudicated youth. Together, these bodies ensure that every child receives the appropriate legal and social response.

181. (B) Protective factors and exposure to risk.
The concept of vulnerability acknowledges that children face different levels of risk based on their unique environments. Factors such as family stability, economic resources, and neighborhood safety act as protective measures or risk exposures. Understanding these differences allows the juvenile justice system to target interventions toward the most vulnerable children, providing them with the necessary support to overcome harmful circumstances and preventing them from becoming involved in criminal activities due to neglect or exploitation.

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182. (C) Truancy
Truancy is specifically defined as a child's habitual and unauthorized absence from compulsory schooling. It is considered a status offense because it is an act that is only illegal due to the minor's age. Persistent truancy is often seen as an early warning sign of underlying social or personal issues. Addressing it through educational and family support is essential for preventing the child from developing more serious behavioral problems or eventually entering the justice system.

183. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
It is a common misconception that all older teenagers can be tried as adults. In reality, the juvenile justice act only allows individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age to be transferred to an adult court in cases of heinous offenses. This decision is not automatic; it must be preceded by a thorough preliminary assessment by the board to evaluate the minor's maturity and the circumstances of the act, always prioritizing their legal protections.

168. (A) CWC deals with need for care, JJB deals with conflict with law.
The juvenile justice system utilizes two separate authorities based on the child's specific legal status and needs. The juvenile justice board is a quasi-judicial body that handles cases of minors who have allegedly committed an offense. In contrast, the child welfare committee is responsible for children who are victims of neglect, abuse, or abandonment. This clear distinction ensures that children receive interventions tailored to their situation, whether they require legal accountability or care and protection.

169. (A) The Juvenile Justice Act.
The principle that the best interest of the child must guide every decision is a core feature mandated by the juvenile justice act. This means that judges, social workers, and administrative bodies must prioritize the minor's long-term safety, well-being, and development above all other considerations. This fundamental requirement ensures that all legal and social interventions remain child-centric and are aimed at the successful rehabilitation and protection of the individual child involved.

170. (B) 1, 2, 3, 5
The juvenile justice framework consists of a specialized institutional structure designed to manage and reform children. This includes judicial bodies like the board and administrative bodies like the committee. For housing, the system uses observation homes for temporary reception and special homes for long-term rehabilitation. Critically, the law strictly prohibits the use of adult prisons for children, as these environments are considered completely inappropriate for the reform and safety of developing young people.

171. (C) Vagrant
In the context of child welfare, a vagrant is a minor found in public spaces without a fixed place of residence or any visible means of support. This condition indicates that the child is extremely vulnerable to exploitation and neglect, requiring immediate state intervention. Such children are classified as being in need of care and protection and are brought before the welfare committee to ensure they receive the necessary housing, education, and social services.

172. (A) Child-friendly and rehabilitative.
The overarching goal of the juvenile justice act is to provide a specialized system that treats minors differently than adults. This approach is designed to be child-friendly and non-intimidating, focusing on the rehabilitation of offenders and the protection of vulnerable children. By emphasizing social reform over punishment, the system acknowledges the evolving capacities of young people and provides them with the necessary support to overcome difficult circumstances and lead law-abiding lives.

173. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The juvenile justice board and the child welfare committee have distinct leadership requirements. The board is led by a principal magistrate, who is a senior judicial officer, reflecting its quasi-judicial role in adjudicating offenses. In contrast, the committee is not headed by a police officer; it is composed of a chairperson and social worker members who possess specialized expertise in child welfare. This ensures that the committee remains focused on providing care and protection.

174. (B) Last resort.
One of the most important principles of the Beijing Rules is that taking away a child's liberty by placing them in an institution should only be considered as a last resort. Every other community-based alternative, such as probation or counseling, must be evaluated first. This ensures that children are only separated from their families and schools when absolutely necessary, which is essential for their emotional health and successful long-term social integration.

175. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The juvenile justice process follows a logical path that begins with foundational principles and ends with specific legal actions. It starts with the overarching principle of the best interest of the child, followed by adherence to international standards like the Beijing Rules. In practice, this leads to the child's apprehension by a specialized juvenile police unit and their subsequent production before the board. Each step is designed to ensure the minor's rights and welfare are protected.

176. (B) 16-18 years

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create environments where children can thrive and develop into law-abiding citizens without entering the justice system.

192. (B) Providing support services to at-risk families and communities.
A proactive approach to delinquency prevention focuses on mitigating risk factors before they lead to criminal acts. This involves providing support services like financial assistance, counseling, and educational resources to families and neighborhoods that are particularly vulnerable. By strengthening the child's social environment and addressing root causes like poverty or lack of opportunity, society can effectively guide young people toward positive social development and reduce the overall need for formal judicial intervention.

193. (B) Differently from adults, with a focus on rehabilitation.
Juvenile justice is based on the fundamental recognition that young people have different developmental needs and evolving capacities compared to adults. Therefore, the system treats them through a specialized process that prioritizes rehabilitation and social reform over punishment. This child-centric approach focuses on providing the necessary education, counseling, and guidance to address the underlying reasons for the minor's behavior, facilitating their eventual return to society as productive and law-abiding members.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The juvenile justice system uses the term delinquency to refer to any legal offense committed by a person under eighteen. This terminology is a deliberate choice intended to distinguish juvenile acts from adult crimes. By using a different label, the law aims to reduce the long-term social stigma that a criminal record carries, acknowledging that young people have a significant potential for behavioral reform and should be handled with a focus on rehabilitation.

195. (C) 1, 3, and 5
The juvenile justice system operates a dual framework to address two distinct categories of minors. First, it manages children in conflict with the law who have allegedly committed offenses. Second, it provides protection for children in need of care, which includes those who are neglected, abused, or abandoned. This specialized approach ensures that both offenders and vulnerable children receive the specific legal and social interventions required to protect their rights and facilitate their well-being.

196. (D) Vagrancy
Vagrancy is the legal term used to describe a minor found wandering without a stable home, regular school attendance, or visible means of support. Such children are considered extremely vulnerable and are categorized as being in need of care and protection. The juvenile justice system addresses vagrancy by bringing the child before the welfare committee, which ensures they are placed in a safe environment and provided with the necessary resources for their safety and development.

197. (C) The Juvenile Justice Act.
The current juvenile justice act introduced a significant new provision regarding older adolescents accused of very serious offenses. It allows for individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age to be tried as adults for heinous crimes, but only after a thorough preliminary assessment by the board. This change reflects a modern legal attempt to balance the principle of juvenile protection with the need for accountability in cases involving the most severe criminal acts.

198. (A) Cases of children in conflict with the law.
The juvenile justice board is a specialized quasi-judicial body with the exclusive jurisdiction to handle legal matters involving minors who have allegedly committed offenses. Its role is to conduct inquiries into the act and the child's circumstances to determine the most appropriate rehabilitative measures. While it works closely with social workers, its primary mandate is to adjudicate cases involving children in conflict with the law, ensuring they receive a child-friendly judicial process.

199. (B) Children who are orphaned, abandoned, or abused.
The child welfare committee is the primary authority responsible for children who are victims of neglect, abuse, or abandonment. Its mandate is to ensure the safety and well-being

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of these vulnerable minors by arranging for their care, protection, and social reintegration. This committee works to provide a protective environment for children who lack parental support, ensuring they receive the necessary social services and housing to prevent them from facing further harm or exploitation.

200. (C) temporary reception during inquiry
An observation home is a specialized reception facility where children in conflict with the law are temporarily housed while the board conducts an inquiry. The primary purpose of this institution is to provide a safe and supportive environment for the minor during the initial stages of the legal process. It also allows social workers to assess the child's background and needs, which is essential for making an informed final dispositional order regarding their long-term care.

201. (B) reception and rehabilitation
A special home is an institution specifically established for the housing and social reform of children who have been found by the board to have committed an offense. These homes provide a structured rehabilitative environment where the minor receives education, vocational training, and psychological counseling. The ultimate goal is to address the underlying causes of the behavior and facilitate the child's successful and long-term reintegration into society as a law-abiding and productive citizen.

202. (C) certified non-governmental organizations
The concept of a fit institution allows the juvenile justice system to partner with non-governmental organizations to provide a wider range of care options for children. These organizations must be officially certified by the state government to ensure they meet all legal standards for child safety and welfare. This partnership increases the system's capacity to provide specialized environments for the reception and rehabilitation of children, utilizing the expertise and resources of the civil society.

203. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Aftercare services are not limited to those who have committed serious crimes; they are designed for any young adult transitioning out of institutional care. The purpose of these services is to provide a bridge between the structured environment of an institution and independent life in society. By offering support with education, housing, and emotional stability, aftercare helps ensure that the young person has the tools and resources necessary to lead a self-reliant and law-abiding life.

204. (B) Ensure the first contact with the law is child-friendly.
The mandate for specialized juvenile police units in every district is a critical part of the juvenile justice act. Since the first contact a child has with the law is typically with the police, it is essential that this interaction is handled by trained personnel who use sensitive and non-traumatic methods. This specialized approach protects the minor's psychological well-being and sets a supportive tone for the subsequent legal and rehabilitative process, ensuring their rights are upheld.

205. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3
International and national juvenile justice frameworks are built on several key principles. The Beijing Rules advocate for institutionalization only as a last resort, while the Riyadh Guidelines focus on the proactive prevention of delinquency. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes the best interests of the child as a primary consideration. Locally, the juvenile justice act creates a bifurcated system that handles children in conflict with the law and those needing protection differently.

206. (A) A juvenile's due process rights are protected.
One of the primary objectives of the Beijing Rules is to ensure that young people in the justice system receive the same basic legal protections as adults. These due process rights include the right to be informed of charges, the right to legal counsel, and the right to a fair hearing. By upholding these standards, the rules ensure that the juvenile justice process is not only rehabilitative but also fair and legally sound for every minor involved.

207. (A) Prevent delinquency than to react to it.
The Riyadh Guidelines are based on the proactive philosophy that society should focus its efforts on preventing delinquency before it happens. This approach is considered both more effective and more humane than reacting to

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crimes with punishment. By addressing social root causes like poverty and lack of opportunity, and by strengthening the roles of family and school, the guidelines aim to provide all children with a supportive environment that naturally discourages problematic behavior or criminal acts.

208. (B) A multi-pronged approach involving family, school, and community.
Preventing juvenile delinquency requires a comprehensive strategy that addresses the child's entire social environment. This multi-pronged approach involves strengthening family support, improving educational engagement, and creating community programs that offer youth positive alternatives to crime. By coordinating efforts across these different areas, society can effectively mitigate risk factors and provide the guidance and opportunities necessary for young people to grow into law-abiding and productive members of their communities.

209. (B) Young adults who are past the juvenile age but not yet fully mature.
While juvenile justice specifically focuses on minors under eighteen, the term youth justice is often broader in scope. It may include young adults who have passed the legal age of majority but are still in a transitional developmental stage. This broader connotation acknowledges that the transition to full maturity is a gradual process and that individuals in this slightly older age group may still benefit from rehabilitative and restorative approaches rather than purely punitive measures.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The juvenile justice act maintains a very clear and essential distinction between children who have committed legal offenses and those who require care and protection due to their circumstances. This separation ensures that victims or neglected children are not treated like offenders. A quasi-judicial process through the board is needed for legal accountability, while a care-focused intervention through the committee is required for victims. This distinction ensures each child receives the specific and appropriate type of intervention.

211. (A) Delinquency - An act considered a crime for an adult.
Juvenile justice uses specific terminology to describe the behaviors and statuses of young people. Delinquency refers to acts that would be criminal if committed by an adult. Truancy is specifically the act of staying away from school without permission. Vagrancy describes the state of a child being homeless and wandering. Finally, vulnerability refers to a child's susceptibility to being harmed or exploited due to their socioeconomic or personal environment, rather than having any immunity from harm.

212. (A) Petty, serious, and heinous.
The juvenile justice act provides a structured framework for handling offenses by categorizing them into three clear groups based on their severity. Petty offenses are those with minimal penalties, while serious and heinous offenses involve increasingly grave acts and more significant legal consequences. This categorization allows the board to tailor its inquiries and rehabilitative responses to the nature of the act, ensuring a proportional and effective intervention for every minor in conflict with the law.

213. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
The juvenile justice board and the child welfare committee are both quasi-judicial bodies, not purely administrative. The board conducts inquiries and makes legal determinations regarding minors in conflict with the law. Similarly, the committee has the legal authority of a magistrate to dispose of cases involving children in need of care and protection. Both bodies possess significant legal powers to issue orders that are binding, reflecting their critical role in the juvenile justice and welfare systems.

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214. (A) Social and economic independence.
Aftercare services are provided to young people as they transition out of institutional care at age eighteen. The primary goal of these programs is to help them achieve social and economic independence. By offering assistance with housing, vocational training, and job placement, the system aims to provide a stable foundation for adulthood. This support is essential for ensuring that the young person can successfully integrate

effectively preventing them from returning to patterns of crime or social vulnerability.

278. (B) after they leave a Special Home or Children's Home.
Aftercare services are provided to juveniles once they leave a Special Home or a Children's Home, typically as they reach the age of eighteen. This transitional support occurs after the completion of their institutional stay. It is designed to bridge the gap between structured institutional care and independent living, ensuring that the youth has a planned path toward successful social reintegration.

279. (C) expand the network of care by involving civil society organizations.
Incorporating 'fit' institutions into the Juvenile Justice Act serves to expand the network of care beyond state-run facilities. By involving non-governmental organizations, the system can access specialized expertise and additional resources from the civil society sector. This flexible approach allows for more tailored and community-based interventions, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the support provided to vulnerable and at-risk children.

280. (D) Support for housing, education, and employment.
Juvenile Aftercare Services encompass a wide range of support intended to foster self-reliance. This includes assistance with housing, education, vocational training, and securing employment. Additionally, youth may receive counselling and financial support as part of an individual care plan. These comprehensive services are essential for helping young individuals navigate the challenges of adulthood and maintaining a stable, law-abiding life in society.

281. (A) To handle cases involving juveniles with specialized sensitivity and skill.
The fundamental purpose of the Juvenile Police Unit is to handle juvenile cases with specialized sensitivity, knowledge, and skill. By creating this dedicated unit in every district, the law ensures that law enforcement interactions with children are welfare-oriented. This approach minimizes the intimidation often associated with traditional policing, focusing instead on the safety and unique developmental needs of the child involved.

282. (B) child psychology and juvenile justice legislation.
Officers assigned to the Juvenile Police Unit must receive specialized training in child psychology, social work principles, and juvenile justice legislation. This expertise enables them to act as child welfare police officers who understand the underlying factors of youth behaviour. Such training is essential for ensuring that police interactions are restorative and comply with the specific legal protections afforded to children.

283. (B) Avoiding the use of handcuffs and ensuring prompt presentation before the JJB.
JPU officers are required to follow specific child-friendly procedures, such as not wearing uniforms during interactions and avoiding the use of handcuffs. They must also ensure that a child is never held in a regular police lock-up. Instead, the child must be brought before the Juvenile Justice Board promptly, prioritizing their safety and emotional well-being over traditional law enforcement tactics.

284. (A) an enforcement-oriented model to a welfare-oriented model.
The role of the Juvenile Police Unit signifies a major shift in law enforcement from a traditional enforcement-oriented model to a progressive welfare-oriented approach. This transition prioritizes the child's long-term well-being and development over punitive apprehension. By focusing on the best interests of the juvenile, the system aims to make the legal process less intimidating and more conducive to positive change.

285. (C) coordinating with social workers and participating in prevention programmes.
Beyond handling specific cases, the Juvenile Police Unit is actively involved in delinquency prevention programmes and coordinating with social workers. Officers work closely with the Child Welfare Committee and the Juvenile Justice Board to ensure a comprehensive response to youth issues. This collaborative role emphasizes the unit's commitment to addressing the root causes of delinquency through community-integrated and proactive support measures.

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of illegal acts committed by youth, identifying the environmental and social root causes of such behavior, and evaluating how society and the justice system respond. By understanding these patterns, researchers and policymakers can design more effective prevention and rehabilitative programs that address the unique needs of the youth.

223. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
The roles of observation homes and special homes are often confused but are legally distinct. Observation homes are reception centers intended for the temporary stay of children while the board conducts its inquiry into an alleged offense. Special homes are specifically established for the long-term rehabilitation and social reform of children after the inquiry is completed and they have been found to have committed the act. Neither facility is intended for children who have already been convicted in the adult criminal sense.

224. (D) Right to a public trial in all circumstances.
The Beijing Rules emphasize the importance of privacy and confidentiality in juvenile justice to protect the minor from social stigmatization. Therefore, they do not advocate for public trials in all circumstances; instead, they recommend that proceedings be kept private to protect the child's identity. Other fundamental principles of the rules include the right to legal counsel, the presumption of innocence, and the presence of a parent or guardian, all of which are intended to ensure a fair and child-friendly process.

225. (5, 1, 2, 3, 4)
The legal pathway for a minor apprehended for a serious offense follows a specific chronological order. It starts with the initial apprehension by the police, followed by the child's production before the juvenile justice board within twenty-four hours. The child is then placed in an observation home while a social investigation report is prepared. This process provides the necessary information for the board to conduct its inquiry and eventually reach a final dispositional order for the child's rehabilitation.

226. (B) A child's susceptibility to harm or becoming involved in crime due to external factors.
Vulnerability is a central concept in juvenile justice because it acknowledges that not all children are equally safe. External factors such as poverty, neglect, or exposure to violence can make a child more likely to be harmed or recruited into criminal behavior. Identifying these risks allows the system to intervene proactively, providing the necessary care and protection to prevent the child from facing further exploitation or eventually entering the formal justice system as an offender.

227. (A) It functions as a bench and considers social investigation reports.
The juvenile justice board operates as a multi-disciplinary bench composed of a magistrate and social workers. This structure ensures that decisions are not based solely on legal rules but also on an understanding of the child's life. A key part of its process is reviewing the social investigation report, which details the child's background and environmental circumstances. This holistic approach allows the board to make informed decisions that prioritize the minor's rehabilitation and long-term well-being.

228. (A) Children in need of care and protection.
The child welfare committee is the final authority for matters related to children who are victims of neglect, abuse, or abandonment. Its primary mandate is to ensure the safety and well-being of these vulnerable minors by arranging for their care, protection, and social reintegration. While the committee has magistrate-level powers, its jurisdiction is limited to children in need of care, while children in conflict with the law are handled exclusively by the juvenile justice board.

229. (A) Providing support after a youth leaves an institution.
Aftercare services are provided to young people who have reached the age of eighteen and are leaving institutional care. These support systems are designed to bridge the gap between structured living and independence. By offering assistance with housing, vocational training, and social skills, the program helps ensure the young adult has a stable foundation. This sustained support is vital for helping the individual successfully reintegrate into society as a law-abiding adult and preventing future legal difficulties.

230. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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The juvenile justice system uses precise terminology to describe the different situations faced by young people. A juvenile is any person under eighteen. Delinquency refers to acts by a minor that would be criminal for an adult. Truancy is specifically the unauthorized absence from school. Vagrancy describes the state of a child wandering without a home. Understanding these definitions is essential for applying the correct legal and social interventions to protect and rehabilitate children effectively.

231. (A) The CWC, JJB, and other child welfare agencies.
The special juvenile police unit must operate as part of a coordinated social network to be effective. Their role is not just law enforcement but also child protection. By working closely with the board, the committee, and other welfare agencies, the unit ensures that every child they encounter is safely and respectfully transitioned to the appropriate authority. This collaboration is essential for upholding the child-friendly principles of the justice system and protecting the minor's well-being.

232. (A) Creating a just and humane society that supports youth development.
The Riyadh Guidelines provide a blueprint for national social policies that prioritize the healthy development of all children. They emphasize that a just and humane society can naturally prevent delinquency by addressing the root causes of youthful misbehavior. For policymakers, these guidelines offer a framework for creating integrated programs that focus on education, family support, and community engagement, thereby reducing the need for formal judicial intervention and promoting long-term social stability.

233. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Preventing delinquency is not a task for the police alone; it requires a collective social effort. The Riyadh Guidelines advocate for a comprehensive, multi-agency approach that involves schools, families, community organizations, and various social institutions. By coordinating efforts across these different sectors, society can address the social, economic, and environmental root causes of crime more effectively than any single agency. This collaborative strategy is essential for creating a supportive environment that nurtures all young people.

234. (A) Rehabilitation and reintegration into society.
The ultimate objective of the entire juvenile justice system is the successful reform and social return of the child. Every judicial and administrative intervention is designed to address the underlying reasons for the minor's behavior and provide them with the necessary tools for a law-abiding life. By focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration rather than punishment or permanent isolation, the system recognizes that young people have the potential to change and become productive members of their communities.

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235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The juvenile justice act recognizes that providing for the care and protection of all vulnerable children is a massive task that the state cannot handle alone. Therefore, it allows for the certification of non-governmental organizations as fit institutions. This partnership encourages civil society to participate in child welfare by utilizing the specialized expertise and resources of voluntary groups. By working together, the government and NGOs can ensure a more effective and comprehensive system of care for children.

236. (A) Juvenile delinquent
The evolution of juvenile law has led to the adoption of more sensitive and less stigmatizing terminology. The phrase child in conflict with the law was introduced to replace the term juvenile delinquent, which carried negative connotations that could hinder a child's successful social reintegration. This change reflects the system's focus on the child's age and circumstances rather than labeling them as a permanent criminal, facilitating a more positive and reform-oriented judicial and social process for the minor.

237. (A) adoption; trying 16-18 year olds as adults
The current juvenile justice act introduced several significant updates to child-related laws. It established a standardized and transparent process for the adoption of children, ensuring their rights are protected. Additionally, it

introduced the controversial but important provision for trying individuals between sixteen and eighteen years of age as adults in cases involving heinous crimes, but only after a thorough preliminary assessment. These features reflect modern legal efforts to balance child protection with accountability for serious acts.

238. (A) Child Welfare Committee
A child found working in hazardous conditions is legally categorized as a child in need of care and protection, as they are a victim of exploitation. The designated authority for such cases is the child welfare committee, which is responsible for the child's safety and well-being. The committee evaluates the child's situation and arranges for their rescue and placement in a safe environment, ensuring they receive the necessary care, education, and support to escape dangerous labor.

239. (A) The moment of apprehension to the end of the disposition.
The Beijing Rules provide a comprehensive set of international standards for the administration of juvenile justice throughout the entire legal process. This administration begins the moment a minor is first apprehended by the police and continues until the final dispositional order is fully executed. By covering every stage of the journey, the rules ensure that the child's rights, including due process and welfare protections, are upheld consistently from the very beginning to the end of their legal case.

240. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The UN Beijing Rules emphasize several core principles to protect the rights of children in the justice system. These include the presumption of innocence and the right of the minor to be clearly informed of the charges against them. Furthermore, the rules strictly prohibit the use of corporal punishment and advocate for a specialized judiciary trained in child psychology and welfare. These standards are intended to ensure that the juvenile justice process is both fair and rehabilitative.

241. (A) Governments and social planners.
The Riyadh Guidelines are primarily directed at those who create national policies and social programs. They provide a blueprint for governments and social planners to develop proactive strategies that prevent juvenile delinquency by addressing its social root causes. By focusing on broad areas like education, family support, and community development, these guidelines aim to influence high-level decision-making, encouraging the creation of a supportive environment that reduces the overall number of youth entering the justice system.

242. (A) A primary prevention strategy.
Primary prevention involves addressing risk factors in the general population or at-risk groups before any problematic behavior occurs. Programs that focus on improving family communication and parenting skills are perfect examples of this proactive approach. By strengthening the family environment and helping parents guide their children more effectively, these programs mitigate potential issues at their source. This strategy is far more effective than reacting to delinquency after it has already developed or escalated into criminal behavior.

243. (A) Young people are in a transitional phase of development.
The concept of youth justice is based on the scientific and social understanding that adolescence and young adulthood are transitional phases where individuals are still developing emotionally and cognitively. Because their impulse control and judgment are not fully formed, the legal system acknowledges that they should be handled differently than mature adults. This developmental perspective justifies a specialized justice system that prioritizes education, guidance, and social rehabilitation over purely punitive measures or long-term incarceration.

244. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The juvenile justice board and the child welfare committee are not interchangeable; they have distinct roles and handle different groups of children. The board is a quasi-judicial body that adjudicates matters involving children in conflict with the law who have allegedly committed offenses. In contrast, the committee is responsible for the care and protection of vulnerable children, such as those who are orphaned or neglected.

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Both bodies are essential, but their legal functions and client groups are separate.

245. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The juvenile justice institutional framework is a multi-layered system that operates from the district to the national level. It includes protection societies and units at the state and district levels to manage day-to-day operations. For adjudicating cases, it uses the board and the committee. Finally, the judicial hierarchy provides for the supreme court as the ultimate appellate authority. This comprehensive structure ensures that every case is handled according to standardized procedures with opportunities for legal review.

246. (A) The principle of 'parens patriae' (state as parent).
The fundamental legal principle of parens patriae gives the state the authority to act as a parent or guardian for children who are unable to care for themselves or who have entered the justice system. This principle justifies the state's intervention in a child's life to provide care, protection, and rehabilitation. It is the primary reason why juvenile justice focuses on the welfare and best interest of the child rather than purely on the criminal act or its punishment.

247. (A) Child Welfare Committee
The juvenile justice system utilizes two separate authorities based on the child's specific legal status and needs. The juvenile justice board is the body that handles children in conflict with the law who have allegedly committed an offense. Conversely, the child welfare committee is the designated authority for children in need of care and protection, such as those who are victims of neglect. This separation ensures that children receive the specific legal and social interventions required for their situation.

248. (A) A 16-year-old purchasing alcohol.
Some youth crimes are also classified as status offenses because they are only illegal due to the offender's age. For example, purchasing or consuming alcohol is not a crime for adults but is prohibited for minors. When a sixteen-year-old engages in this behavior, they are committing a youth crime within this specific category. The justice system handles these issues differently than serious criminal acts, focusing on the underlying behavioral and environmental reasons for the minor's misconduct.

249. (A) The Riyadh Guidelines
The Riyadh Guidelines are the primary international document focused on the proactive prevention of delinquency through social development and community support. Unlike other rules that focus on how to process offenders, these guidelines emphasize creating supportive environments in families, schools, and communities to address the root causes of crime. By advocating for social policies that improve youth well-being, the guidelines aim to reduce the overall number of young people who enter the formal justice system.

250. (A) Facilitate the youth's successful reintegration into society as a law-abiding citizen.
Aftercare services represent the final stage of the juvenile justice process, focusing on the period after an individual leaves a rehabilitative institution. These programs are designed to provide the necessary emotional, social, and financial support to ensure a smooth transition into adulthood. By assisting with housing, education, and employment, the system aims to promote self-reliance and effectively reduce the likelihood of future criminal behavior, helping the individual become a productive member of their local community.

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251. (B) The principle of parens patriae, with the state acting as a guardian.
The juvenile justice system operates on the doctrine of parens patriae, signifying the state's role as a supreme guardian for children. This philosophy shifts the focus from punitive retribution to protection and care. By assuming a parental responsibility, the state ensures that the child's long-term welfare and potential for positive change are prioritized over traditional criminal punishment.

252. (A) Delinquency is viewed as a behavioural symptom requiring a therapeutic and corrective response.
Delinquency is perceived as a behavioural manifestation of underlying social or psychological distress rather than a simple criminal act. While the actions might constitute crimes if committed by adults, the legal

response for juveniles is specifically tailored to be corrective and therapeutic. This distinction allows the system to address root causes through developmental support instead of deterrent penalties.

253. (C) are influenced by their environment and require guidance and protection.
The juvenile justice framework acknowledges that young offenders are largely products of their environmental circumstances. Because they lack the maturity and culpability associated with adults, they require specialized guidance and protection. This perspective emphasizes that their actions stem from external distress, necessitating a restorative approach that prioritizes rehabilitation and social reintegration over purely punitive legal consequences.

254. (D) Promoting the child's long-term welfare and preventing recidivism through support.
The primary objective of the juvenile justice response is to safeguard the long-term well-being of the child while preventing future criminal behavior. Instead of relying on the deterrent effect of punishment, the system utilizes developmental support and rehabilitation. This approach aims to foster positive change and successful reintegration into society by addressing the youth's specific developmental needs and circumstances.

255. (C) a specific age threshold and differing views on culpability.
The fundamental separation between juvenile and adult justice systems rests on a specific age threshold. This boundary reflects the legal understanding that individuals below a certain age do not possess adult levels of maturity or moral culpability. Consequently, the justice system provides a distinct, specialized framework focused on the unique developmental stages and rehabilitative requirements of younger individuals.

256. (B) They are seen as indicators of underlying vulnerability and risk factors for delinquency.
Within the juvenile justice framework, behaviours like truancy and vagrancy serve as critical indicators of a child's precarious situation. These actions are viewed as symptoms of underlying vulnerabilities, such as poverty or neglect, rather than isolated disciplinary issues. Recognizing these precursors allows the system to intervene early, addressing risk factors that could eventually lead to more serious youth crimes.

257. (D) broader social and economic conditions of vulnerability.
A child in conflict with the law is frequently seen as an individual shaped by broader social and economic hardships. Vulnerabilities like lack of education, family dysfunction, or poverty often predispose children to problematic behaviours. The system recognizes that these external pressures influence actions, necessitating a response that addresses the root causes of distress rather than just the act itself.

258. (A) It focuses on addressing the root causes of the child's vulnerability.
The juvenile justice system adopts an intervention strategy that targets the fundamental causes of a child's vulnerability. By viewing behaviours like truancy as symptoms of a larger problem, the system prioritizes protection and support over mere penalization. This holistic approach ensures that the legal response is tailored to the child's specific social or psychological needs to prevent future delinquency.

259. (C) a juvenile who is alleged or found to have committed a legal offense.
The legal term for a juvenile alleged or found to have committed an offense is a child in conflict with the law. This status places the individual within a specialized legal framework that emphasizes rehabilitation and care. The designation triggers specific procedures designed to protect the child's interests while addressing the legal implications of their actions in a non-punitive manner.

260. (A) Vulnerability is often a predisposing factor that can lead to engagement in youth crimes.
Vulnerability acts as a significant predisposing factor that can lead to involvement in youth crimes. Circumstances such as neglect, abuse, or poverty create a precarious environment for children, increasing the likelihood of delinquent behaviour. Understanding this link allows the justice system to classify such individuals as needing protection and to implement preventive

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measures that address these specific life challenges.

261. (D) Creating distinct legal procedures for 'children in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection'.
The latest Juvenile Justice Act utilizes a bifurcated approach by establishing distinct legal procedures for two specific categories of children. It separates those alleged to have committed offenses from those requiring protection due to vulnerability. This dual structure ensures that the state's response is precisely tailored to whether the child needs rehabilitative justice or primary care and safety.

262. (B) the 'best interest of the child'.
Every action and decision made under the Juvenile Justice Act is governed by the principle of the best interest of the child. This rights-based approach ensures that the primary consideration is always the child's welfare, development, and protection. By aligning with international conventions, the framework guarantees that the system prioritizes the individual needs and long-term well-being of the juvenile.

263. (C) Child-friendly processes, diversion, and social reintegration.
For children in conflict with the law, the legislative framework prioritizes child-friendly and non-stigmatizing processes. The emphasis is placed on diversion and social reintegration rather than traditional punitive sanctions. This strategy seeks to steer the juvenile away from the formal criminal system, offering rehabilitative support that fosters positive development and prevents the negative impacts of long-term legal labels.

264. (D) a preliminary assessment to determine the appropriate trial system.
In cases involving heinous offenses, the Juvenile Justice Act mandates a preliminary assessment to determine the appropriate trial system. This process evaluates the child's circumstances and maturity to decide if they should be handled within the juvenile framework or transferred to the adult system. This ensures a balanced approach that considers the gravity of the act while respecting developmental differences.

265. (A) international conventions and a rights-based approach.
The latest Juvenile Justice Act is explicitly aligned with international conventions and adopts a modern, rights-based approach. By integrating globally recognized standards, the Act focuses on the protection, care, and rehabilitation of children. This alignment ensures that the domestic legal framework adheres to universal principles regarding the best interests of the child and the necessity of specialized justice systems.

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266. (B) To deal with matters concerning 'children in conflict with law'.
The Juvenile Justice Board is the quasi-judicial body specifically mandated to handle matters concerning children in conflict with the law. Its primary role involves conducting inquiries into alleged offenses and deciding on rehabilitative measures. By integrating legal and social perspectives, the Board ensures that the response to delinquent acts remains focused on the child's reform and overall well-being.

267. (B) integrate both legal and psycho-social perspectives in decision-making.
Including a magistrate and two social workers in the Juvenile Justice Board is intended to combine legal expertise with psycho-social insights. This diverse composition ensures that decision-making considers both the legal facts of a case and the underlying psychological or social factors affecting the child. This balanced approach is essential for determining the most appropriate and effective rehabilitative interventions.

268. (A) The Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
The Child Welfare Committee holds the final authority for disposing of cases involving children in need of care and protection. This specialized body is responsible for ensuring the safety and long-term well-being of vulnerable juveniles. It makes critical decisions regarding treatment, development, and placement in appropriate institutions or family-based care, acting as the primary guardian for children facing neglect or abuse.

269. (C) the category of children they are mandated to deal with.
The fundamental distinction between the Juvenile Justice Board and the Child Welfare

Committee is the specific category of children they manage. The Board adjudicates cases for children in conflict with the law, while the Committee handles children in need of care and protection. This separation allows each body to apply specialized procedures and expertise tailored to either rehabilitative justice or welfare support.

270. (D) ensuring the safety, care, and rehabilitation of vulnerable children.
The Child Welfare Committee's role is centered on ensuring the safety, development, and rehabilitation of vulnerable children. Comprising social work experts, it addresses the needs of those who may have been abandoned, abused, or neglected. The committee manages the long-term welfare of these children by coordinating placement in protective environments and providing necessary support services to ensure their healthy development.

271. (C) To provide temporary safe custody for children in conflict with law during their inquiry.
Observation Homes function as temporary reception centers for juveniles in conflict with the law while their legal inquiries are pending. These institutions provide safe custody and a basic rehabilitative environment, ensuring that children are kept separate from the negative influences of adult jails. During this stay, the child's needs are assessed, and initial care is provided to support their welfare.

272. (B) A Special Home.
When a juvenile is found to have committed an offense, they may be placed in a Special Home for long-term reformative care. These residential facilities are specifically designed to provide intensive services, including education and vocational training. The goal is to facilitate social reintegration by addressing the behavioural issues and providing the tools necessary for the child's future positive development.

273. (D) Special Homes are for long-term reformative care of offenders, while Juvenile Homes are for the care of non-offenders.
The primary difference between these institutions lies in the legal status of the children they house. Special Homes are dedicated to the long-term reformative care of children who have committed offenses. In contrast, Juvenile Homes, also known as Children's Homes, provide a safe and nurturing environment for non-offending children who are in need of care, protection, and emotional support.

274. (A) intensive reformative services for social reintegration.
Placing a child in a Special Home aims to provide intensive reformative services that support social reintegration. These services include psycho-social therapy, education, and skill-building programs tailored to the child's needs. Rather than focusing on punishment, the objective is to reform the individual's behaviour and prepare them for a productive and law-abiding life within the community after their release.

275. (C) In Observation Homes.
During the pendency of a legal inquiry, children in conflict with the law are housed in Observation Homes. This temporary placement is crucial for protecting juveniles from the harmful environment of adult prisons. These homes ensure that the child remains in safe custody while receiving appropriate care and assessment, maintaining a focus on their well-being throughout the judicial process.

276. (A) A non-governmental or voluntary organization deemed suitable to care for a child.
A 'fit' institution is a non-governmental or voluntary organization that has been officially recognized as suitable for providing care to children. These institutions are vetted by competent authorities like the Child Welfare Committee. By including these organizations, the juvenile justice system leverages specialized civil society resources to offer diverse and community-integrated care options for children in need of protection or rehabilitation.

277. (D) facilitate a youth's transition from institutional life to mainstream society.
The primary goal of Juvenile Aftercare Services is to assist youth as they transition from institutional life back into mainstream society. This support is crucial for individuals reaching adulthood who no longer reside in Special or Children's Homes. Aftercare provides the necessary resources to help these young people become self-reliant,

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into society and lead a self-reliant, law-abiding life.

215. (A) 1 and 3
The special juvenile police unit is mandated by law to ensure that law enforcement's interaction with minors is child-friendly. Every unit must include at least one female officer to provide a balanced and sensitive approach. Furthermore, officers in this unit must receive specialized training in child psychology and welfare. This expertise is critical for protecting the psychological well-being of the minor and for ensuring that the initial stages of the legal process are handled with appropriate care.

216. (A) Represent the absolute minimum level of protection and due process that should be afforded to juveniles.
The Beijing Rules are termed standard minimum rules because they set a baseline for how juvenile justice should be administered globally. They establish the basic rights and protections that every country should guarantee for minors in its legal system. While nations are encouraged to exceed these standards, the rules serve as a universally accepted model to ensure that even the most basic needs for due process and child welfare are upheld in every member state.

217. (A) National social, economic, and educational policy.
The Riyadh Guidelines advocate for an integrated approach to delinquency prevention, suggesting that it must be part of broader national development efforts. Prevention cannot be achieved through the justice system alone; it requires social, economic, and educational policies that improve life for all young people. By addressing root causes like poverty and lack of education, and by fostering supportive social environments, a nation can effectively reduce the number of youth who enter the justice system.

218. (A) A community center offering after-school tutoring and sports activities.
The Riyadh Guidelines emphasize proactive, community-based programs as the most effective way to prevent juvenile delinquency. A community center that provides tutoring and sports is a perfect example, as it offers youth positive social engagement and educational support. By addressing the needs of young people in their own neighborhoods and providing constructive alternatives to crime, these programs help mitigate risk factors and foster healthy social development, keeping children away from the formal justice system.

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219. (A) To care, protect, and rehabilitate.
The juvenile justice system is built on a philosophy that is fundamentally different from the adult criminal system. Its primary goals are to provide care and protection for vulnerable children and to rehabilitate those who have committed offenses. Every intervention, whether through the committee or the board, is intended to address the minor's needs and facilitate their successful social reintegration. This approach reflects the belief that all young people have the potential for positive reform.

220. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The juvenile justice act provides a comprehensive framework that addresses a wide range of issues related to children. This includes legal procedures for the inquiry and adjudication of offenses, as well as the care and protection of vulnerable children. Furthermore, the act covers the rehabilitation and social reintegration of minors, establishes standardized adoption procedures, and provides for the prosecution of adults who commit crimes against children, ensuring a holistic system of protection and justice.

221. (C) A child in need of care and protection.
Any child who has lost both parents and lacks a support system or guardian is legally classified as a child in need of care and protection. This status ensures that the state takes responsibility for the child's safety and future well-being. Such cases are managed by the child welfare committee, which facilitates their placement in shelter homes or with fit persons. This categorization ensures that orphaned or abandoned children receive the necessary care, education, and social support.

222. (A) The patterns, causes, and societal reactions to illegal acts by young people.
From a sociological perspective, the term youth crimes is used to study the complex relationship between young people and the law. This analysis involves examining the specific types

286. (D) The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.
The 'Beijing Rules' are formally known as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. Adopted in 1985, these rules established the first international framework for managing juvenile justice systems. They emphasize a rehabilitative approach, focusing on the well-being of the juvenile and providing guidelines that prioritize the protection of the child's rights during legal proceedings.

287. (C) channeling juveniles away from formal judicial proceedings.
Diversion is a core principle of the Beijing Rules that involves channeling juveniles away from formal judicial proceedings toward community-based support or reconciliation programs. The goal is to avoid the stigma and negative consequences of the formal justice system whenever possible. This approach encourages using alternative measures that address the child's needs through restorative and rehabilitative methods rather than standard court trials.

288. (B) both the offense's gravity and the juvenile's circumstances and needs.
The principle of proportionality in the Beijing Rules dictates that the response to a juvenile's offense must be balanced. It should consider not only the gravity of the act committed but also the individual circumstances and specific needs of the juvenile. This dual focus ensures that legal interventions are appropriate for the child's developmental stage and effectively support their eventual rehabilitation.

289. (D) As a measure to be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible time.
According to the Beijing Rules, the deprivation of a juvenile's liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort. If necessary, it must be for the shortest possible duration. This standard reflects the principle that institutionalization can be harmful to a child's development, advocating instead for community-based alternatives that foster a sense of dignity and promote long-term reintegration.

290. (A) protect the child's privacy and avoid stigma.
The Beijing Rules emphasize that juvenile justice proceedings must be conducted in a manner that protects the child's privacy and avoids unnecessary stigma. Maintaining confidentiality is essential for preventing the negative social labels that can hinder a young person's future prospects. By prioritizing a non-stigmatizing environment, the rules support the overall rehabilitative goal of the juvenile justice system and the child's well-being.

291. (C) The proactive prevention of juvenile delinquency through social policy.
The UN Riyadh Guidelines focus on the proactive prevention of juvenile delinquency through comprehensive social policy. Unlike reactive legal measures, these guidelines emphasize addressing the root causes of delinquent behaviour before it occurs. By promoting community-based interventions and supportive social environments, the guidelines aim to reduce the likelihood of young people coming into conflict with the legal system in the first place.

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292. (A) The family.
The Riyadh Guidelines identify the family as the central unit for the primary socialization of children and the most critical factor in delinquency prevention. Supporting family integrity and providing assistance to families in distress are seen as essential steps in ensuring a child's healthy development. This focus acknowledges that a stable and nurturing home environment is the strongest defense against future delinquent behaviour.

293. (D) comprehensive and multi-sectoral.
The approach advocated by the Riyadh Guidelines is best described as comprehensive and multi-sectoral. It requires the mobilization of various social institutions, including the family, educational systems, the media, and community organizations. This broad strategy ensures that prevention efforts are integrated across all levels of a child's life, addressing the complex array of factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency.

294. (B) By disseminating constructive information and avoiding negative stereotypes.
The Riyadh Guidelines suggest that the media should play a constructive role in preventing delinquency by disseminating helpful

26. Which of the following statements about the "Victim-Offender relationship" is most accurate in the context of victimological study?
(A) It can range from a close relationship (e.g., family) to complete strangers.
(B) It is irrelevant to understanding the crime.
(C) It always involves a power imbalance in favor of the offender.
(D) It is only studied in cases of violent crime.

27. Match List I with List II regarding criminological perspectives.
List I: (Criminological Perspective)
P. Routine Activities Theory
Q. Lifestyle Exposure Theory
R. Repeat Victimization
S. Fear of Crime
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Certain demographic groups are more vulnerable due to their daily habits.
2. Emotional response to the perceived threat of crime.
3. Convergence of a motivated offender, suitable target, and lack of a guardian.
4. The phenomenon of being victimized more than once.
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

28. Which condition is a short-term anxiety reaction to trauma, distinct from PTSD?
(A) Clinical Depression
(B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
(C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
(D) Bipolar Disorder

29. "Positive Victimology" aims to shift the focus from victim's damage and suffering towards:
(A) Increasing punishment for offenders.
(B) The financial cost of crime.
(C) The victim's resilience, recovery, and posttraumatic growth.
(D) The historical development of victim rights.

30. Consider the following statements:
1. The UN Declaration of 1985 addresses victims of both crime and abuse of power.
2. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is the sole source of victim rights in India.
3. Victimization surveys help measure crime that goes unreported to the police.
4. NGOs play no significant role in victim assistance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

31. "Mass Victimisation" refers to:
(A) A single criminal act that affects a large number of people simultaneously.
(B) Victimization that occurs via mass media.
(C) The total number of victims in a country over a year.
(D) The phenomenon of repeat victimization across a large area.

32. The concept of "fear of crime" in Victimology is best understood as:
(A) The actual statistical probability of being victimized.
(B) An emotional and perceptual construct related to an individual's sense of personal risk.
(C) A rational response to media reports about crime.
(D) A legal defense used by offenders.

33. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The physical impact of victimization is limited to visible injuries sustained during the crime.
Statement II : The financial impact of victimization can include medical expenses, lost wages, and property damage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. Which contemporary development in victimology specifically deals with the well-being and therapeutic outcomes of legal processes?
(A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(B) Cyber Victimology

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CHAPTER 10
Victimology

1. Which of the following best defines Victimology from a criminological standpoint?
(A) The study of punishment and penal systems.
(B) The scientific study of crime victims and the process of victimization.
(C) The analysis of criminal behavior and its causes.
(D) The examination of law enforcement techniques and effectiveness.

2. The impact of victimization is primarily categorized into which three domains?
(A) Physical, Financial, and Psychological
(B) Social, Political, and Economic
(C) Legal, Emotional, and Cultural
(D) Individual, Community, and National

3. Match List I with List II regarding victimology concepts.
List I: (Concept)
P. Primary Victimization
Q. Secondary Victimization
R. Tertiary Victimization
S. Repeat Victimization
List II: (Description)
1. Negative responses from institutions or society towards a victim.
2. Being victimized more than once in the same way.
3. The direct impact of the criminal act on the victim.
4. The broader, indirect impact of crime on the community.
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

4. The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power was adopted in which year?
(A) 1948
(B) 1975
(C) 1995
(D) 1985

5. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) contains provisions related to the rights of crime victims.
Statement II : Victim Compensation Schemes are established independently of any legal framework like the CrPC.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. Which of the following is an example of "Secondary Victimization"?
(A) A person being mugged on the street.
(B) A victim being treated insensitively by police officers during an investigation.
(C) The family of a murder victim experiencing grief.
(D) A neighborhood experiencing increased fear after a series of burglaries.

7. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The study of the Victim–Offender relationship is a core component of Victimology.
Reason (R) : Understanding the dynamic between the victim and the offender can provide insights into the circumstances of the crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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information and avoiding negative stereotypes of youth. By portraying young people in a balanced and positive light, the media can help foster a more supportive social environment. This proactive contribution is essential for reducing the marginalization that often leads to deviant or criminal behaviour.

295. (C) foster a social environment that supports the positive development of all young people.
The overarching objective of the Riyadh Guidelines is to foster a social environment that supports the positive development of all young people. By focusing on early intervention and providing necessary resources at the community level, the guidelines aim to help children reach their full potential. This preventative framework seeks to create a society where the need for formal justice intervention is significantly minimized.

296. (D) multi-faceted, holistic, and proactive.
An effective strategy for preventing delinquency is multi-faceted, holistic, and proactive. This approach recognizes that delinquency results from a complex interplay of individual and environmental factors. By strengthening primary institutions like families and schools and addressing systemic issues, the strategy aims to provide constructive alternatives to deviant behaviour, thereby promoting the overall healthy development and well-being of all children.

297. (A) Creating mentoring programs and safe recreational spaces.
Critical community-level interventions for preventing delinquency include creating safe recreational spaces and implementing mentoring programs. These initiatives provide young people with constructive outlets and positive role models, offering alternatives to deviant behavior. By engaging youth in skill-development and supportive community activities, these programs address environmental risk factors and help build resilience against the social pressures that often lead to delinquency.

298. (B) The Riyadh Guidelines, which emphasize early intervention.
The prevention of delinquency is philosophically aligned with the UN Riyadh Guidelines, which prioritize early intervention and social policy. These guidelines emphasize the importance of addressing the underlying causes of delinquent behaviour through the mobilization of community and voluntary resources. This preventative framework shifts the focus from legal reactions to building a supportive social structure that fosters the positive development of youth.

299. (B) To address systemic issues like poverty and unemployment.
In a holistic delinquency prevention model, the state plays a crucial role by addressing systemic issues such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of healthcare. By improving access to housing and education, state-led initiatives tackle the known risk factors for juvenile delinquency. This proactive stance ensures that the social environment is conducive to the healthy growth of children, reducing the necessity for intervention.

300. (A) To promote the healthy development of children and reduce the need for formal justice intervention.
The ultimate aim of a preventative approach to juvenile justice is to promote the healthy development of children and reduce the reliance on formal justice systems. By creating a society where children's needs are met through family and community support, the need for legal intervention is significantly lessened. This strategy focuses on long-term well-being and social harmony rather than reactive punishment.

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2. It outlines basic principles of justice for victims of crime.
3. It includes principles for victims of abuse of power.
4. It was adopted to standardize global victim compensation amounts.
5. It focuses exclusively on the rights of offenders.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 5 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

18. "Cyber Victimology" is a field of study that focuses on:
(A) Victimization that occurs through the use of computers and the internet.
(B) The impact of crime portrayal in media.
(C) The psychological profiling of cybercriminals.
(D) The historical development of technology in law enforcement.

19. The concept of "resilience" in the context of victimization refers to:
(A) The victim's ability to seek financial compensation.
(B) The process of forgetting the traumatic event entirely.
(C) The ability to adapt successfully in the face of adversity and trauma.
(D) The tendency to harbor long-term anger towards the offender.

20. Arrange the following stages of victimization in a logical sequence from the initial event to broader societal impact:
1. Primary Victimization
2. Secondary Victimization
3. Tertiary Victimization
4. The Criminal Act

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

21. What is the primary focus of "Victim Compensation Schemes"?
(A) To provide counseling and psychological support to victims.
(B) To ensure the speedy prosecution of offenders.
(C) To provide financial relief and support to victims for losses or injuries suffered.
(D) To conduct surveys on the fear of crime among the public.

22. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Victimization surveys are a crucial tool in Victimology.
Reason (R) : They help in estimating the "dark figure" of crime that is not reported to the police and in understanding the cost of crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. "Tertiary Victimization" refers to the impact of crime on:
(A) The immediate family of the direct victim.
(B) The first responders at the crime scene.
(C) The offender's family.
(D) The broader community or society at large.

24. In the context of the psychological impacts of victimization, the term "anger" refers to:
(A) A common emotional response of victims towards the offender or the situation.
(B) A legal term for the motive of the offender.
(C) A positive coping mechanism known as posttraumatic growth.
(D) A measure of public punitivity.

25. Which of the following best describes the role of NGOs in victim assistance?
(A) Solely focused on prosecuting offenders.
(B) Conducting official government victimization surveys.
(C) Providing support, advocacy, and services to crime victims.
(D) Legislating on victim rights and compensation.

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offender.
4. Emergence of Victimology as a distinct field of study.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

45. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The "Abuse of Power" part of the 1985 UN Declaration refers to acts that may not be violations of national criminal law but violate internationally recognized norms.
Statement II : The Declaration is solely concerned with victims of traditional street crimes like theft and assault.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

46. "Mass Victims" is a term that would most appropriately describe the casualties of:
(A) A single domestic violence incident.
(B) A series of unrelated burglaries in a city.
(C) A case of online identity theft.
(D) A terrorist attack or a natural disaster.

47. The primary purpose of a Victimization Survey is to:
(A) Gather data on crime incidents, including those not reported to the police.
(B) Determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person.
(C) Provide direct financial aid to victims.
(D) Assess the performance of individual police officers.

48. Match List I with List II regarding the impacts of victimization.
List I: (Impact of Victimization)
P. Physical
Q. Financial
R. Psychological
S. Social (as per "way victims are viewed")
List II: (Example)
1. Experiencing anxiety and flashbacks (PTSD).
2. Being blamed for one's own victimization.
3. Suffering a broken arm during an assault.
4. Incurring costs for medical treatment and lost income.

Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

49. Which of the following is an example of a provision for victims found in legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)?
(A) The right to have a specific police officer investigate the case.
(B) The right to receive compensation from a state-run fund.
(C) The right to determine the offender's prison sentence.
(D) The right to be represented by a lawyer during the trial.

50. The concept that victimology is not just about vulnerability and damage, but also about strength and recovery, is central to:
(A) Positive Victimology
(B) Punitivity studies
(C) Routine Activities Theory
(D) Cost of crime analysis

51. Consider the following statements related to the impact of victimization:
1. PTSD and ASD are identical conditions with different names.
2. Resilience is the inability to cope with the trauma of victimization.
3. Posttraumatic growth represents negative psychological changes after a crime.
4. Anger is a common psychological response to being victimized.
5. The financial impact is limited to the value of stolen property.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 4 only
(B) 1 and 5 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

52. The "historical development of Victimology" implies that the field:
(A) Has remained static since its inception.

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(C) Positive Victimology
(D) Clinical Victimology

35. In the context of victimization impacts, the term "the way victims are viewed" refers to:
(A) The legal classification of victims in court.
(B) The way offenders perceive their victims.
(C) The process of victim blaming and societal stereotyping.
(D) The media's portrayal of heroic victims.

36. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Lifestyle Exposure theory helps explain differential rates of victimization among various social groups.
Reason (R) : The theory posits that variations in daily routines and activities bring some individuals into more frequent contact with potential offenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

37. The study of the "cost of crime" from a victimological perspective primarily includes:
(A) The expenses of running the prison system.
(B) The salaries of police and judicial officers.
(C) The tangible and intangible losses suffered by victims and society.
(D) The revenue generated from fines imposed on offenders.

38. "Clinical Victimology" is concerned with:
(A) The statistical analysis of victimization survey data.
(B) The diagnosis, treatment, and support for the psychological trauma of victims.
(C) The prevention of mass victimization events.
(D) The philosophical underpinnings of victim rights.

39. Which of the following is NOT a criminological perspective on victimization?
(A) Routine activities
(B) Lifestyle exposure
(C) Repeat victimization
(D) Social disorganization

40. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the impacts of victimization.
(A) All victims react to crime in an identical and predictable manner.
(B) Physical impact can range from minor injuries to death.
(C) Financial impact can involve property loss and medical bills.
(D) Psychological impact can include PTSD and ASD.

41. Consider the following elements of contemporary developments in Victimology:
1. Mass Victimisation
2. Therapeutic Jurisprudence
3. Cyber Victimology
4. Positive Victimology
5. Historical Victimology
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

42. In the context of the Victim-Offender relationship, a crime committed by a person unknown to the victim is typically referred to as:
(A) Stranger victimization
(B) Intrafamilial victimization
(C) Acquaintance victimization
(D) Institutional victimization

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43. Which legal perspective provides a framework for financial assistance to victims?
(A) The UN Declaration of 1985
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) The historical development of Victimology
(D) Victim Compensation Schemes

44. Arrange the following concepts in the order of their likely appearance in the historical development of victim-focused justice:
1. Establishment of formal Victim Compensation Schemes.
2. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims.
3. Early criminological focus primarily on the

(C) Organized crime syndicates exclusively.
(D) Persons who are acting in an official or quasi-official capacity.

63. Which term describes the phenomenon where an individual or location is victimized more than once, often within a short period?
(A) Repeat Victimization
(B) Tertiary Victimization
(C) Mass Victimisation
(D) Secondary Victimization

64. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Posttraumatic growth and resilience are concepts that highlight a victim's potential for positive adaptation after a crime.
Statement II : Victimology exclusively studies the negative impacts and damages suffered by victims.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

65. A key difference between PTSD and ASD is often related to:
(A) The type of trauma experienced.
(B) The duration and onset of symptoms.
(C) The gender of the victim.
(D) The financial cost of the crime.

66. Which of the following falls under the study of the Victim-Offender relationship?
(A) Investigating whether the victim and offender were strangers, acquaintances, or relatives.
(B) Analyzing the rate of recidivism among released prisoners.
(C) Calculating the financial cost of crime to the state.
(D) Examining public opinion on police effectiveness.

67. Arrange the following from the most specific impact to the most general impact:
1. Tertiary Victimization
2. Secondary Victimization
3. Primary Victimization

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

68. The legal framework providing for the rights of crime victims and the establishment of compensation schemes in India is primarily found within:
(A) The Indian Penal Code only.
(B) International Human Rights Declarations only.
(C) The policies of non-governmental organizations.
(D) The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and other laws.

69. What is the central concern of Therapeutic Jurisprudence?
(A) The speed and efficiency of court proceedings.
(B) The use of therapy as an alternative to prison for offenders.
(C) The psychological and emotional impact of the law and legal processes on individuals.
(D) The historical evolution of legal codes.

70. Consider the following perspectives on victimization:
1. Repeat victimization
2. Routine activities
3. Lifestyle exposure
4. Fear of crime
5. Punitivity

Which of these are considered criminological perspectives?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1 and 5 only

71. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Fear of crime can be disproportionate to the actual statistical risk of victimization.
Reason (R) : Fear of crime is a subjective, emotional reaction influenced by many factors, including media and personal experiences, not

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(B) Was only established in the 21st century.
(C) Is exclusively a sub-discipline of psychology.
(D) Has evolved over time, likely shifting focus and expanding its scope.

53. A situation where a victim of sexual assault is subjected to harsh, insensitive questioning by defense attorneys in court, causing further emotional distress, is a clear example of:
(A) Primary Victimization
(B) Tertiary Victimization
(C) Secondary Victimization
(D) Positive Victimology

54. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The role of NGOs is crucial in the landscape of victim assistance.
Reason (R) : NGOs often fill gaps left by the formal criminal justice system by providing services like counseling, legal aid, and shelter.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

55. The criminological perspective of "punitivity" measures societal attitudes towards:
(A) The level of support provided to victims.
(B) The frequency of repeat victimization.
(C) The financial cost of crime to society.
(D) Offender punishment.

56. Under which broad category of Victimology do the rights of crime victims under the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) fall?
(A) Legal perspectives
(B) Criminological perspectives
(C) Psychological perspectives
(D) Historical perspectives

57. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key principle of Routine Activities Theory?
(A) Crime is a direct result of societal inequality and poverty.
(B) People with risk-taking routines are more prone to victimization.
(C) Crime occurs when a suitable target lacks a capable guardian near a motivated offender.
(D) Past victimization is the single best predictor of future victimization.

58. Which of the following is NOT a form of impact of victimization?
(A) Political
(B) Physical
(C) Financial
(D) Psychological

59. The study of victimization through online platforms, such as social media harassment or phishing scams, is the primary domain of:
(A) Clinical Victimology
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(D) Cyber Victimology

60. Consider the following statements about Victimology concepts:
1. Primary victimization is the harm caused by the response of social institutions.
2. Lifestyle exposure theory focuses on the convergence of three key elements for a crime.
3. The UN Declaration of 1985 is a legally binding international treaty.
4. Victim compensation schemes are a legal mechanism to provide financial aid to victims.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

61. The "effects of crime on victims" is a broad topic that encompasses:
(A) Only the offender's motivations.
(B) The efficiency of the police investigation.
(C) The full range of physical, financial, and psychological consequences.
(D) The cost of incarcerating criminals.

62. "Abuse of Power" as mentioned in the 1985 UN Declaration refers to acts committed by:
(A) Only private citizens against each other.
(B) Foreign nationals within a country.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

8. Which concept refers to positive psychological changes experienced as a result of struggling with adversity and major life crises?
(A) Posttraumatic Growth
(B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
(C) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
(D) Punitivity

9. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of victimization:
1. The impact is limited to only physical injuries.
2. Financial loss is a significant consequence for many victims.
3. Psychological impacts can include conditions like PTSD and ASD.
4. Victims always experience resilience and posttraumatic growth immediately after the event.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

10. The concept of "Lifestyle Exposure" theory in Victimology suggests that:
(A) The demographic characteristics and daily activities of individuals influence their vulnerability to crime.
(B) A victim's genetic predispositions increase their risk of victimization.
(C) The presence of capable guardians universally prevents all types of crime.
(D) All individuals have an equal probability of becoming a victim of crime, regardless of their routine.

11. What does PTSD stand for in the context of psychological impact on victims?
(A) Post-Trauma Social Disorder
(B) Pre-Traumatic Stress Dysfunction
(C) Primary Traumatic Shock Disorder
(D) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

12. The term "Punitivity" in a criminological context relates to:
(A) The level of support provided to victims.
(B) The public's attitudes towards the severity of punishment for offenders.
(C) The frequency of repeat victimization.
(D) The financial cost of crime to society.

13. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary development in Victimology?
(A) Cyber Victimology
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Historical Victimology
(D) Clinical Victimology

14. The "Routine Activities Theory" posits that for a crime to occur, there must be a convergence of which three elements?
(A) Widespread poverty, lack of education, and unemployment.
(B) A specific victim, a motivated offender, and a weapon.
(C) A criminal law, a police force, and a court system.
(D) A motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.

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15. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Therapeutic Jurisprudence focuses on the law's impact on emotional life and psychological well-being.
Statement II : Clinical Victimology is primarily concerned with large-scale victimization events like natural disasters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of "Repeat Victimization"?
(A) A person is a victim of a burglary, and their neighbor is burgled the next day.
(B) A house is burgled twice within a six-month period.
(C) A person is a victim of a car theft and later a victim of identity theft.
(D) An entire community experiences a rise in crime rates.

17. Consider the following statements about the UN Declaration of 1985:
1. It is legally binding on all member states.

just objective crime rates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. The UN Declaration of 1985 provides a framework for justice for victims of:
(A) Both Crime and Abuse of Power.
(B) Crime only.
(C) Abuse of Power only.
(D) Environmental disasters only.

73. Match List I with List II regarding contemporary developments in victimology.
List I: (Contemporary Development)
P. Clinical Victimology
Q. Therapeutic Jurisprudence
R. Cyber Victimology
S. Positive Victimology
List II: (Area of Focus)
1. Victimization in online environments.
2. Psychological and emotional effects of legal processes.
3. Resilience, recovery, and posttraumatic growth.
4. Treatment of psychological trauma in victims.
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

74. A victim's recurring, intrusive memories, avoidance of trauma-related stimuli, and hyperarousal are classic symptoms of:
(A) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
(B) Posttraumatic Growth
(C) Punitivity
(D) Tertiary Victimization

75. The term "victim-offender relationship" implies that a victimological analysis should consider:
(A) The offender's complete criminal history.
(B) The effectiveness of the police response.
(C) The sentencing outcome of the trial.
(D) The pre-existing connection, if any, between the victim and perpetrator.

76. Which of the following is included in the basic concepts of Victimology?
(A) Advanced statistical methods for analyzing crime data.
(B) The definition of a victim, the scope of the field, and key terminology.
(C) A list of all NGOs working in victim assistance.
(D) The complete text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

77. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) often provide victim assistance services that the state is unable or unequipped to offer.
Statement II : The role of NGOs in victim assistance is limited to lobbying for legislative changes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

78. Which theory suggests that some individuals increase their exposure to motivated offenders by virtue of their social and professional lives?
(A) Repeat Victimization Theory
(B) Social Control Theory
(C) Punitivity Theory
(D) Lifestyle Exposure Theory

79. The "cost of crime" as a subject of victimization surveys would NOT typically include:
(A) The cost of building new prisons.
(B) Value of stolen or damaged property.
(C) Medical expenses incurred due to injury.
(D) Lost wages from time off work.

80. Consider the following statements about Victimization:
1. Primary victimization refers to the direct consequences of a criminal act.
2. Secondary victimization can be caused by the criminal justice system itself.
3. Tertiary victimization relates to the wider community impact.
4. Repeat victimization means being victimized by the same offender multiple times.

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(D) The capacity to withstand or recover quickly from difficulties and trauma.

117. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The physical impact of crime is always visible and immediately apparent.
Statement II : The psychological impact, such as PTSD, can have delayed onset and long-lasting effects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

118. Which contemporary development in victimology would be most concerned with how a judge's courtroom demeanor affects a victim witness's emotional state?
(A) Cyber Victimology
(B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(C) Mass Victimisation
(D) Clinical Victimology

119. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of a concept and its description?
(A) Primary Victimization - Direct impact of the crime.
(B) Secondary Victimization - Insensitive response by institutions.
(C) Repeat Victimization - Being victimized more than once.
(D) Tertiary Victimization - Impact on the offender's family.

120. A victimization survey differs from official police records because it:
(A) Can capture information about crimes that were not reported to the police.
(B) Only records crimes that result in a conviction.
(C) Is less reliable for understanding crime trends.
(D) Focuses exclusively on the offender's background.

121. What is the fundamental principle of the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985?
(A) To ensure that all offenders receive the maximum possible sentence.
(B) To abolish prisons and replace them with rehabilitation centers.
(C) To recognize and address the needs and rights of victims within the justice process.
(D) To create a uniform criminal code for all nations.

122. Consider the following aspects of the impact of victimization:
1. Physical trauma
2. Financial loss
3. Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
4. The way victims are viewed
5. Posttraumatic growth

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

123. The recognition of crime victims' rights within legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is an example of formal recognition in a country's:
(A) Economic policy.
(B) Social welfare system.
(C) Cultural traditions.
(D) Legal framework.

124. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Routine Activities Theory can explain variations in crime rates over time and place.
Reason (R) : The theory links crime to broad social changes that affect the convergence of suitable targets, motivated offenders, and the absence of capable guardians.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The study of how a bank's decision to install better lighting and more CCTV cameras in its

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be a form of impact.

90. Match List I with List II regarding victimology terms and concepts.
List I: (Term)
P. UN Declaration, 1985
Q. CrPC
R. NGO
S. Victimization Survey
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Victim Compensation Scheme
2. Cost of Crime
3. Victim Assistance
4. Abuse of Power
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

91. Which of the following is a key component of Routine Activities Theory?
(A) The social bonds of an individual.
(B) The level of strain in a society.
(C) The genetic makeup of an offender.
(D) The absence of a capable guardian.

92. The focus on "Mass Victimisation" as a contemporary development suggests a growing academic and policy interest in:
(A) Everyday petty crimes.
(B) Crimes with a large number of victims, such as terrorism or genocide.
(C) The history of victimology.
(D) The individual psychological profiles of offenders.

93. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : All crime victims experience Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
Statement II : Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) is a psychological impact of victimization that is similar to PTSD but differs in its timeline.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

94. Consider the following psychological impacts of victimization:
1. PTSD
2. ASD
3. Resilience
4. Anger
5. Punitivity
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

95. The "legal perspectives" on victimology primarily concern:
(A) The rights, protections, and remedies available to victims within the legal system.
(B) The emotional and psychological state of the victim.
(C) The patterns and trends of victimization in society.
(D) The role of NGOs in providing shelter to victims.

96. The study of how a victim's daily habits, such as frequenting bars late at night, might increase their risk of being assaulted, is an application of:
(A) Victim Compensation Scheme analysis.
(B) Lifestyle Exposure Theory.
(C) Positive Victimology.
(D) Therapeutic Jurisprudence.

97. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Secondary victimization can sometimes be as traumatic as the initial crime.
Reason (R) : Insensitive treatment by police, medical staff, or the justice system invalidates the victim's experience and adds to their distress.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

98. The "historical development of Victimology" signifies a shift in criminology from being solely offender-centric to:

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(A) Including a focus on the victim's experience, rights, and role in the criminal event.
(B) Exclusively victim-centric.
(C) A focus on punishment and retribution.
(D) Analyzing only the societal causes of crime.

99. Which of the following is the best example of "tertiary victimization"?
(A) A person losing their wallet to a pickpocket.
(B) A victim being re-traumatized during a police interview.
(C) A community's businesses suffering because of a pervasive fear of crime in the area.
(D) The family of a victim grieving their loss.

100. Consider the following statements regarding contemporary developments in victimology:
1. Clinical Victimology focuses on treating the psychological harms of victimization.
2. Cyber Victimology is the study of crime victims in the pre-internet era.
3. Therapeutic Jurisprudence analyzes the law's role as a therapeutic agent.
4. Positive Victimology concentrates on victim deficits and damage.
5. Mass Victimisation deals with incidents affecting a large number of people.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 5 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only

101. The role of NGOs in victim assistance can be best described as:
(A) Authoritative and statutory
(B) Punitive and judicial
(C) Supportive and complementary
(D) Exclusively financial

102. An individual experiencing intense fear, helplessness, or horror, along with dissociative symptoms, within one month of a traumatic event, would likely be diagnosed with:
(A) Posttraumatic Growth
(B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
(C) Punitivity
(D) Resilience

103. The term "victim-offender relationship" is a key concept in victimology because:
(A) It helps determine the length of the prison sentence.
(B) It is the sole factor in deciding victim compensation.
(C) It dictates the level of media coverage a case receives.
(D) It can influence the nature of the crime and the dynamics of victimization.

104. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) includes provisions for Victim Compensation Schemes.
Statement II : These schemes are designed to be the primary method of punishing the offender.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. "Punitivity" as a criminological perspective studies:
(A) The process of victim healing.
(B) The likelihood of repeat victimization.
(C) The public's desire for harsh punishment of criminals.
(D) The role of NGOs in the justice system.

106. The UN Declaration of 1985 is significant because it:
(A) Provided an internationally recognized set of standards for the treatment of victims.
(B) Mandated specific compensation amounts for all crimes.
(C) Established a global police force to protect victims.
(D) Focused solely on the rights of those accused of crimes.

107. Arrange the following criminological perspectives in terms of their focus, from the event itself to societal attitudes:
1. Punitivity
2. Fear of Crime
3. Routine Activities Theory

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3

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(D) 3, 1, 2

108. The concept of "the way victims are viewed" refers to societal perceptions that can lead to phenomena such as:
(A) Posttraumatic growth.
(B) Victim blaming.
(C) Legal compensation.
(D) Punitivity.

109. Which of the following is NOT considered a direct psychological impact of victimization?
(A) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
(B) Anger
(C) Victim Compensation Scheme
(D) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)

110. Match List I with List II regarding types of victimization.
List I: (Concept)
P. Primary Victimization
Q. Secondary Victimization
R. Repeat Victimization
S. Mass Victimisation
List II: (Example/Focus)
1. A factory is burgled three times in a year.
2. A victim of assault being told they "asked for it".
3. A terrorist attack on a public space.
4. The injuries and property loss from a robbery.
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

111. The core idea behind "Positive Victimology" is to understand:
(A) The factors that contribute to victim recovery and resilience.
(B) How to increase punishments for offenders.
(C) The statistical patterns of positive life events.
(D) The positive aspects of the criminal justice system.

112. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Cyber Victimology is a rapidly growing subfield of Victimology.
Reason (R) : The increasing reliance on digital technology and the internet has created new venues and forms of victimization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

113. The study of the "cost of crime" within victimization surveys attempts to quantify:
(A) The operational budget of the entire criminal justice system.
(B) The direct and indirect economic losses resulting from criminal acts.
(C) The political cost of high crime rates for the government.
(D) The moral decay of society.

114. Consider the following statements:
1. Lifestyle Exposure Theory is a criminological perspective on victimization.
2. The UN Declaration of 1985 focuses only on victims of crime, not abuse of power.
3. Resilience is a negative psychological outcome of victimization.
4. NGOs can play a role in victim assistance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

115. A person being harassed and threatened by a former partner is an example that would be studied under:
(A) Mass Victimisation.
(B) Tertiary victimization.
(C) The victim-offender relationship.
(D) Positive Victimology.

116. The concept of "resilience" in a victimological context means:
(A) The victim's financial ability to recover losses.
(B) The desire for revenge against the offender.
(C) The social isolation experienced by the victim after the crime.

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punishing offenders rather than assisting victims.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

135. The study of the causes and consequences of being victimized by online fraud falls under:
(A) Clinical Victimology.
(B) Positive Victimology.
(C) Historical Victimology.
(D) Cyber Victimology.

136. Which of the following is a potential "physical" impact of victimization?
(A) A permanent disability
(B) Anxiety
(C) Loss of income
(D) Fear of crime

137. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The study of the Victim-Offender relationship is crucial for understanding crimes like domestic violence.
Reason (R) : In such crimes, the pre-existing relationship is a central element of the context, motive, and dynamics of the violence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

138. The primary goal of a Victim Impact Statement, a tool related to victim rights, is to:
(A) Allow the victim to describe the effects of the crime to the court.
(B) Determine the final verdict of the case.
(C) Provide a basis for arresting the suspect.
(D) Calculate the national cost of crime.

139. Which of the following is NOT a criminological perspective?
(A) Fear of crime
(B) Punitivity
(C) Routine activities
(D) Therapeutic Jurisprudence

140. Arrange the following events in their correct chronological order based on the historical development of victimology:
1. Formulation of the UN Declaration on Victim's Rights.
2. The rise of victimology as a distinct scientific field.
3. Traditional criminology's primary focus on the offender.
4. The emergence of "Positive Victimology".
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

141. The criminological theory that emphasizes the role of a victim's everyday patterns of behavior in their potential for victimization is:
(A) Labeling Theory
(B) Social Strain Theory
(C) Lifestyle Exposure Theory
(D) Conflict Theory

142. Consider the following potential roles for an NGO in victim assistance:
1. Providing legal advice.
2. Offering counseling and emotional support.
3. Running a shelter for victims.
4. Sentencing the offender.
5. Conducting the official police investigation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 4 and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1 and 4 only

143. The "abuse of power" clause in the 1985 UN Declaration broadens the definition of victim to include those harmed by:
(A) State or corporate actions that violate human rights.
(B) Natural disasters.
(C) Self-inflicted injuries.
(D) Crimes committed only by family members.

144. "Clinical Victimology" is primarily oriented towards:

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(A) Motivated offender
(B) Suitable target
(C) Capable guardianship
(D) Lifestyle exposure

126. A family experiences significant emotional and financial strain while supporting a member who was a victim of a violent crime. This could be considered an aspect of:
(A) Direct Primary Victimization.
(B) Tertiary Victimization.
(C) Positive Victimology.
(D) Indirect or Secondary Victimization.

127. Which of the following best describes "posttraumatic growth"?
(A) The process of experiencing positive psychological change following adversity.
(B) A severe and chronic psychological disorder following a crime.
(C) The growth in crime rates following a major social event.
(D) The physical recovery and healing of injuries after an assault.

128. Match List I with List II regarding Victimology categories.
List I: (Term)
P. Repeat Victimization
Q. Victim Compensation Scheme
R. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
S. Cyber Victimology
List II: (Broad Category)
1. Legal Perspectives
2. Psychological Impact
3. Criminological Perspectives
4. Contemporary Developments
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

129. The phrase "the way victims are viewed" highlights the social dimension of victimization, which can include:
(A) Empathy and support from the community.
(B) Both (A) and (C).
(C) Stigmatization and blaming.
(D) Official recognition by the state.

130. A core function of an NGO in victim assistance would be:
(A) Providing a safe house or shelter for a domestic violence victim.
(B) Arresting and detaining suspects.
(C) Presiding over criminal trials as a judge.
(D) Formulating national security policy.

131. Which statement accurately reflects the scope of Victimology?
(A) It is solely concerned with the financial compensation of victims.
(B) It is a branch of law enforcement focused on crime prevention.
(C) It encompasses the study of the victim, the impact of crime, and societal reactions to victimization.
(D) It only studies victims of violent crimes.

132. Consider the following statements:
1. Tertiary victimization is the direct impact of the crime itself.
2. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is irrelevant to victim rights.
3. Posttraumatic growth refers to the positive changes a victim might experience.
4. Victimization surveys are designed to identify individual offenders.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

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133. The concept of "resilience" is important in victimology because it explains why:
(A) All victims develop PTSD.
(B) Repeat victimization occurs.
(C) Some individuals are able to cope with and adapt to trauma more effectively than others.
(D) Victim compensation is necessary.

134. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The UN Declaration of 1985 is a historically significant document in the development of victimology.
Statement II : The Declaration focuses on

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

81. The feeling of insecurity and apprehension that people have about their personal safety is known as:
(A) Punitivity
(B) Fear of crime
(C) Posttraumatic growth
(D) Resilience

82. The term "Mass Victims" is conceptually closest to the idea of:
(A) A large-scale incident with numerous victims.
(B) The impact of crime portrayal in media.
(C) The psychological profiling of cybercriminals.
(D) The historical development of technology in law enforcement.

83. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of the "financial impact" of victimization?
(A) Feeling anxious when walking alone at night.
(B) Receiving insensitive treatment at a police station.
(C) Having to pay for a replacement lock after a burglary.
(D) Friends and family experiencing distress.

84. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The adoption of the UN Declaration in 1985 was a significant milestone in the historical development of Victimology.
Reason (R) : It was the first international instrument to recognize the rights and needs of victims of crime and abuse of power on a global scale.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

85. "Positive Victimology" contrasts with traditional approaches by focusing on:
(A) The offender's psychological state.
(B) The statistical probability of victimization.
(C) The victim's coping mechanisms, resilience, and growth.
(D) The economic cost of crime to the nation.

86. A key function of a Victim Compensation Scheme under legal frameworks like the CrPC is to:
(A) Punish the offender through financial penalties.
(B) Provide a mechanism for the state to disburse funds to victims for rehabilitation.
(C) Fund non-governmental organizations involved in victim advocacy.
(D) Conduct research on the causes of crime.

87. Arrange the following events in their plausible chronological sequence in a victim's journey after a crime:
1. Reporting the crime to the police.
2. Experiencing primary victimization.
3. Applying for victim compensation.
4. Experiencing secondary victimization during the trial.

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

88. The study of how the legal system can be a therapeutic agent rather than a damaging one is the core of:
(A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Clinical Victimology
(D) Punitivity analysis

89. Which of the following statements about the impacts of victimization is incorrect?
(A) Anger is a potential psychological impact.
(B) Resilience is a possible outcome for a victim.
(C) The psychological impact of crime is always temporary and resolves without intervention.
(D) The way victims are viewed by society can

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(A) Theoretical research and model building.
(B) Practical intervention and treatment for victims.
(C) Legal advocacy and court representation.
(D) The study of large-scale victimization patterns.

145. A business owner in a high-crime neighborhood who repeatedly has their windows smashed is an example of:
(A) Tertiary victimization
(B) Repeat victimization
(C) Mass victimization
(D) Positive victimology

146. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Fear of crime is always directly proportional to the actual risk of being victimized.
Statement II : Punitivity refers to the public's attitude regarding the rehabilitation of offenders.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

147. What is the most significant difference between Primary and Secondary victimization?
(A) The financial cost involved.
(B) The location where the victimization occurs.
(C) The identity of the perpetrator (offender vs. institution).
(D) The age of the victim.

148. Match List I with List II regarding psychological concepts in victimology.
List I: (Psychological Concept)
P. PTSD
Q. Posttraumatic Growth
R. ASD
S. Resilience
List II: (Definition)
1. A short-term anxiety reaction to trauma.
2. The capacity to adapt well in the face of adversity.
3. Positive psychological change experienced as a result of struggle.
4. A long-term disorder with intrusive memories, avoidance, and hyperarousal.
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

149. The "Basic Concepts of Victimology" would include defining who qualifies as a:
(A) Judge
(B) Prosecutor
(C) Victim
(D) Police officer

150. A key objective of including victim rights in legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is to:
(A) Guarantee that every offender is convicted.
(B) Ensure the victim has a more active and recognized role in the criminal justice process.
(C) Reduce the workload of judges and prosecutors.
(D) Eliminate the need for NGOs in victim assistance.

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151. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Routine Activities Theory triangle?
(A) A motivated offender
(B) A suitable target
(C) The absence of a capable guardian
(D) The level of poverty in the area

152. Consider the following statements about criminological perspectives on victimization:
1. Routine Activities theory explains crime as a convergence of three factors.
2. Lifestyle Exposure theory links victimization risk to daily activities.
3. Repeat victimization refers to being victimized more than once.
4. Fear of crime is an objective measure of criminal activity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

153. "Mass victimisation" as a contemporary development would most likely study the effects of events like:

(A) A single homicide.
(B) A case of shoplifting.
(C) A school shooting.
(D) A traffic violation.

154. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The field of victimology emerged from a dissatisfaction with criminology's exclusive focus on the offender.
Reason (R) : Early scholars recognized that understanding the victim and the process of victimization was essential for a complete picture of crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. The concept that examines the law itself as a social force that can produce therapeutic or anti-therapeutic consequences is known as:
(A) Clinical Victimology
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Punitivity
(D) Therapeutic Jurisprudence

156. The anger a victim feels after a crime is an example of which type of impact?
(A) Physical
(B) Psychological
(C) Financial
(D) Legal

157. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Tertiary victimization affects individuals who are not direct victims of the crime but are part of the broader community.
Statement II : An example of tertiary victimization is a local shop losing business due to widespread fear of crime in the neighborhood.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. The study of the victim-offender relationship in a case where a child is abused by a parent falls into which category?
(A) Stranger victimization
(B) Commercial victimization
(C) Cyber victimization
(D) Intrafamilial victimization

159. The development of "Positive Victimology" signals a move towards studying:
(A) Victim strength, resilience, and recovery.
(B) Victim precipitation and blame.
(C) The ineffectiveness of the justice system.
(D) The positive economic impacts of crime.

160. Which of the following is a primary objective of victimization surveys?
(A) To provide immediate assistance to victims.
(B) To measure the extent and nature of crime, including the "dark figure" of unreported crime.
(C) To prosecute offenders based on survey responses.
(D) To evaluate the performance of specific judges.

161. "Cost of crime" estimations in victimology typically do NOT factor in:
(A) Lost productivity
(B) The offender's potential future earnings
(C) Medical and mental healthcare costs
(D) Damage to property

162. Consider the following statements about the UN Declaration of 1985:
1. It is a legally binding treaty for all signatory nations.
2. It defines "victims" to include those harmed by abuse of power.
3. It lays down principles for access to justice and fair treatment.
4. It establishes a global fund for victim compensation.
5. It was primarily focused on offender rehabilitation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 4, and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

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163. A key difference between "fear of crime" and "punitivity" is that:
(A) Fear of crime is an objective statistic, while punitivity is a subjective feeling.
(B) Fear of crime applies to victims, while punitivity applies to offenders.
(C) Fear of crime relates to personal safety, while punitivity relates to attitudes about punishment.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

164. The emergence of Cyber Victimology is a direct consequence of:
(A) The historical development of victimology in the 1940s.
(B) The passing of the UN Declaration in 1985.
(C) The increase in violent street crime.
(D) The proliferation of digital technologies and the internet.

165. The term "resilience" in victimology focuses on the victim's:
(A) Desire for retribution.
(B) Financial status before the crime.
(C) Ability to adapt positively to the traumatic experience.
(D) Relationship with the offender.

166. Which one of the following is an example of a financial impact of crime?
(A) Recurrent nightmares about the incident.
(B) The cost of repairing a door broken during a burglary.
(C) A broken bone sustained during the assault.
(D) Being treated with suspicion by the police.

167. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and related laws are central to the legal perspective on victimology in India.
Reason (R) : These laws codify the rights of victims, including the right to compensation, which marks a significant legal recognition of the victim's status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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168. A victim feeling re-traumatized by media coverage that is sensationalist and insensitive is a form of:
(A) Secondary Victimization
(B) Primary Victimization
(C) Tertiary Victimization
(D) Legal Victimization

169. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the historical development of victimology?
(A) It has always been a central part of criminology.
(B) It was founded by the United Nations in 1985.
(C) It emerged as a distinct field to give systematic attention to the victim of crime.
(D) It is primarily concerned with the punishment of offenders.

170. Match List I with List II regarding criminological perspectives and their focuses.
List I: (Criminological Perspective)
P. Lifestyle Exposure Theory
Q. Fear of Crime
R. Punitivity
S. Repeat Victimization
List II: (Question it seeks to answer)
1. Why are certain people or places victimized multiple times?
2. How punitive should the justice system be towards offenders?
3. How does a person's daily routine affect their risk of being a victim?
4. How worried are people about becoming a victim of crime?
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

171. The focus of Clinical Victimology is on:
(A) The economic costs of crime.
(B) The philosophical rights of victims.
(C) The legal procedures in a courtroom.

Reason (R) : They are the only bodies legally authorized to provide compensation to victims.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

247. The primary distinction between PTSD and ASD lies in the:
(A) Severity of the trauma.
(B) Type of emotional response.
(C) Age of the victim.
(D) Onset and duration of symptoms.

248. The study of how different people's daily work and leisure habits affect their risk of becoming crime victims is the central tenet of:
(A) Lifestyle Exposure Theory.
(B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence.
(C) Positive Victimology.
(D) Clinical Victimology.

249. Which of the following is a key provision of the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985?
(A) It mandates the death penalty for all violent crimes.
(B) It establishes a global police force under UN command.
(C) It calls for access to justice, restitution from the offender, and compensation from the state.
(D) It requires all victims to forgive their offenders.

250. Which set of concepts all belong to the category of "Contemporary Developments in Victimology"?
(A) Clinical Victimology, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Cyber Victimology
(B) Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization
(C) Fear of Crime, Punitivity, Cost of Crime
(D) PTSD, ASD, Resilience

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical development of Victimology marks a significant paradigm shift within the broader field of Criminology. Traditionally, the criminal justice system was overwhelmingly offender-centric, with the victim being relegated to the role of a mere witness or a trigger for the legal process. Victimology emerged as a distinct sub-discipline to challenge this neglect, systematically studying the victim's experience, the nature of victimization, and the intricate relationship between the victim and the offender. The basic concepts of this field revolve around defining who constitutes a 'victim', exploring the processes and consequences of becoming a victim, and examining the societal and institutional responses to victimization. This evolution involved moving away from a simplistic view of victims as passive recipients of criminal acts towards a more nuanced understanding that includes concepts like victim precipitation and vulnerability. The discipline's growth was propelled by a recognition that the impact of crime extends far beyond the immediate act, necessitating a framework that addresses the victim's rights, needs, and recovery. This foundational shift paved the way for critical analyses of how victims are treated by the justice system and led to advocacy for reforms aimed at creating a more victim-centered approach to justice and social response.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What was the primary focus of the traditional criminal justice system before the emergence of Victimology?
(A) The restorative process between victim and offender.
(B) The offender as the central figure of the legal process.
(C) The systematic study of the victim's experience.
(D) The rehabilitation of the victim post-victimization.

252. Which of the following best describes the core objective of Victimology as a sub-discipline?
(A) To systematically investigate the victim's experience and the societal response to it.
(B) To exclusively study the concept of victim precipitation in all crimes.
(C) To advocate for stricter punishments for offenders based on victim impact.
(D) To replace criminological theories with a purely victim-focused perspective.

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(B) The self-punishing behavior of victims.
(C) The public's general level of punitiveness or desire for punishment of offenders.
(D) The punitive damages awarded in civil court.

182. Which of the following correctly pairs a type of victimization with its definition?
(A) Primary Victimization - The impact of crime on the wider community.
(B) Repeat Victimization - Experiencing victimization on more than one occasion.
(C) Tertiary Victimization - The harm resulting from the response of institutions.
(D) Secondary Victimization - The direct result of the criminal act itself.

183. Consider the following key concepts in the psychological impact of victimization:
1. PTSD
2. Acute Stress Disorder
3. Victim-Offender Relationship
4. Resilience
5. Cost of crime

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

184. The analysis of the relationship between a victim and offender is crucial because a significant portion of crimes, especially violent ones, occur between:
(A) People who are not strangers (family, friends, acquaintances).
(B) Complete strangers.
(C) Members of different nationalities.
(D) Individuals from different socioeconomic classes.

185. A lawyer advising a client to enter a plea bargain is a legal process. The study of how this process affects the client's sense of justice and emotional well-being is the domain of:
(A) Clinical Victimology
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(D) Legal Procedure

186. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The historical development of victimology saw a shift from a purely offender-focused criminology to one that includes the victim.
Statement II : Victimology has always been the central and primary focus of all criminological study.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

187. The fear that residents of a neighborhood feel, leading them to stay indoors after dark, is an example of the "fear of crime" concept affecting:
(A) Only direct victims of crime.
(B) Only law enforcement officers.
(C) Only the offenders themselves.
(D) The broader community.

188. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary development in victimology?
(A) Mass Victims and Mass Victimisation
(B) Victim Precipitation Theory
(C) Cyber Victimology
(D) Positive Victimology

189. Arrange the following victimization types in order from the most personal to the most widespread:
1. Primary Victimization
2. Tertiary Victimization
3. Secondary Victimization

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3

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190. An important function of an NGO assisting a victim of human trafficking might be:
(A) Prosecuting the trafficker in court.
(B) Passing legislation against trafficking.
(C) Conducting surveillance on suspected traffickers.
(D) Providing shelter, counseling, and help in repatriation.

cost of large-scale litigation.

208. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Victimization surveys often reveal a higher incidence of crime than official police statistics.
Statement II : This discrepancy is partly due to the "dark figure of crime", which is crime that goes unreported to the police.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

209. The study of how a stalker uses GPS tracking and social media to monitor their victim falls under the domain of:
(A) Clinical Victimology
(B) Cyber Victimology
(C) Positive Victimology
(D) Historical Victimology

210. Which one of the following is an example of the "physical impact" of victimization?
(A) Scars from an injury sustained during a robbery.
(B) Persistent fear and anxiety.
(C) Loss of wages due to being unable to work.
(D) Damage to one's social reputation.

211. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
(A) The UN Declaration of 1985 addresses both crime and abuse of power.
(B) Legal frameworks like the CrPC contain provisions related to victim compensation in India.
(C) Primary and secondary victimization are identical concepts.
(D) NGOs can play a significant role in providing assistance to victims.

212. Consider the following aspects of criminological perspectives on victimization:
1. Repeat victimization
2. Routine activities
3. Lifestyle exposure
4. Therapeutic Jurisprudence
5. Fear of crime
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(B) 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

213. The emotional reaction of a community to a brutal crime, including increased anxiety and mistrust, is best described as:
(A) Primary Victimization
(B) Secondary Victimization
(C) Tertiary Victimization
(D) Mass Victimisation

214. The historical development of victimology represents a paradigm shift from a:
(A) Monadic approach exclusively focused on the offender.
(B) Dyadic approach including both the victim and the offender.
(C) Purely legalistic focus on the criminal act itself.
(D) Traditional focus on strictly psychological perspectives.

215. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Not all victims of trauma develop PTSD.
Reason (R) : Individual factors such as resilience, social support, and posttraumatic growth can mediate the psychological impact of victimization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. The concept of "punitivity" is concerned with:
(A) The level of public support for severe sanctions against criminals.
(B) The victim's right to punish the offender themselves.
(C) The effectiveness of punishment as a deterrent.
(D) The financial cost of the penal system.

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(D) The role of NGOs in victim assistance.

199. A major focus of contemporary victimology on "Mass Victims" and "Mass Victimisation" is crucial for understanding the impact of:
(A) Individual disputes.
(B) Domestic violence.
(C) Phishing scams.
(D) Terrorism, genocide, and large-scale disasters.

200. Match List I with List II regarding Victimology fields.
List I: (Term)
P. Posttraumatic Growth
Q. Legal Framework (e.g., CrPC)
R. Routine Activities
S. Victim Assistance
List II: (Field of Study)
1. Criminological Perspective
2. Legal Perspective
3. NGO Role
4. Psychological Impact
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

201. The concept of "the way victims are viewed" can directly contribute to:
(A) Primary victimization
(B) Posttraumatic growth
(C) Secondary victimization
(D) Victim compensation

202. The financial assistance given to a victim by the state for injuries suffered, as provided in frameworks like the CrPC, is part of a:
(A) Victim Compensation Scheme.
(B) Personal insurance policy.
(C) Charitable donation by an NGO.
(D) Fine paid by the offender directly to the victim.

203. Consider the following statements:
1. The UN Declaration of 1985 is exclusively about victims of property crime.
2. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a physical impact of crime.
3. Lifestyle Exposure Theory is a legal perspective on victimology.
4. Secondary Victimization can be perpetrated by criminal justice officials.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

204. Which of the following scenarios is NOT an example of secondary victimization?
(A) Police officers disbelieving a victim's account of a crime.
(B) A victim being robbed at gunpoint.
(C) A judge making insensitive comments to a sexual assault survivor.
(D) Media publishing a victim's private information without consent.

205. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Positive Victimology represents a paradigm shift within the field.
Reason (R) : It moves beyond the traditional focus on victim pathology and damage to explore resilience, coping, and posttraumatic growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. "Basic concepts of victimology" would most likely cover the distinction between:
(A) A felony and a misdemeanor.
(B) A judge and a jury.
(C) Civil law and criminal law.
(D) Criminology and victimology.

207. A primary goal of Therapeutic Jurisprudence is to:
(A) Ensure legal processes positively affect the psychological well-being of those involved.
(B) Increase the total number of criminal convictions achieved within criminal courts.
(C) Systematically document and archive the history of various legal systems.
(D) Accurately calculate the national financial

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(D) The therapeutic intervention for psychological harm.

172. Consider the following statements:
1. Anger is a recognized psychological impact of victimization.
2. Resilience and Posttraumatic growth are positive potential outcomes after victimization.
3. The way victims are viewed by society has no impact on their recovery.
4. Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) is a long-term condition identical to PTSD.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

173. The study of how a trial or legal negotiation can be structured to promote the psychological healing of the parties involved is the core idea of:
(A) Positive Victimology
(B) Routine Activities Theory
(C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(D) Cyber Victimology

174. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The concept of a victim in the UN Declaration of 1985 is restricted to individuals who have suffered physical harm.
Statement II : The Declaration also includes those who have suffered emotional suffering, economic loss, or impairment of their fundamental rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

175. The role of an NGO in providing a rape crisis center is a clear example of:
(A) Victim Assistance
(B) Law Enforcement
(C) Judicial Process
(D) Legislative Action

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176. Which of the following is an example of a "suitable target" in Routine Activities Theory?
(A) A locked and guarded jewelry store.
(B) A pedestrian carrying a laptop in an unlocked bag in a crowded area.
(C) A police officer on patrol.
(D) A bank vault with a time-lock.

177. Basic concepts of Victimology would likely NOT include:
(A) The definition of "victim".
(B) The history of penal philosophy.
(C) The scope of victimological inquiry.
(D) The concept of "victimization".

178. A key legal perspective on victimology is the implementation of:
(A) Victim Compensation Schemes.
(B) Harsher prison sentences.
(C) More police patrols.
(D) Criminological research grants.

179. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The study of repeat victimization is important for crime prevention strategies.
Reason (R) : Identifying and protecting individuals and locations at a high risk of being revictimized can be an efficient way to reduce overall crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The psychological phenomenon of finding new meaning, a greater appreciation for life, and improved relationships after a traumatic event is called:
(A) Acute Stress Disorder
(B) Resilience
(C) Punitivity
(D) Posttraumatic Growth

181. What does the term "punitivity" refer to in the context of criminological perspectives?
(A) The probability of a crime being punished.

217. A core principle outlined in the 1985 UN Declaration is the victim's right to:
(A) Personally interrogate the suspect.
(B) Choose the prison where the offender will be incarcerated.
(C) Access to justice and fair treatment.
(D) A guaranteed conviction in all cases.

218. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The role of NGOs in victim assistance is officially mandated and funded by the UN.
Statement II : NGOs often provide crucial grassroots support, advocacy, and direct services to victims that complement official systems.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The study of a serial burglary case where the same few houses in a neighborhood are repeatedly targeted falls under the concept of:
(A) Mass Victimisation
(B) Tertiary Victimization
(C) Cyber Victimology
(D) Repeat Victimization

220. "Posttraumatic growth" refers to:
(A) The escalation of symptoms related to PTSD.
(B) Positive psychological transformations following a traumatic event.
(C) The growth of public sympathy for a victim.
(D) The physical enlargement of a scar after an injury.

221. Which theory would best explain why a night-shift worker who walks home through a deserted industrial park has a higher victimization risk than an office worker who drives home in rush-hour traffic?
(A) Positive Victimology
(B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(C) Lifestyle Exposure Theory
(D) Clinical Victimology

222. Consider the following concepts:
1. PTSD and ASD
2. Resilience and posttraumatic growth
3. Anger
4. Fear of crime
5. Punitivity
Which of these are considered psychological impacts or related concepts?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

223. The "cost of crime" studies, often using data from victimization surveys, attempt to measure:
(A) The tangible and intangible losses due to crime.
(B) The moral decline of society.
(C) The political fallout from high crime rates.
(D) The effectiveness of police strategies.

224. Which of the following is NOT a right typically associated with victims under modern legal perspectives?
(A) The right to be informed about the case proceedings.
(B) The right to personally carry out the punishment of the offender.
(C) The right to apply for compensation.
(D) The right to be treated with dignity and respect.

225. A support group run by an NGO for survivors of domestic violence is a practical example of:
(A) The formal justice process.
(B) Victim assistance.
(C) A victimization survey.
(D) Criminological research.

226. The study of how legal rules and actors can be agents for psychological healing is central to:
(A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Cyber Victimology
(D) Routine Activities Theory

227. Match List I with List II regarding types of victimization and their sources.
List I: (Type of Victimization)
P. Primary Victimization
Q. Secondary Victimization
R. Abuse of Power Victimization
S. Tertiary Victimization

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191. Consider the following statements about victimology:
1. PTSD is a potential psychological impact of victimization.
2. Legal frameworks like the CrPC outline some rights for crime victims.
3. Lifestyle Exposure is a theory explaining victimization patterns.
4. Secondary victimization is the harm caused by the crime itself.
5. NGOs play a role in victim assistance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) All five statements are correct.

192. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The UN Declaration of 1985 is a non-binding instrument.
Reason (R) : Despite being non-binding, it carries significant moral and political weight and has influenced the development of victim-centric legislation in many countries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

193. The concept that focuses on the victim's own strengths and ability to recover is known as:
(A) Clinical Victimology
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Repeat Victimization
(D) Punitivity

194. Which of the following best defines a "victim" according to the spirit of the UN Declaration of 1985?
(A) Persons who have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury or emotional suffering.
(B) Only individuals whose deaths resulted directly from the commission of a violent crime.
(C) Those reporting the crime to law enforcement officials within a specific twenty-four hour period.
(D) Legal residents or citizens of the nation where the criminal victimization actually occurred.

195. The study of a victim's heightened risk because they walk through a poorly lit, high-crime area every night on their way home from work would be an application of:
(A) Positive Victimology only.
(B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence only.
(C) Both Routine Activities and Lifestyle Exposure theories.
(D) The UN Declaration of 1985 principles.

196. The main difference between the financial impact and the psychological impact of crime is that:
(A) The financial impact affects only the rich, while the psychological impact affects only the poor.
(B) The financial impact is temporary, while the psychological impact is always permanent.
(C) There is no difference between the two.
(D) The financial impact is tangible and monetary, while the psychological impact is emotional and mental.

197. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Repeat victimization suggests that the risk of being victimized is not randomly distributed in the population.
Statement II : Once a person has been victimized, their risk of being victimized again is lower than that of a person who has never been victimized.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

198. Legal provisions for Victim Compensation Schemes found in frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) are an example of:
(A) Criminological perspectives on victimization.
(B) A legal perspective on victim's rights.
(C) A psychological approach to victim recovery.

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236. A person who is victimized online by having their personal data stolen and used for fraudulent transactions is a subject of study for:
(A) Mass Victimisation
(B) Cyber Victimology
(C) Clinical Victimology
(D) Positive Victimology

237. The "historical development of victimology" primarily traces the evolution of focus from the offender to include the:
(A) Police and courts.
(B) Political climate.
(C) Victim and the process of victimization.
(D) Economic system.

238. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : Secondary victimization refers to the initial criminal act.
Statement II : Secondary victimization refers to the harm victims experience from the response of others, including the justice system, after the initial act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The concept of resilience in the context of victimization challenges the stereotype of the:
(A) Weak and permanently broken victim.
(B) Strong and vengeful victim.
(C) Wealthy and unaffected victim.
(D) Negligent and blameworthy victim.

240. Which of the following is the most comprehensive description of the impacts of victimization?
(A) Physical and financial only.
(B) Physical, financial, and psychological.
(C) Psychological and social only.
(D) Legal and political only.

241. "Victim Compensation Schemes" under legal frameworks like the CrPC are a form of:
(A) Retributive justice.
(B) Restitutive justice.
(C) Punitive justice.
(D) Political justice.

242. Consider the following statements regarding the study of Victimology:
1. It includes the study of the victim-offender relationship.
2. It examines the impact of victimization.
3. It analyzes criminological perspectives like routine activities theory.
4. It investigates legal perspectives such as victim rights under frameworks like the CrPC.
5. It is exclusively focused on the offender's motives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

243. The "absence of a capable guardian" in Routine Activities Theory refers to:
(A) The lack of a parent or legal guardian for a juvenile.
(B) The offender's lack of self-control.
(C) The absence of any person or thing (e.g., police, security camera, dog) that discourages crime.
(D) A victim who is physically weak.

244. A person who finds a renewed sense of purpose and stronger relationships after surviving a life-threatening assault is experiencing:
(A) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
(B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
(C) Secondary Victimization
(D) Posttraumatic Growth

245. The term "punitivity" measures:
(A) The victim's personal desire for revenge.
(B) The statistical likelihood of being punished for a crime.
(C) The societal demand for harshness in sentencing.
(D) The degree of physical punishment involved in a crime.

246. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : NGOs play a vital, often supplementary, role in victim assistance.

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List II: (Perpetrator/Source)
1. State officials or corporations
2. The offender/criminal
3. Society/Community (indirect impact)
4. Justice system/social agencies

Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

228. The fact that victimology addresses "Mass Victims" and "Mass Victimisation" shows the field's concern with:
(A) Only individual, isolated crimes.
(B) The mass media's portrayal of crime.
(C) The total mass of all crimes in a year.
(D) Large-scale events like terrorism, war crimes, or natural disasters.

229. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I : The psychological impact of victimization is uniform for all individuals.
Statement II : Factors like resilience, prior trauma, and social support can influence how a victim responds to a crime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

230. A key aspect of the "victim-offender relationship" is determining if the crime was:
(A) Intrapersonal or interpersonal.
(B) Intrafamilial or extrafamilial.
(C) National or international.
(D) Justified or unjustified.

231. The focus of "Positive Victimology" is on:
(A) The positive portrayal of victims in the media.
(B) Ensuring a positive outcome for the prosecution in court.
(C) The positive economic contributions of the criminal justice system.
(D) The study of victim resilience, coping, and post-traumatic growth.

232. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The inclusion of "Abuse of Power" in the 1985 UN Declaration significantly broadened the scope of victimology.
Reason (R) : It allowed the study of victims of state and corporate wrongdoing, not just victims of acts defined as crimes under national law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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233. The financial losses, medical expenses, and emotional distress experienced by a crime victim are collectively referred to as:
(A) The causes of crime.
(B) The process of law enforcement.
(C) The effects of crime on victims.
(D) The offender's rehabilitation.

234. Consider the following statements about Victimology concepts:
1. Clinical Victimology is about treating victim trauma.
2. Legal frameworks like the CrPC in India have provisions for Victim Compensation Schemes.
3. Routine Activities theory requires a motivated offender and a suitable target.
4. Tertiary victimization is the direct physical injury from a crime.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

235. An increased feeling of anxiety in a city's population after a widely publicized series of muggings is an example of:
(A) Repeat Victimization
(B) Positive Victimology
(C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
(D) Fear of Crime

253. The paragraph suggests a conceptual evolution in the understanding of a victim. What does this evolution entail?
(A) A shift from viewing victims as active participants to passive recipients.
(B) A movement from a nuanced understanding to a simplistic view of victimhood.
(C) A transition from viewing victims as passive recipients to a more complex understanding including vulnerability.
(D) A complete rejection of the concept of the offender in criminal science.

254. According to the source, what role was the victim typically relegated to in the offender-centric system?
(A) An active collaborator in the justice process.
(B) A central figure whose needs dictated legal outcomes.
(C) A primary beneficiary of rehabilitative programs.
(D) A mere witness or a trigger for legal proceedings.

255. What was a significant consequence of the foundational shift brought about by Victimology?
(A) The complete abandonment of offender-centric legal principles.
(B) A decreased focus on the relationship between victim and offender.
(C) Advocacy for reforms to create a more victim-centered justice system.
(D) The reduction of the victim's role to a non-entity in legal trials.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted in 1985, stands as a landmark international instrument in the field of Victimology. It represents a global consensus on the fundamental rights and entitlements of victims, aiming to ensure they are treated with compassion and respect for their dignity. The Declaration articulates a comprehensive framework that includes four major components: access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation, and assistance. 'Access to justice' implies that victims should be informed of their rights, have their views and concerns presented and considered at appropriate stages of the proceedings, and be protected from intimidation. 'Restitution' from the offender is prioritized, requiring the return of property or payment for the harm or loss suffered. When restitution is insufficient, the Declaration advocates for 'Compensation' from the State, particularly for significant bodily injury or impairment of physical or mental health. Finally, it calls for the provision of necessary material, medical, psychological, and social 'Assistance' to victims through governmental, voluntary, and community-based channels. This instrument is not legally binding in the manner of a treaty but has exerted profound normative influence on member states to reform their national laws and policies to better protect and support victims of crime and abuse of power.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary significance of the 1985 UN Declaration?
(A) It is a legally binding treaty mandating specific punishments for offenders.
(B) It created a global consensus on the fundamental rights and entitlements of victims.
(C) It established an international court specifically for victims of crime.
(D) It focused exclusively on state-funded compensation, ignoring restitution from offenders.

257. According to the Declaration, what does the principle of 'Access to Justice and Fair Treatment' primarily involve for victims?
(A) The right to prosecute the offender without state intervention.
(B) The guarantee of financial compensation before the trial begins.
(C) The right to select the judge and jury for the criminal proceedings.
(D) The ability to have their views considered and to be protected from intimidation.

258. The Declaration outlines a hierarchy for financial redress. Which of the following correctly represents this hierarchy?
(A) Restitution from the offender is prioritized, with state compensation as a subsequent option.

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while restitution covers physical injury.

293. Eligibility for victim compensation is often contingent upon certain criteria. Which of the following is a typical criterion?
(A) The victim's prior criminal record.
(B) The wealth and social status of the victim.
(C) The media's interest in the criminal case.
(D) The severity of the injury sustained by the victim.

294. What is the main purpose of the financial assistance provided through these schemes?
(A) To provide a comprehensive payment that covers all emotional and physical pain.
(B) To alleviate financial hardship resulting from the direct consequences of the crime.
(C) To act as a punitive measure directed at the victim's family.
(D) To fund the victim's private investigation to find the offender.

295. Under what circumstance might a Victim Compensation Scheme provide assistance?
(A) Only when the offender has been convicted and has paid full restitution.
(B) Only in cases where the victim has private insurance to cover the losses.
(C) Even when the offender has not been identified or is unable to pay.
(D) Only for minor property crimes with no associated physical injury.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Victimology is a dynamic field, continually evolving to address new forms of victimization and develop innovative therapeutic and justice-oriented responses. Contemporary developments highlight this expansion. The concept of mass victims and mass victimisation, for instance, has gained prominence, focusing on large-scale harms resulting from events like genocide, terrorism, or natural disasters amplified by negligence, which present unique challenges for justice and recovery. Another significant area is Cyber Victimology, which examines victimization occurring in the digital realm, including cyberbullying, online fraud, and identity theft, characterized by anonymity and jurisdictional complexities. In response to the psychological needs of victims, Clinical Victimology has emerged, concentrating on the assessment and treatment of trauma and other mental health consequences of crime. This is complemented by Therapeutic Jurisperudence, a perspective that views the law itself as a social force that can produce therapeutic or anti-therapeutic consequences for individuals. It seeks to reform legal rules and procedures to enhance their therapeutic potential. Finally, Positive Victimology represents a paradigm shift, moving beyond a focus on pathology and suffering to study resilience, post-traumatic growth, and the factors that enable victims to overcome trauma and find positive meaning, aiming to inform interventions that promote well-being and recovery.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which contemporary development in Victimology focuses specifically on victimization in the digital realm?
(A) Clinical Victimology.
(B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence.
(C) Positive Victimology.
(D) Cyber Victimology.

297. Therapeutic Jurisprudence is concerned with which of the following?
(A) The potential for legal processes and rules to have a healing or harmful effect.
(B) Prescribing medication for traumatized victims.
(C) The exclusive study of victims of medical malpractice.
(D) The historical development of therapies for crime victims.

298. What is the central focus of Positive Victimology?
(A) The pathology and suffering associated with being a victim.
(B) The study of resilience, post-traumatic growth, and recovery.
(C) The financial cost of mass victimisation events.
(D) The legal prosecution of cybercriminals and online fraudsters.

299. The study of large-scale harm resulting from terrorism or genocide falls under which concept?
(A) Clinical Victimology.
(B) Mass Victims and Mass Victimisation.

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264. How does the victim-offender relationship influence the legal process?
(A) It has no bearing on legal proceedings, which are purely objective.
(B) It primarily determines the choice of the courthouse for the trial.
(C) It automatically disqualifies the victim from testifying in court.
(D) It can affect matters of evidence, credibility, and restorative justice potential.

265. What is a key difference in the perception and reporting of crimes based on the victim-offender relationship?
(A) Stranger crimes may be more readily reported to law enforcement.
(B) Stranger crimes are often seen as less threatening and are reported less.
(C) Crimes by known individuals are always reported immediately due to trust.
(D) The relationship has no correlation with the likelihood of reporting the crime.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The impact of victimization is a multi-faceted phenomenon, encompassing profound physical, financial, and psychological consequences for the individual. While physical injuries and financial losses are often the most visible outcomes, the psychological trauma can be the most enduring and debilitating. This psychological impact manifests in various ways, including specific conditions like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Acute Stress Disorder (ASD). PTSD involves long-term symptoms such as intrusive memories, avoidance of trauma-related stimuli, negative alterations in mood, and hyperarousal. ASD presents similar symptoms but within a shorter timeframe immediately following the traumatic event. However, victim response is not uniformly negative. The concepts of resilience and posttraumatic growth (PTG) offer a more complex picture. Resilience refers to an individual's ability to maintain relatively stable psychological and physical functioning despite exposure to a traumatic event. Posttraumatic growth, a related but distinct concept, describes the positive psychological changes experienced as a result of struggling with major life crises. This can include a greater appreciation for life, improved relationships, and a heightened sense of personal strength. Anger is another common reaction, which can be a mobilizing force or a corrosive emotion, further complicating the victim's recovery journey and influencing how they are viewed by society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary distinction between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) as described in the passage?
(A) PTSD involves physical symptoms while ASD is purely psychological.
(B) The duration and onset of symptoms following the traumatic event.
(C) ASD symptoms are more severe but PTSD symptoms are more varied.
(D) ASD is experienced by offenders, whereas PTSD is experienced by victims.

267. Which concept describes the positive psychological changes that can occur as a result of struggling with the aftermath of a crime?
(A) Resilience.
(B) Posttraumatic Growth.
(C) Acute Stress Disorder.
(D) Psychological Hardiness.

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268. The passage suggests that the impact of victimization is not limited to negative outcomes. Which pair of concepts illustrates this?
(A) Resilience and Posttraumatic Growth.
(B) Anger and PTSD.
(C) Financial Loss and Physical Injury.
(D) ASD and Hyperarousal.

269. How is 'resilience' defined in the context of victimization?
(A) The complete absence of any psychological or physical reaction to trauma.
(B) The development of new, positive psychological attributes after a crisis.
(C) The ability to maintain relatively stable functioning despite a traumatic event.
(D) The tendency to experience anger as a mobilizing force for social change.

also the costs associated with medical care, lost productivity, and the criminal justice response.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the 'fear of crime' as described in the passage?
(A) An emotional response to a perceived threat that may not match statistical risk.
(B) The statistical probability of becoming a victim of crime.
(C) A legislative trend towards harsher punishments for criminals.
(D) The total number of crimes reported to the police in a given year.

282. What is the primary purpose of conducting victimization surveys?
(A) To directly apprehend and prosecute motivated offenders.
(B) To measure the 'dark figure of crime' by collecting data directly from the public.
(C) To exclusively assess the public's attitude towards police effectiveness.
(D) To determine the physiological impact of fear on individuals.

283. The term 'punitivity' refers to which of the following?
(A) The likelihood of an individual becoming a repeat victim.
(B) The public's attitude regarding the severity of punishment for offenders.
(C) The routine activities that expose individuals to risk.
(D) The financial compensation provided to victims by the state.

284. According to the text, what is the 'dark figure of crime'?
(A) The gap between the number of crimes that occur and those officially recorded.
(B) The total cost of crime to society, including medical and legal expenses.
(C) The number of criminals who are never apprehended for their crimes.
(D) The group of high-risk offenders operating in a specific community.

285. How can the fear of crime influence society?
(A) It always leads to a decrease in the public's demand for punitive measures.
(B) It has no effect on individual behavior or public policy.
(C) It can alter individual behaviors and shape public policy, often driven by media.
(D) It perfectly reflects the actual, statistical risk of victimization for every citizen.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

From a legal perspective, the recognition of victims' rights has been a slow but steady development within criminal jurisprudence. In many legal systems, this has been codified through amendments and specific provisions in procedural laws, such as the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). These provisions aim to formalize the role of the victim beyond that of a mere witness. Key rights that are increasingly being recognized include the right to be informed about the progress of the investigation and prosecution, the right to be present and heard at crucial stages of the criminal justice process, and the right to protection from intimidation and harassment by the accused. Furthermore, the right to receive compensation for injury or loss is a cornerstone of this legal evolution. The CrPC, along with other specialized laws, may outline the mechanisms through which victims can participate in proceedings, for example, by engaging a lawyer to assist the prosecution or by providing a victim impact statement before sentencing. These legal entitlements represent a fundamental shift, acknowledging that crime has a human dimension and that the justice system has a duty not only to prosecute the offender but also to address the harm suffered by the victim, thereby ensuring a more balanced and equitable legal process.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the legal perspective described, what is a primary goal of codifying victims' rights in laws like the CrPC?
(A) To ensure victims have the power to direct the entire prosecution.
(B) To eliminate the role of the public prosecutor in criminal trials.
(C) To prioritize the victim's right to retribution over all other legal principles.

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factors persist after the initial crime. Routine activities theory posits that for a crime to occur, three elements must converge in time and space: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. An individual's daily patterns—their 'routine activities'—can increase or decrease their exposure to this convergence. Similarly, the lifestyle exposure theory argues that an individual's lifestyle, including their demographic characteristics (age, gender, income) and social activities (such as spending time in public places at night), can differentially expose them to offenders and thus heighten their risk of victimization. These perspectives shift the focus from a purely offender-based explanation of crime to one that incorporates the circumstances and behaviors of the potential victim, analyzing risk and exposure as key explanatory variables in the victimization process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to routine activities theory, which of the following is NOT a necessary element for a crime to occur?
(A) The presence of a weapon.
(B) A motivated offender.
(C) A suitable target.
(D) The absence of a capable guardian.

277. What is the central premise of the concept of 'repeat victimization'?
(A) That all victims will eventually become offenders.
(B) That victims tend to repeatedly commit the same type of crime.
(C) That victimization is a completely random and unpredictable event.
(D) That a prior victimization significantly increases the likelihood of future victimization.

278. Lifestyle exposure theory suggests that the risk of victimization is related to what?
(A) An individual's innate criminal tendencies.
(B) An individual's demographic characteristics and social activities.
(C) The geographical location of the nearest police station.
(D) The level of punitivity in the criminal justice system.

279. How do routine activities and lifestyle exposure theories explain victimization?
(A) By focusing exclusively on the psychological profile of the motivated offender.
(B) By suggesting that victims are always to blame for the crimes against them.
(C) By analyzing victimization as a patterned event related to risk and exposure.
(D) By asserting that victimization is random and cannot be theoretically explained.

280. A student who frequently studies late at the library and walks home alone through a poorly lit park might have an increased risk of victimization according to which theory?
(A) Social Disorganization Theory.
(B) Labeling Theory.
(C) Differential Association Theory.
(D) Routine Activities Theory.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Criminological perspectives on victimization also delve into the subjective and societal reactions to crime, encompassing concepts like fear of crime, punitivity, and the use of victimization surveys. The fear of crime is a distinct emotional response to the perceived threat of criminal victimization, which may or may not align with the actual statistical risk. This fear can significantly affect an individual's quality of life, altering their behavior and daily routines, and can also shape public policy. It is often influenced more by media portrayals and social anxieties than by personal experience. Punitivity, or the public's attitude toward the severity of punishment for offenders, is often linked to both fear of crime and direct or indirect experiences of victimization. A society with a high level of fear or perceived victimization may demand more punitive measures, influencing political discourse and legislative trends. To get a more accurate picture of crime than official police records alone can provide, criminologists rely on victimization surveys. These surveys collect data directly from the public about their experiences of crime, whether reported to the police or not. This method helps to reveal the 'dark figure of crime'—the gap between crimes that occur and those that are officially recorded. These surveys are also instrumental in calculating the cost of crime, which includes not only direct financial losses but

(B) State compensation is prioritized over restitution from the offender.
(C) Only material and medical assistance are recommended, not financial redress.
(D) Financial redress is solely the responsibility of non-governmental organizations.

259. What type of influence has the 1985 UN Declaration had on member states?
(A) A legally binding obligation compelling immediate legislative change.
(B) A purely symbolic gesture with no impact on domestic legislation.
(C) A normative influence encouraging reform of national laws and policies.
(D) A direct enforcement power exercised by a UN police force.

260. The Declaration's call for 'Assistance' for victims is comprehensive. It includes which of the following?
(A) A combination of material, medical, psychological, and social support.
(B) Exclusively legal and material assistance.
(C) Only psychological and social support services.
(D) Financial assistance provided only by voluntary organizations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between the victim and the offender is a critical variable in Victimology, significantly influencing the nature of the crime, its reporting, and the subsequent psychological and social impact on the victim. This dyadic relationship can be categorized along a spectrum, from crimes committed by complete strangers to those perpetrated by acquaintances, friends, or intimate partners. The dynamic of this relationship shapes the context of victimization. For instance, crimes committed by strangers are often perceived differently and may be more readily reported to law enforcement compared to crimes involving individuals known to the victim. In cases of intimate partner violence or abuse by a family member, victims may face complex emotional, social, and economic barriers to reporting, including fear of reprisal, feelings of shame, and financial dependency. Understanding this relationship is crucial for law enforcement and victim support services, as it informs risk assessment, safety planning, and the type of intervention required. The victim-offender relationship also has implications for the legal process, affecting issues of evidence, credibility, and the potential for restorative justice dialogues. A nuanced analysis of this connection moves beyond a simple offender-victim dichotomy and acknowledges the pre-existing ties that can complicate the experience and aftermath of a crime.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the text, why might crimes committed by acquaintances or partners be underreported compared to stranger crimes?
(A) Because they are generally considered less serious by the legal system.
(B) Due to the absence of a clear victim-offender dichotomy.
(C) As these crimes typically leave no physical or psychological impact.
(D) Because of complex emotional, social, and economic barriers faced by the victim.

262. What is the primary implication of understanding the victim-offender relationship for support services?
(A) It helps in determining the mandatory length of a prison sentence.
(B) It informs risk assessment, safety planning, and the required intervention type.
(C) It is irrelevant to the legal process and only affects social perception.
(D) It simplifies the criminal act into a clear offender-victim dichotomy.

263. The paragraph describes the victim-offender relationship as a "dyadic relationship." What does this term emphasize?
(A) That the crime is solely the responsibility of the offender.
(B) The singular and isolated nature of the victim's experience.
(C) The interaction and connection between the two parties involved.
(D) The secondary role of the victim in the criminal event.

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(D) To formalize the victim's role beyond that of a mere witness.

287. Which of the following is identified as a key right for crime victims within the legal framework?
(A) The right to determine the final verdict in the case.
(B) The right to have the accused detained indefinitely without trial.
(C) The right to be informed about the progress of the investigation.
(D) The right to conduct the cross-examination of witnesses personally.

288. What does a 'victim impact statement' allow a victim to do?
(A) Formally charge the accused with a different crime.
(B) Provide information about the crime's effect on them before sentencing.
(C) Challenge the evidence presented by the defense during the trial.
(D) Appeal a not-guilty verdict on behalf of the state.

289. The evolution of victims' rights in law represents a shift towards what principle?
(A) The belief that victims are solely responsible for preventing crime.
(B) The idea that the offender's rights should be completely disregarded.
(C) Transferring all responsibilities of the state to non-governmental organizations.
(D) Acknowledging the human dimension of crime and the duty to address the victim's harm.

290. As per the passage, how can a victim participate in legal proceedings under some procedural laws?
(A) By engaging a lawyer to assist the prosecution.
(B) By acting as the judge in their own case.
(C) By vetoing the appointment of the public prosecutor.
(D) By rewriting the charges filed against the accused.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Victim Compensation Schemes are a critical component of the legal and social response to crime, grounded in the principle that the state has a duty to assist victims. These schemes provide a mechanism for delivering financial assistance to victims or their dependents for losses or injuries sustained as a result of a criminal act. The rationale is twofold: first, it acknowledges the state's failure to prevent the crime and, second, it serves as a tangible form of recognition and support for the victim's suffering. The legal basis for these schemes is often found within criminal procedural codes or through dedicated standalone legislation. Eligibility for compensation is typically subject to specific criteria, which may include the type of crime, the severity of the injury (often focusing on physical or significant psychological harm), and the victim's cooperation with the criminal justice system. Compensation is not intended to be a complete indemnification for all losses but rather to alleviate financial hardship resulting from medical expenses, loss of earnings, or other direct consequences of the crime. These schemes are distinct from restitution paid by the offender; they are state-funded and operate even when the offender is not identified or is unable to pay. They represent a key element of a victim-centric approach to justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is a primary rationale behind the establishment of state-funded Victim Compensation Schemes?
(A) To punish the offender by imposing a financial penalty.
(B) To fully replace the role of the criminal justice system.
(C) To acknowledge the state's failure to prevent the crime and support the victim.
(D) To ensure that victims receive a profit from the crime committed against them.

292. How does compensation from a state scheme differ from restitution?
(A) Compensation is state-funded, while restitution is paid by the offender.
(B) Compensation is paid by the offender, while restitution is paid by the state.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.
(D) Compensation covers only property loss,

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270. According to the passage, which of the following is considered one of the most enduring and debilitating consequences of victimization?
(A) The immediate financial loss incurred.
(B) The physical scars from the injury.
(C) The time spent in legal proceedings.
(D) The long-term psychological trauma.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Victimological discourse identifies different layers of harm through the concepts of primary, secondary, and tertiary victimization. Primary victimization refers to the direct harm—physical, financial, and psychological—that results from the criminal act itself. It is the immediate and initial impact on the person against whom the crime was committed. However, the suffering of a victim often does not end there. Secondary victimization, also known as 'double victimization', occurs after the initial crime and refers to the harm and insensitive treatment that victims experience from the very institutions expected to help them. This can include blame-casting attitudes from police officers, grueling and humiliating cross-examinations in court, insensitive media coverage, or inappropriate treatment by medical and social service professionals. Such experiences can exacerbate the initial trauma and create a profound sense of betrayal and injustice. Beyond this, tertiary victimization describes the broader, more diffuse impact of a crime that extends to the community or society at large. This can manifest as a heightened fear of crime within a neighborhood after a violent incident, or the societal cost incurred in responding to crime. The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is often crucial in mitigating these layers of harm, particularly secondary victimization, by providing advocacy, support, and a buffer between the victim and the formal justice system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. A victim of assault feels blamed and disbelieved by investigating police officers. According to the text, what type of victimization is this?
(A) Primary Victimization.
(B) Tertiary Victimization.
(C) Secondary Victimization.
(D) Vicarious Victimization.

272. What constitutes primary victimization?
(A) The insensitive treatment by the criminal justice system.
(B) The direct harm resulting from the criminal act itself.
(C) The general increase in fear of crime within a community.
(D) The support provided to the victim by NGOs.

273. How is tertiary victimization characterized in the passage?
(A) As the initial psychological shock experienced by the direct victim.
(B) As the harm inflicted by the offender during the crime.
(C) As the financial cost of hiring a private investigator.
(D) As the broader impact of a crime on the community or society.

274. The term 'double victimization' is used as a synonym for which concept?
(A) Secondary Victimization.
(B) Repeat Victimization.
(C) Primary Victimization.
(D) Tertiary Victimization.

275. What critical role do NGOs often play in the context of victimization?
(A) Prosecuting offenders on behalf of the state.
(B) Funding the entire criminal justice process for victims.
(C) Mitigating harm, particularly secondary victimization, through advocacy and support.
(D) Primarily documenting the extent of tertiary victimization for academic purposes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

From a criminological perspective, victimization is not merely a random occurrence. Theories such as repeat victimization, routine activities theory, and lifestyle exposure theory seek to explain the non-random patterns of victimization. The concept of repeat victimization highlights the fact that individuals or places that have been victimized once are statistically more likely to be victimized again, often in a short period. This suggests that certain inherent vulnerabilities or situational

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(C) Positive Victimology.
(D) Cyber Victimology.

300. What is the primary objective of Clinical Victimology?
(A) To assess and treat the mental health consequences of crime.
(B) To analyze the economic impact of crime on society.
(C) To reform legal procedures to make them more therapeutic.
(D) To study the positive psychological changes in victims post-trauma.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The scientific study of crime victims and the process of victimization.
Victimology serves as a specialized branch of criminology dedicated to the scientific investigation of individuals who suffer harm due to criminal acts. This field systematically explores the various processes of victimization, the complex relationship between victims and offenders, and the subsequent interactions between victims and the justice system. It aims to understand why certain people are targeted and how society responds to their specific needs.

2. (A) Physical, Financial, and Psychological
The consequences of a criminal act extend far beyond the immediate event, primarily manifesting across three fundamental domains. Victims often endure physical injuries ranging from minor bruises to severe trauma. Financial impacts include direct losses like property damage and indirect costs such as medical bills or lost wages. Additionally, psychological distress involves emotional suffering, anxiety, or long-term mental health challenges that significantly alter a person's well-being.

3. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Understanding victimization requires distinguishing between its various stages and layers of impact. Primary victimization involves the immediate harm caused by the crime. Secondary victimization arises from insensitive treatment by social or legal institutions. Tertiary victimization reflects the broader effects on the community or society at large. Finally, repeat victimization occurs when the same individual or location is targeted multiple times, highlighting specific vulnerabilities that persist over time.

4. (D) 1985
The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power was formally adopted in nineteen eighty-five. This landmark document represents a global effort to establish minimum standards for the treatment of victims within the legal process. It emphasizes the importance of access to justice, fair treatment, restitution, and compensation, ensuring that victims' rights are recognized internationally by all member states.

5. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Legal frameworks such as the Criminal Procedure Code incorporate specific provisions aimed at protecting and assisting crime victims. These statutes recognize the necessity of formal mechanisms to address the suffering of individuals. Victim Compensation Schemes are not independent or detached from these legal structures; rather, they are systematically integrated into existing laws like the CrPC to ensure that the state provides necessary financial relief and rehabilitation.

6. (B) A victim being treated insensitively by police officers during an investigation.
Secondary victimization refers to the additional trauma experienced by a person through the insensitive or negligent response of agencies following a crime. This often occurs within the criminal justice system when police officers or legal professionals treat a victim with skepticism or lack of empathy during an investigation. Such negative interactions can be as distressing as the original offense, effectively victimizing the individual a second time.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The analysis of the relationship between victims and offenders is a fundamental element of victimological research. By examining how these two parties interact before and during a crime, scholars gain valuable insights into the specific circumstances and motivations behind the event. This dynamic perspective helps identify patterns of vulnerability and environmental factors, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and prevention of crime.

8. (A) Posttraumatic Growth
Posttraumatic growth is a psychological concept that describes the positive transformations

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individuals may undergo following the struggle with highly challenging life crises. While victimization often causes significant distress, some people eventually experience a greater appreciation for life, changed priorities, warmer relationships, and a sense of personal strength. This phenomenon highlights the human capacity for resilience and the ability to find new meaning even after enduring severe trauma.

9. (B) 2 and 3 only
Victimization produces a wide range of consequences that affect various aspects of a person's life. Financial loss is a significant burden for many, involving direct theft or expenses related to recovery. Psychologically, victims may suffer from conditions such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or Acute Stress Disorder. However, these impacts are not limited to physical injuries alone, nor is the experience of resilience or growth immediate or universal.

10. (A) The demographic characteristics and daily activities of individuals influence their vulnerability to crime.
Lifestyle Exposure theory suggests that an individual's risk of victimization is closely linked to their routine activities and social characteristics. Demographic factors such as age, gender, and occupation, combined with daily habits like frequenting public places at night, determine the likelihood of encountering motivated offenders. This perspective emphasizes that victimization is not purely random but is often a function of the exposure levels created by one's lifestyle.

11. (D) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a mental health condition triggered by experiencing or witnessing a terrifying event. Victims suffering from this disorder often experience intrusive memories, flashbacks, severe anxiety, and uncontrollable thoughts about the trauma. In the context of victimization, it represents a long-term psychological impact that can hinder a person's ability to function normally, necessitating specialized support and clinical intervention for effective recovery and healing.

12. (B) The public's attitudes towards the severity of punishment for offenders.
Punitivity is a criminological concept used to measure and analyze public sentiment regarding the sentencing and treatment of criminals. It reflects the degree to which a society or specific group favors harsh punishments over rehabilitative measures. High levels of punitivity often coincide with increased fear of crime and can influence political discourse and legislative changes aimed at toughening the criminal justice response to various types of offenses.

13. (C) Historical Victimology
Contemporary developments in victimology have expanded the field into specialized areas such as cyber victimology, positive victimology, and clinical victimology. These branches address modern challenges like online crimes, the potential for victim growth, and the therapeutic treatment of trauma. While the history of the discipline is studied, historical victimology is not classified as a contemporary development focused on current policy, technology, or modern clinical intervention strategies.

14. (D) A motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.
Routine Activities Theory posits that for a criminal event to occur, three distinct elements must converge in space and time. First, there must be a motivated offender seeking an opportunity. Second, a suitable target, such as an unattended item or a vulnerable person, must be present. Finally, there must be an absence of a capable guardian, such as police, bystanders, or even effective security systems.

15. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary approach that evaluates how legal rules and the behavior of legal actors affect the psychological well-being of individuals. It views the law as a potential therapeutic agent. In contrast, clinical victimology is focused on the diagnosis and treatment of the specific psychological trauma suffered by individual crime victims. It is not primarily concerned with large-scale natural disasters, which fall under different academic or disaster-response frameworks.

16. (B) A house is burgled twice within a six-month period.

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32. (B) An emotional and perceptual construct related to an individual's sense of personal risk.
Fear of crime is a subjective psychological state that reflects an individual's worry or apprehension about becoming a victim. It is not always directly proportional to the actual statistical probability of a crime occurring. Instead, it is influenced by factors such as media reports, personal history, community environment, and perceived vulnerability. Understanding this construct is essential for developing policies that improve public feelings of safety and community well-being.

33. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The impact of victimization is multifaceted and extends beyond simple physical harm. While visible injuries are common, physical effects can also include long-term health complications or disabilities that are not immediately apparent. Financial consequences are equally broad, encompassing property damage, the cost of medical care, and the loss of income due to an inability to work. Recognizing the full extent of these impacts is crucial for effective victim support.

34. (A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is a contemporary development in victimology that examines the role of the law as a therapeutic agent. It focuses on how legal rules, judicial procedures, and the behavior of legal professionals impact the emotional and psychological well-being of those involved in the justice system. The goal is to minimize anti-therapeutic consequences and promote healing through more sensitive and humanistic approaches to the practice of law and adjudication.

35. (C) The process of victim blaming and societal stereotyping.
The social impact of victimization often involves how a victim is perceived and treated by society after a crime. This can manifest as victim blaming, where the individual is held partially responsible for the incident, or through harmful stereotypes. These societal attitudes can hinder recovery, discourage the reporting of crimes, and cause secondary trauma, making it a critical area of study for understanding the full social consequences of being victimized.

36. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lifestyle Exposure theory provides a logical framework for understanding why victimization rates differ among various groups. It posits that people's daily activities, work environments, and leisure choices determine their level of exposure to potential offenders. By bringing individuals into certain spaces or situations, these routines increase or decrease the opportunity for a crime to occur. This helps explain why specific demographics may face higher risks based on their habitual behaviors.

37. (C) The tangible and intangible losses suffered by victims and society.
The study of the cost of crime focuses on the total economic and social burden resulting from criminal acts. This includes tangible costs, such as the value of stolen property and medical expenses, as well as intangible costs like psychological distress and reduced quality of life. By quantifying these losses, researchers and policymakers can better understand the true impact of victimization on individuals and the broader economy, helping to justify investments in prevention.

38. (B) The diagnosis, treatment, and support for the psychological trauma of victims.
Clinical victimology is a practical and health-oriented branch of the field that focuses on the direct care of victims. It involves the clinical diagnosis of trauma-related conditions and the provision of therapeutic interventions such as counseling and psychiatric support. The primary objective is to help victims process their experiences, reduce psychological symptoms like anxiety or PTSD, and facilitate their overall mental and emotional recovery in the aftermath of a crime.

39. (D) Social disorganization
Criminological perspectives on victimization focus on the factors that make individuals or locations targets for crime. Routine activities, lifestyle exposure, and repeat victimization are all frameworks used to analyze victim risk and patterns. While social disorganization is a significant criminological theory, it primarily focuses on how neighborhood characteristics and a lack of social control lead to higher crime rates

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24. (A) A common emotional response of victims towards the offender or the situation.
Anger is a frequent and natural psychological reaction experienced by victims following a criminal incident. It can be directed at the offender for the harm caused, at the justice system for perceived inadequacies, or even at the circumstances of the event. While it can be a distressing emotion, understanding its role is important for clinical support, as it represents a significant part of the emotional processing required for eventual recovery.

25. (C) Providing support, advocacy, and services to crime victims.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in the landscape of victim assistance by offering specialized services that complement government efforts. These organizations often provide emotional counseling, legal advocacy, emergency shelter, and practical support to victims. Because they frequently operate at the grassroots level, they can offer personalized care and advocate for the rights and needs of specific victim groups within the broader criminal justice and social systems.

26. (A) It can range from a close relationship (e.g., family) to complete strangers.
The relationship between a victim and an offender is a critical area of study that varies significantly across different types of crime. In many instances, such as domestic violence or elder abuse, the parties have a close personal or familial bond. In other cases, like street robberies, they may be total strangers. Analyzing these connections is essential for understanding the motives, dynamics, and situational contexts that facilitate various criminal acts.

27. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different criminological perspectives offer unique insights into the nature of crime and its impact. Routine Activities Theory focuses on the convergence of offenders and targets in the absence of guardians. Lifestyle Exposure Theory links risk to demographic daily habits. Repeat victimization identifies the phenomenon of recurring harm to the same target. Finally, the fear of crime represents the subjective emotional response and perceived threat felt by individuals within their social environment.

28. (B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
Acute Stress Disorder is a psychological condition that occurs in the immediate aftermath of a traumatic event. It is characterized by symptoms such as anxiety, flashbacks, and dissociation, which appear within one month of the trauma. While similar to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in its presentation, it is distinguished primarily by its shorter duration. If the symptoms persist beyond one month, the diagnosis typically shifts to the more chronic condition of PTSD.

29. (C) The victim's resilience, recovery, and posttraumatic growth.
Positive victimology represents a significant shift in perspective, moving away from a traditional focus on the deficits, damage, and suffering caused by crime. Instead, this contemporary development emphasizes the inherent strengths and capabilities of victims. It explores the processes of resilience, successful recovery, and the potential for positive psychological growth following traumatic experiences, aiming to support the victim's journey back to a state of well-being and personal empowerment.

30. (A) 1 and 3 only
The United Nations Declaration of nineteen eighty-five is notable for addressing victims of both traditional crimes and the abuse of power. Furthermore, victimization surveys are recognized as a vital scientific tool for measuring the dark figure of crime, which includes incidents not reported to police. While the CrPC provides legal rights in India and NGOs offer significant assistance, they are not the sole sources or insignificant players in this field.

31. (A) A single criminal act that affects a large number of people simultaneously.
Mass victimization refers to incidents where a single event or a coordinated series of actions causes harm to a large group of people at the same time. Examples include terrorist attacks, corporate negligence leading to widespread environmental damage, or large-scale human rights violations. This concept requires specialized study because the social, psychological, and legal needs of a large group of victims differ significantly from those in individual crime cases.

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that are missing from official police records, often referred to as the dark figure of crime. By providing a more accurate picture of crime rates and victim experiences, these surveys help policymakers and criminologists develop better prevention strategies and more effective support services.

48. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The impact of becoming a crime victim manifests in diverse ways that affect an individual's entire life. Physical harm involves tangible bodily injuries, such as fractures sustained during an assault. Financial consequences include the monetary burden of medical treatments and lost earnings. Psychological distress often appears as anxiety or post-traumatic stress. Finally, social impact involves how society perceives the victim, which can unfortunately lead to harmful stigmas, stereotyping, or even unfair blaming.

49. (B) The right to receive compensation from a state-run fund.
Legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code in many jurisdictions now include specific provisions to support victims. A key example is the establishment of state-run funds that provide financial compensation for injuries or losses suffered during a crime. This reflects a modern legal recognition of the victim's needs, moving beyond their role as a mere witness to ensuring they have access to tangible resources for rehabilitation and recovery during the judicial process.

50. (A) Positive Victimology
Positive victimology is an innovative perspective that focuses on the inherent strengths, resilience, and recovery of crime victims. Unlike traditional approaches that prioritize the damage and deficits caused by crime, positive victimology explores how individuals cope and grow following traumatic events. This field seeks to understand the factors that promote psychological well-being and successful adaptation, advocating for support systems that empower victims rather than defining them solely by their suffering or vulnerability.

51. (A) 4 only
Among various psychological reactions to victimization, anger is a very common and recognized emotional response directed at the offender or the situation. In contrast, PTSD and ASD are distinct conditions with different durations. Resilience and posttraumatic growth are positive adaptive processes, not negative outcomes. Furthermore, the financial impact of crime is extensive, including medical bills and lost wages, rather than being strictly limited to the value of the property stolen during the incident.

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52. (D) Has evolved over time, likely shifting focus and expanding its scope.
The historical development of victimology demonstrates how the field has transformed from an early interest in victim culpability to a modern focus on victim rights and recovery. Over several decades, the discipline has expanded its scope to include psychological trauma, legal protections, and contemporary issues like cybercrime. This evolution reflects a growing societal and academic recognition of the importance of the victim's experience, leading to more comprehensive theories and improved support systems.

53. (C) Secondary Victimization
Secondary victimization occurs when the formal response to a crime causes additional distress to the victim. A common example is when a person is subjected to insensitive or harsh questioning during legal proceedings, which can lead to feelings of re-traumatization and invalidation. This harm is not caused by the original criminal act but by the subsequent interactions with the justice system, highlighting the need for more sensitive procedures and therapeutic legal practices.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-governmental organizations are essential components of the victim support network, often addressing needs that the state may overlook. By providing direct services such as crisis counseling, emergency shelter, and legal aid, NGOs fill critical gaps in the formal justice system. Their ability to offer flexible, grassroots support makes them uniquely suited to help victims navigate the aftermath of a crime, advocating for their rights and facilitating their long-term recovery and well-being.

55. (D) Offender punishment.

in general, rather than specifically focusing on the victim's perspective or vulnerability.

40. (A) All victims react to crime in an identical and predictable manner.
Individuals react to victimization in highly varied and unique ways, influenced by their personality, past experiences, and available support systems. While there are common patterns of physical, financial, and psychological impact, it is incorrect to assume that reactions are identical or entirely predictable. Some may experience severe trauma like PTSD, while others may demonstrate high resilience. Recognizing this diversity is essential for providing effective and personalized support services to crime victims.

41. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Contemporary developments in victimology have introduced specialized areas that address modern and large-scale challenges. These include the study of mass victimization, the therapeutic potential of the law through therapeutic jurisprudence, crimes in digital spaces via cyber victimology, and the focus on recovery through positive victimology. While historical context is important for the field's foundation, it is not classified alongside these newer, proactive developments that shape current research and practical interventions for victims.

42. (A) Stranger victimization
Stranger victimization refers to a criminal event where the offender and the victim have no prior relationship or acquaintance. This type of crime often occurs in public spaces and is frequently the focus of public fear and media attention. Understanding the dynamics of stranger-to-stranger crime is important for developing community safety strategies and effective law enforcement responses, as these incidents often involve different motives and situational factors compared to crimes committed by known individuals.

43. (D) Victim Compensation Schemes
Victim Compensation Schemes are the specific legal and administrative mechanisms established to provide financial aid to those harmed by crime. While international declarations set standards and theories explain victimization patterns, these schemes represent the actual practical framework used by states to disburse funds. They help victims cover expenses related to medical care, counseling, and lost income, ensuring that there is a tangible system of support available within the legal structure.

44. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The history of justice for victims has evolved from an early period where criminology focused almost exclusively on the offender. This was followed by the emergence of victimology as a distinct scientific field in the mid-twentieth century. Later, international standards were set by the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration. Finally, these developments led to the widespread establishment of formal national Victim Compensation Schemes, marking a transition toward more victim-centric legal and social policies.

45. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a broad instrument that extends beyond traditional criminal acts. It includes provisions for victims of the abuse of power, which refers to harmful acts that may not violate national laws but breach internationally recognized human rights standards. Therefore, it is incorrect to suggest the declaration is only concerned with street crimes, as it aims to protect individuals from various forms of institutional and state-sponsored harm.

46. (D) A terrorist attack or a natural disaster.
The term mass victims is most appropriately used to describe a large group of individuals harmed by a single catastrophic event. High-impact incidents such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or major industrial accidents create a large number of casualties simultaneously. These events require a different response from the justice and support systems compared to individual crimes, as they often involve complex legal issues, widespread trauma, and the need for large-scale emergency coordination.

47. (A) Gather data on crime incidents, including those not reported to the police.
Victimization surveys are a critical research tool used to gather comprehensive data directly from individuals about their experiences with crime. Their primary purpose is to identify incidents

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Repeat victimization occurs when a single individual or a specific location is targeted for a crime on more than one occasion. This phenomenon often happens within a relatively short timeframe, as offenders may return to a place they have successfully targeted before. Analyzing these patterns helps law enforcement and researchers identify high-risk targets and implement specific prevention strategies to break the cycle of recurring harm to the same entity.

17. (B) 2 and 3 only
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration provides a crucial international framework for protecting the rights of victims. It outlines basic principles of justice specifically for those affected by traditional crimes and those harmed by the abuse of power. While highly influential in shaping national laws, it is not a legally binding treaty. It focuses on access to justice and fair treatment rather than standardizing global compensation amounts or offender rights.

18. (A) Victimization that occurs through the use of computers and the internet.
Cyber victimology is a modern subfield that investigates the nature and impact of crimes committed in digital environments. It focuses on individuals targeted through online platforms, encompassing offenses such as phishing, identity theft, cyberstalking, and online harassment. By studying these virtual interactions, researchers seek to understand the unique vulnerabilities of internet users and develop effective strategies for preventing digital victimization and supporting those harmed in cyberspace.

19. (C) The ability to adapt successfully in the face of adversity and trauma.
Resilience refers to the psychological capacity of an individual to bounce back or adapt positively following a traumatic experience such as victimization. It does not imply that the victim is unaffected or forgets the event, but rather that they possess or develop the coping mechanisms necessary to function effectively. Studying resilience helps victimologists understand the factors that protect some individuals from long-term psychological damage after enduring a crime.

20. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The process of victimization follows a logical progression starting with the criminal act itself. This initial event leads directly to primary victimization, representing the immediate harm to the individual. Subsequently, the victim may experience secondary victimization through negative interactions with the justice system or society. Finally, tertiary victimization occurs as the impact of the crime ripples outward, affecting the broader community and influencing societal perceptions of safety.

21. (C) To provide financial relief and support to victims for losses or injuries suffered.
Victim Compensation Schemes are state-sponsored programs designed to provide financial assistance to individuals who have suffered physical injury or financial loss as a result of a crime. The primary objective is to alleviate the monetary burden of medical bills, lost wages, and other recovery costs. These schemes recognize the state's responsibility to support citizens when the justice system cannot prevent crime or when offenders cannot pay restitution.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Victimization surveys serve as an essential methodological tool for criminologists to gather data directly from the population about their experiences. These surveys are particularly valuable for uncovering the dark figure of crime, which consists of incidents never reported to official law enforcement agencies. By capturing these hidden occurrences, researchers can more accurately assess the actual volume of crime, understand its impact, and calculate the resulting costs to society.

23. (D) The broader community or society at large.
Tertiary victimization describes the indirect consequences of crime that extend beyond the primary victim and their immediate circle. It refers to the harm experienced by the broader community or society, such as a general increase in fear, the economic decline of a neighborhood, or a loss of trust in public institutions. This concept highlights that criminal acts have social repercussions that can diminish the quality of life for many people.

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Punitivity is a criminological concept used to assess public attitudes toward the treatment of individuals who commit crimes. It specifically measures the degree of severity and the type of punishment the public believes is appropriate for various offenses. High punitivity indicates a preference for harsh sanctions and retribution, whereas low punitivity may reflect a greater interest in rehabilitation. Understanding these attitudes is crucial for policymakers when developing sentencing guidelines and criminal justice reforms.

56. (A) Legal perspectives
The rights and protections granted to crime victims under statutes like the Criminal Procedure Code fall within the legal perspective of victimology. this area focuses on how laws are drafted and implemented to ensure victims have a recognized status, access to justice, and opportunities for compensation. By codifying these rights, the legal system moves toward a more balanced approach that acknowledges the needs of the victim alongside the prosecution and the rights of the accused.

57. (C) Crime occurs when a suitable target lacks a capable guardian near a motivated offender.
A fundamental principle of Routine Activities Theory is the convergence of three specific factors for a crime to take place. It suggests that criminal events are most likely when a motivated offender encounters a suitable target in a situation where there is an absence of a capable guardian. This perspective shifts the focus toward the circumstances and opportunities present in daily life, providing a practical framework for understanding and preventing victimization through environmental changes.

58. (A) Political
Victimization impacts are traditionally categorized into physical, financial, and psychological domains, reflecting the direct and personal harm suffered by an individual. Victims face bodily injuries, monetary losses, and emotional distress such as anxiety or trauma. While crime can certainly have broader societal or policy implications, a political impact is not considered one of the primary, standard categories used to describe the direct consequences of victimization on the individual who has experienced the crime.

59. (D) Cyber Victimology
Cyber victimology is the specialized field dedicated to studying individuals who are targeted through digital technologies and online platforms. It addresses modern forms of harm such as phishing, online harassment, social media stalking, and digital fraud. As internet use has become universal, this field has grown significantly, focusing on the unique vulnerabilities of online users and the psychological and financial consequences of crimes committed in the virtual world, necessitating new prevention and support strategies.

60. (A) 4 only
Victim compensation schemes are established as a specific legal mechanism designed to provide financial aid and rehabilitation to those harmed by crime. In contrast, primary victimization refers to the direct harm of the crime, not the institutional response. Lifestyle exposure theory focuses on daily habits, while routine activities theory addresses the convergence of three elements. Furthermore, the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is an influential set of principles but is not a legally binding international treaty.

61. (C) The full range of physical, financial, and psychological consequences.
The effects of crime on victims is a comprehensive topic that explores how a criminal act alters an individual's life across multiple dimensions. This includes the immediate physical injuries sustained, the direct and indirect financial losses incurred, and the significant psychological trauma that often follows. By examining this full spectrum of consequences, victimologists can better understand the needs of victims and develop more effective strategies for compensation, clinical treatment, and social support.

62. (D) Persons who are acting in an official or quasi-official capacity.
In the context of the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration, the abuse of power specifically refers to harmful acts committed by individuals in official or quasi-

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official roles. This can include state agents or corporate entities whose actions, while perhaps not violating specific domestic criminal laws, breach international human rights standards. By including this category, the declaration recognizes that victimization can stem from institutional misconduct, ensuring that such individuals also receive access to justice and support.

63. (A) Repeat Victimization
Repeat victimization describes the phenomenon where a specific person or place is targeted by crime more than once. This can involve the same type of offense occurring repeatedly within a short timeframe. Recognizing these patterns is crucial for crime prevention, as it suggests that certain targets possess specific vulnerabilities that attract offenders. By identifying and protecting these high-risk targets, law enforcement can more effectively reduce overall crime rates and prevent further harm to individuals and locations.

64. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Modern victimology has expanded beyond the traditional study of damage and suffering to include concepts like resilience and posttraumatic growth. These ideas highlight the potential for individuals to adapt positively and find strength following a traumatic event. Therefore, it is incorrect to claim that the field exclusively focuses on negative impacts. By exploring both the harms and the potential for recovery, victimology provides a more balanced and comprehensive understanding of the entire experience of being victimized.

65. (B) The duration and onset of symptoms.
Acute Stress Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder share many similar symptoms, but they are primarily distinguished by their timeline. ASD occurs in the immediate aftermath of a trauma, with symptoms lasting between three days and one month. If these symptoms persist beyond the one-month mark, the diagnosis is typically changed to PTSD, which is a more chronic condition. This distinction is vital for clinical professionals to provide the appropriate level of long-term psychological care and intervention.

66. (A) Investigating whether the victim and offender were strangers, acquaintances, or relatives.
The study of the victim-offender relationship is a core component of victimology that examines the pre-existing connection between the parties involved in a crime. This investigation categorizes relationships into groups such as strangers, acquaintances, friends, or family members. Understanding these bonds provides essential context for the motives and dynamics of the criminal act. It helps researchers identify risk factors and develop targeted prevention strategies for specific types of crime, such as domestic or acquaintance violence.

67. (B) 3, 2, 1
Victimization occurs in layers, moving from the individual level to broader societal impacts. Primary victimization is the most specific, referring to the direct harm caused by the criminal act to the individual. Secondary victimization is broader, involving the negative response of institutions like the justice system. Tertiary victimization is the most general, reflecting the impact of crime on the wider community and society. This sequence illustrates how the consequences of a single crime ripple outward across various social levels.

68. (D) The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and other laws.
In the Indian legal context, the rights of crime victims and the establishment of compensation schemes are primarily codified within the Criminal Procedure Code and other related statutes. These laws provide the formal framework for victims to participate in the judicial process and seek financial relief for their injuries and losses. This legal recognition ensures that victim support is not merely a matter of policy or charity but is a structured right protected by the national legal system.

69. (C) The psychological and emotional impact of the law and legal processes on individuals.
Therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary field focused on the law's role as a social force that impacts mental health and emotional well-being. It posits that legal rules, procedures, and the conduct of judges and lawyers can have either therapeutic or anti-therapeutic effects on participants. By analyzing these impacts, the field seeks to reform the legal system to promote healing and minimize psychological

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harm, particularly for victims navigating the complexities of the criminal and civil justice processes.

70. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Criminological perspectives on victimization encompass a variety of theories and concepts that analyze the patterns, causes, and social reactions to crime. These include frameworks like routine activities and lifestyle exposure, which explain individual risk. Concepts such as repeat victimization and fear of crime address the frequency and emotional impact of offenses. Additionally, the study of punitivity examines societal attitudes toward punishment. Together, these perspectives provide a comprehensive scientific understanding of the complex phenomenon of victimization in society.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fear of crime is an emotional and subjective response that does not always align with actual crime statistics. Individuals may feel highly insecure even if the statistical risk of victimization is low, often influenced by media sensationalism or the environment. Because this fear is a perceptual construct, it is shaped by personal experiences and social messaging rather than objective data. This highlights the complex nature of public safety and the psychological factors that influence individual sense of risk.

72. (A) Both Crime and Abuse of Power.
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a pivotal document that provides a framework for justice for two distinct categories of victims. It addresses those harmed by traditional criminal offenses and those affected by the abuse of power, which includes harmful acts by officials that may not violate domestic law but breach international norms. By including both categories, the declaration ensures a broader application of justice principles, acknowledging various forms of harm committed by individuals and institutions alike.

73. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The evolution of victimology has led to the emergence of distinct contemporary branches, each with a unique focus. Clinical victimology is primarily concerned with the diagnostic treatment of psychological trauma. Therapeutic jurisprudence investigates the emotional effects of legal procedures. Cyber victimology addresses the specific nature of victimization within digital platforms. Positive victimology shifts the academic gaze toward resilience and the potential for recovery, fostering a more optimistic and strength-based perspective on the human capacity to overcome the impacts of crime.

74. (A) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a chronic psychological condition characterized by persistent, intrusive memories of a traumatic event, avoidance of related stimuli, and a state of hyperarousal. These symptoms often significantly impair an individual's daily functioning and quality of life. In victimology, identifying PTSD is crucial for ensuring that victims receive appropriate clinical treatment and long-term support to help them process their experiences and manage the enduring emotional and mental health challenges resulting from their victimization.

75. (D) The pre-existing connection, if any, between the victim and perpetrator.
Analyzing the victim-offender relationship requires considering whether any pre-existing connection existed between the two parties before the crime occurred. This connection can range from a close familial bond or acquaintance to being complete strangers. Understanding this relationship is vital for victimological study because it influences the motives, the situational context, and the overall dynamics of the victimization process. It also helps researchers identify specific patterns of risk and develop more effective prevention and intervention strategies for different crimes.

76. (B) The definition of a victim, the scope of the field, and key terminology.
Basic concepts in victimology establish the foundational knowledge of the field, including the formal definition of who qualifies as a victim. This area of study clarifies the scope of victimological inquiry and introduces essential terminology used to describe the processes and impacts of victimization. By standardizing these concepts, researchers and practitioners can communicate effectively and develop consistent

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frameworks for understanding the relationship between victims, offenders, and the broader social and legal systems involved in justice.

77. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Non-governmental organizations are essential players in the field of victim assistance, often providing specialized and direct services that government agencies may not be equipped to offer. These services go far beyond simple lobbying and include crisis counseling, emergency housing, and personalized legal support. By operating at the grassroots level, NGOs can respond flexibly to the diverse needs of victims, filling critical gaps in the formal system and playing a significant role in the long-term recovery process.

78. (D) Lifestyle Exposure Theory
Lifestyle Exposure Theory suggests that an individual's daily habits and social roles significantly influence their risk of becoming a victim of crime. By engaging in certain professional or leisure activities, individuals may increase their contact with motivated offenders in situations lacking capable guardianship. This perspective emphasizes that victimization patterns are often tied to the demographic characteristics and habitual routines of individuals, providing a framework for understanding why certain social groups experience higher rates of victimization than others.

79. (A) The cost of building new prisons.
Studies on the cost of crime within victimization surveys focus primarily on the direct and indirect economic impacts on victims and society. This includes tangible losses like property damage, medical expenses, and lost income due to an inability to work. While prison construction is a significant public expense, it is considered a cost of the criminal justice system's response to crime, rather than a direct cost of victimization as measured through surveys aimed at understanding individual and community losses.

80. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Victimization is a multi-layered process beginning with the direct consequences of the crime, known as primary victimization. Secondary victimization follows when social institutions respond poorly to the victim, while tertiary victimization describes the broader impact on the community. Repeat victimization refers to being victimized multiple times, but this does not necessarily mean by the same offender. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing comprehensive support and prevention strategies that address the various levels of harm caused by crime.

81. (B) Fear of crime
Fear of crime is a subjective emotional state characterized by feelings of insecurity and apprehension regarding one's personal safety. It represents an individual's perceived risk of becoming a victim, which may or may not align with actual crime rates. This concern can lead to changes in behavior, such as avoiding certain areas or social isolation. As a significant concept in victimology, studying fear of crime helps researchers understand the psychological impact of crime on community well-being and social cohesion.

82. (A) A large-scale incident with numerous victims.
The concept of mass victims refers to a situation where a single event or a coordinated series of actions causes harm to a large number of people simultaneously. This is typically seen in events such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or major industrial accidents. Studying mass victimization is a contemporary development in the field, as these incidents require unique legal, psychological, and logistical responses that differ significantly from those applied to individual, isolated cases of criminal victimization.

83. (C) Having to pay for a replacement lock after a burglary.
The financial impact of victimization involves tangible monetary losses and expenses incurred directly because of a criminal act. An example of this is the cost of repairing property damage, such as replacing a broken lock after a burglary. Other financial impacts include medical bills for injuries and lost wages from missing work. Distinguishing these quantifiable costs from emotional or psychological distress is important for calculating restitution and compensation, ensuring that victims receive appropriate financial relief for their losses.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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The adoption of the United Nations Declaration in nineteen eighty-five was a major turning point in the history of victimology. It served as the first international document to officially recognize the rights and needs of victims on a global scale. By establishing basic principles for justice and support, it provided a framework for member states to develop their own victim-centric laws. This landmark achievement successfully shifted the international focus toward the fair treatment and compensation of individuals harmed by crime.

85. (C) The victim's coping mechanisms, resilience, and growth.
Positive victimology represents a shift away from traditional models that focus exclusively on the trauma, deficits, and suffering of crime victims. Instead, this contemporary approach highlights human strength and the capacity for recovery. It investigates the factors that promote resilience and posttraumatic growth, exploring how victims can find meaning and adapt positively following a crisis. By focusing on these strengths, positive victimology seeks to develop support systems that empower individuals and facilitate their successful long-term psychological healing.

86. (B) Provide a mechanism for the state to disburse funds to victims for rehabilitation.
A key function of Victim Compensation Schemes is to ensure that the state provides financial support to victims for their rehabilitation and recovery. Under legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code, these schemes provide a structured process for victims to receive funds for medical expenses and other losses. This recognizes that offenders are often unable to pay restitution, placing a responsibility on the state to assist citizens in recovering from the physical and financial impacts of criminal acts.

87. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
A victim's journey typically follows a logical sequence starting with primary victimization, which is the immediate harm caused by the crime. This is usually followed by reporting the incident to the police to initiate the legal process. During the subsequent trial or investigation, a victim may experience secondary victimization due to insensitive procedures. Finally, once the legal framework allows, the victim might apply for formal compensation to help cover the costs and losses resulting from the crime.

88. (A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary field that investigates how the legal system and judicial processes can function as agents of healing. It examines the emotional and psychological consequences of legal rules and the actions of legal professionals. The core concern is to minimize the anti-therapeutic effects of the law while maximizing its potential to promote the well-being and recovery of all participants. This approach is particularly relevant for improving the experiences of victims within the formal justice system.

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89. (C) The psychological impact of crime is always temporary and resolves without intervention.
It is incorrect to suggest that the psychological impacts of victimization, such as PTSD or chronic anxiety, are always temporary or resolve themselves without professional help. Many victims experience long-lasting emotional distress that requires clinical intervention and support. While resilience and growth are possible, the severity and duration of the impact depend on various factors. Recognizing that psychological harm can be deep and persistent is essential for ensuring that victims have access to necessary mental health services.

90. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key concepts in victimology are interconnected through various legal and social frameworks. The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration specifically addresses the abuse of power. National legal codes like the CrPC establish Victim Compensation Schemes to provide financial relief. Non-governmental organizations are primary providers of victim assistance and advocacy. Additionally, victimization surveys are used to measure the true extent and cost of crime in society, highlighting the comprehensive nature of contemporary efforts to support and understand victims.

91. (D) The absence of a capable guardian.
In Routine Activities Theory, the absence of a capable guardian is a critical component that facilitates the occurrence of a crime. A guardian can be anyone or anything that discourages an

offender from targeting a victim, such as police officers, security cameras, or even a watchful neighbor. When a motivated offender encounters a suitable target without such protection, the likelihood of victimization increases significantly. This theory emphasizes how environmental and situational factors influence the distribution and prevention of crime.

92. (B) Crimes with a large number of victims, such as terrorism or genocide.
The focus on mass victimization as a contemporary development reflects an increasing academic and policy interest in events that harm many people simultaneously. This includes large-scale atrocities like genocide, terrorist attacks, and coordinated crimes against humanity. Studying these events is essential because they involve complex psychological trauma, unique legal challenges, and the need for international cooperation in victim assistance and justice. This expansion ensures that victimology addresses the most severe and widespread forms of human suffering in the modern world.

93. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Not all crime victims develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, as individual responses to trauma vary significantly based on resilience and support. However, Acute Stress Disorder is a recognized psychological impact that is very similar to PTSD but differs primarily in its timeline. ASD symptoms appear shortly after the event and last for a limited period, while PTSD involves more long-term, chronic distress. Recognizing these different psychological conditions is vital for providing appropriate clinical care at various stages of recovery.

94. (D) 1, 2, and 4 only
Victimization leads to various psychological impacts, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Disorder, which are clinical conditions resulting from trauma. Anger is another common emotional response experienced by many victims after a crime. While resilience is a positive adaptive capacity, and punitivity refers to societal attitudes toward punishment, they are not direct clinical psychological harms in the same way as PTSD, ASD, and acute emotional distress. Understanding these specific impacts is essential for effective victim support and treatment.

95. (A) The rights, protections, and remedies available to victims within the legal system.
Legal perspectives in victimology focus on the formal status and rights of victims within the criminal justice framework. This includes examining the statutes that provide protections, the procedures for participating in court, and the legal remedies available, such as compensation or restitution. By analyzing these elements, researchers can assess how effectively the law balances the needs of the victim with the rights of the accused, ensuring that the justice system provides a fair and supportive environment for those harmed.

96. (B) Lifestyle Exposure Theory.
Lifestyle Exposure Theory posits that an individual's daily routines and social habits directly influence their risk of becoming a victim of crime. For example, frequently walking through high-risk areas late at night increases exposure to potential offenders. This theory explains victimization by analyzing how demographic factors and lifestyle choices create opportunities for criminal acts. By understanding these patterns, it becomes possible to identify high-risk behaviors and develop targeted strategies for crime prevention and personal safety.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Secondary victimization can be profoundly traumatic, sometimes equaling or exceeding the distress of the original crime. This occurs when institutions like the police or the justice system respond with insensitivity, skepticism, or blame. Such negative interactions invalidate the victim's experience and can cause further emotional suffering, making them feel victimized again. Recognizing the impact of these systemic failures is crucial for reforming institutional responses and ensuring that victims are treated with the dignity and empathy they deserve.

98. (A) Including a focus on the victim's experience, rights, and role in the criminal event.
The historical development of victimology marks a significant shift in criminology from being exclusively offender-centric to a more balanced

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approach. This transition involved recognizing the victim's perspective, their rights within the legal system, and their active role in the circumstances surrounding a crime. By including the victim in the scientific study of crime, the field has developed a more complete understanding of criminal events and has fostered the creation of essential support and compensation systems for those harmed.

99. (C) A community's businesses suffering because of a pervasive fear of crime in the area.
Tertiary victimization refers to the indirect harm caused by crime that affects the wider community or society rather than just the direct victim. A clear example is the economic decline of a neighborhood or the suffering of local businesses due to a pervasive fear of crime. This widespread anxiety can lead to social withdrawal and reduced community activity, showing that criminal acts have broad social and economic consequences that diminish the overall quality of life for many people.

100. (A) 1, 3, and 5 only
Contemporary victimology includes several specialized areas such as clinical victimology, which focuses on treating trauma, and therapeutic jurisprudence, which explores the law's role in psychological healing. Additionally, the study of mass victimization addresses large-scale events that harm many people at once. Conversely, cyber victimology focuses on modern digital crimes rather than pre-internet eras, and positive victimology emphasizes resilience rather than just deficits. These developments ensure the field addresses both current technological challenges and the holistic well-being of victims.

101. (C) Supportive and complementary
The role of non-governmental organizations in victim assistance is best characterized as supportive and complementary to the formal state systems. While they lack judicial or legislative authority, NGOs provide essential services such as counseling, emergency shelter, and personalized advocacy. By operating alongside government agencies, they fill critical gaps and offer more flexible, grassroots support to victims. Their contribution is vital for ensuring a more holistic and compassionate response to the diverse needs of individuals affected by crime.

102. (B) Acute Stress Disorder (ASD)
An individual who experiences intense fear and dissociative symptoms within one month of a trauma is likely suffering from Acute Stress Disorder. This condition represents a short-term psychological reaction to a terrifying event, characterized by flashbacks and high levels of anxiety. While it shares symptoms with PTSD, its diagnosis is specific to the period immediately following the trauma. Identifying ASD early is important for clinical professionals to provide timely intervention and prevent the condition from developing into a chronic disorder.

103. (D) It can influence the nature of the crime and the dynamics of victimization.
The victim-offender relationship is a key concept because the pre-existing connection between the two parties significantly shapes the dynamics of a criminal act. Whether they are strangers, acquaintances, or close relatives, the relationship influences the motive, the situational context, and the likelihood of the crime occurring. Analyzing these bonds helps victimologists understand specific patterns of vulnerability and develop more effective prevention strategies, particularly for crimes like domestic violence where the relationship is a central element.

104. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code include important provisions for Victim Compensation Schemes, which are designed to provide financial relief and support for a victim's rehabilitation. However, it is incorrect to view these schemes as the primary method for punishing the offender. Their main goal is restitutive rather than punitive, focusing on the needs and recovery of the victim. Punishment of the offender remains the function of the penal aspects of the criminal justice system through sentencing.

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105. (C) The public's desire for harsh punishment of criminals.
Punitivity is a criminological perspective that explores and measures societal attitudes toward the severity of punishment for offenders. It analyzes the extent to which the public favors retributive or harsh sanctions as a response to crime. These attitudes are often influenced by media, politics, and the general fear of crime in

of crime. Correctly identifying these categories ensures that researchers can accurately analyze the different layers of harm caused by criminal acts.

120. (A) Can capture information about crimes that were not reported to the police.
Victimization surveys differ significantly from official police records because they gather data directly from the public about all crimes experienced, regardless of whether they were reported. This allows researchers to identify the dark figure of crime, providing a more comprehensive understanding of crime trends and victim experiences. Unlike police records, which are limited by reporting rates, surveys offer a more accurate measure of the total volume and impact of crime on individuals and the broader community.

121. (C) To recognize and address the needs and rights of victims within the justice process.
The fundamental principle of the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is to ensure that the needs and rights of crime victims are officially recognized and addressed within the justice system. It promotes access to justice, fair treatment, restitution, and compensation as essential standards for all member states. This principle seeks to move the legal process toward a more balanced approach that acknowledges the suffering of the victim and provides them with the necessary protections and support.

122. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Victimization has a wide range of impacts that affect individuals in diverse ways. These include physical trauma and significant financial losses, as well as acute psychological conditions like Acute Stress Disorder. Furthermore, the way victims are perceived by society can influence their recovery, while some individuals eventually experience posttraumatic growth. Recognizing all these aspects—physical, financial, psychological, social, and positive adaptive outcomes—is essential for a holistic understanding of the victimization experience and for providing comprehensive support services.

123. (D) Legal framework.
The recognition of crime victims' rights within statutes like the Criminal Procedure Code represents a formal integration of these protections into a country's legal framework. This ensures that victim support and compensation are not merely matters of social policy or tradition, but are legally enforceable rights. By codifying these provisions, the legal system acknowledges the victim's status as a key participant in the judicial process, providing a structured and reliable system for accessing justice and financial relief.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Routine Activities Theory effectively explains variations in crime rates by linking criminal events to broader social changes. It posits that shifts in how people live, work, and spend leisure time affect the convergence of motivated offenders and suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians. For example, as more people work outside the home, residential burglary opportunities may increase. This situational perspective provides a logical framework for understanding how societal patterns influence the frequency and location of crimes.

125. (C) Capable guardianship
The installation of better lighting and CCTV cameras in an ATM lobby is a direct application of increasing capable guardianship within Routine Activities Theory. These measures serve as deterrents that discourage motivated offenders by increasing the risk of detection and intervention. By enhancing the protection around a suitable target, the likelihood of a successful crime is reduced. This situational approach to crime prevention focuses on environmental changes that provide a constant and effective presence to discourage criminal acts in specific locations.

126. (D) Indirect or Secondary Victimization.
When a family experiences emotional and financial strain due to the victimization of a member, it is considered a form of indirect or secondary victimization. This concept recognizes that the harm caused by a crime ripples outward, affecting those who have a close bond with the primary victim. While they were not the direct target of the act, their lives are significantly altered by the resulting trauma and costs. Acknowledging this broader impact is essential for providing holistic support to families.

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the evolving nature of victimization and for developing effective legal and technological protections for users in the digital age.

113. (B) The direct and indirect economic losses resulting from criminal acts.
Estimating the cost of crime within victimization surveys involves quantifying both the direct and indirect economic losses experienced by individuals and society. Tangible costs include property damage, medical bills, and lost income, while indirect costs might involve psychological distress and reduced community productivity. By measuring these financial impacts, researchers can provide a more accurate picture of the true burden of crime, which helps in justifying social and legal policies aimed at crime prevention and victim support.

114. (A) 1 and 4 only
Lifestyle Exposure Theory is a recognized criminological perspective that links victimization risk to an individual's daily routines. Additionally, non-governmental organizations play a significant and well-documented role in providing essential support services to crime victims. In contrast, the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration explicitly includes victims of the abuse of power, not just traditional crimes. Furthermore, resilience is a positive adaptive capacity rather than a negative psychological outcome, highlighting the importance of accurate conceptualization in victimology.

115. (C) The victim-offender relationship.
A situation involving harassment by a former partner is a classic subject for the study of the victim-offender relationship. This concept examines the pre-existing bond between the parties and how it influences the dynamics of the victimization process. In cases of stalking or domestic abuse, the relationship is a central factor in the offender's motivation and the victim's vulnerability. Analyzing these interpersonal connections is vital for developing effective protection orders and support services tailored to the specific needs of these victims.

116. (D) The capacity to withstand or recover quickly from difficulties and trauma.
Resilience is the psychological ability of an individual to successfully adapt and maintain well-being despite experiencing severe trauma or adversity. In victimology, this concept highlights that victims are not always permanently broken by crime. It involves using personal strengths and external support to cope with and move beyond the negative impacts of victimization. Understanding resilience is crucial for creating support systems that foster recovery and help individuals rebuild their lives after suffering a traumatic criminal event.

117. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The physical impact of crime is not always visible or immediately apparent, as some injuries may involve internal complications or long-term health issues that emerge later. Conversely, psychological impacts like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder are well-documented for having delayed onset and enduring effects on a victim's life. Recognizing the potential for both immediate and hidden consequences is essential for providing comprehensive medical and mental health support, ensuring that all aspects of a victim's well-being are addressed during recovery.

118. (B) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is the contemporary development that would be most concerned with the psychological impact of courtroom interactions. It specifically analyzes how the conduct of legal actors, such as judges and lawyers, influences the emotional well-being of participants. By studying these dynamics, the field seeks to ensure that the legal process itself does not cause additional trauma and instead functions in a way that promotes the healing and dignity of victim witnesses during the judicial journey.

119. (D) Tertiary Victimization - Impact on the offender's family.
Tertiary victimization refers to the indirect and broader impact of crime on the general community or society, such as increased fear or economic decline in an area. It is not defined as the impact specifically on the offender's family. While primary victimization involves direct harm and secondary victimization relates to institutional responses, tertiary victimization highlights the widespread social consequences

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society. Understanding punitivity is essential for policymakers as it shapes public discourse around criminal justice reform and influences the development of sentencing laws and penal policies.

106. (A) Provided an internationally recognized set of standards for the treatment of victims.
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a landmark document because it established the first internationally recognized set of standards for the fair treatment of victims. It emphasizes access to justice, restitution, and compensation, providing a blueprint for member states to develop more victim-centric national laws. By formalizing these principles, the declaration successfully raised global awareness about the rights and needs of individuals harmed by crime and the abuse of power, marking a major milestone.

107. (B) 3, 2, 1
Criminological perspectives can be arranged by their focus, moving from the crime event itself to broader societal reactions. Routine Activities Theory examines the immediate situational factors and opportunities that lead to a crime. Fear of crime shifts the focus to the emotional and perceptual responses of individuals to the threat of crime. Finally, punitivity addresses the most general societal attitudes regarding how offenders should be punished. This sequence demonstrates the different layers of criminological analysis within the field.

108. (B) Victim blaming.
The social concept of how victims are viewed refers to the societal perceptions and attitudes that influence how individuals are treated after a crime. This often leads to harmful phenomena such as victim blaming, where society suggests the victim's own actions contributed to the incident. Such attitudes can hinder a victim's recovery and discourage them from seeking justice. Understanding these social dynamics is essential for creating more supportive communities and reducing the social stigma often attached to victimization.

109. (C) Victim Compensation Scheme
PTSD, ASD, and anger are all direct psychological impacts that individuals may experience as a result of being victimized by crime. These represent mental health conditions or emotional responses to trauma. In contrast, a Victim Compensation Scheme is a legal and administrative framework established by the state to provide financial assistance and support to victims. While it helps address the consequences of crime, it is a structural remedy rather than a direct psychological effect experienced by the individual victim.

110. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Victimization occurs in various forms, each with a distinct focus. Primary victimization involves the direct harm and losses from the crime itself, such as injuries from a robbery. Secondary victimization occurs when victims are blamed or mistreated by others afterward. Repeat victimization identifies targets targeted multiple times, like a factory burgled repeatedly. Finally, mass victimization refers to large-scale events like terrorist attacks. Correctly identifying these types is essential for developing tailored responses for individual and group victimization experiences.

111. (A) The factors that contribute to victim recovery and resilience.
Positive victimology focuses on identifying and understanding the factors that promote resilience, coping, and successful recovery in crime victims. Instead of only analyzing the negative impacts of victimization, this contemporary perspective explores how individuals can overcome trauma and achieve psychological growth. By studying these strengths, the field aims to develop support systems and interventions that empower victims, facilitating their transition from a state of harm back to a state of well-being and active participation in society.

112. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cyber victimology has emerged as a rapidly growing subfield due to the widespread integration of digital technology into daily life. The internet has provided new opportunities for offenders to target individuals through phishing, digital fraud, and online harassment. Because these crimes occur in virtual spaces, they present unique challenges for prevention and support. Studying this area is essential for understanding

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127. (A) The process of experiencing positive psychological change following adversity.
Posttraumatic growth refers to the positive psychological changes that can occur in individuals as a result of their struggle with highly challenging life events. Unlike severe disorders, this phenomenon involves developing a greater appreciation for life, changed priorities, and stronger personal relationships following a crisis. It highlights the human potential for resilience and the ability to find new meaning and strength after enduring trauma, representing an important area of study for understanding the long-term recovery process of crime victims.

128. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Victimology is organized into various categories to address different aspects of the field. Criminological perspectives include theories like repeat victimization, while legal perspectives focus on rights and schemes like victim compensation. Psychological impact covers clinical conditions such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Finally, contemporary developments explore modern areas like cyber victimology. This structured approach allows researchers and practitioners to systematically analyze and address the diverse theoretical, legal, psychological, and modern challenges associated with the study and support of victims.

129. (B) Both (A) and (C).
The way victims are viewed by society involves a complex range of social dimensions that can either help or hinder recovery. On one hand, a supportive community can provide essential empathy and resources that facilitate healing. On the other hand, negative societal attitudes can lead to stigmatization and victim blaming, which causes further distress. Understanding both of these social responses is crucial for victimologists, as they significantly influence a victim's willingness to report crimes and their overall psychological well-being.

130. (A) Providing a safe house or shelter for a domestic violence victim.
A core function of many non-governmental organizations is to provide immediate, practical assistance to victims, such as offering a safe house or emergency shelter for those fleeing domestic violence. These services address the urgent need for safety and support that may not be immediately available through formal government channels. By providing these essential resources, NGOs play a critical role in protecting victims from further harm and facilitating their long-term recovery and independence in the aftermath of a crime.

131. (C) It encompasses the study of the victim, the impact of crime, and societal reactions to victimization.
The scope of victimology is comprehensive, extending far beyond the simple study of the crime itself. It involves a systematic examination of the individuals who suffer harm, the multifaceted physical, financial, and psychological impacts they endure, and how society and the justice system react to their needs. This broad perspective ensures that all aspects of the victimization experience are considered, from the initial event to the long-term processes of recovery, legal recognition, and community social responses.

132. (A) 3 only
Among various victimology concepts, posttraumatic growth correctly refers to the positive psychological changes that some individuals may experience after a crime. In contrast, tertiary victimization is the indirect impact on the community, not the direct impact of the crime. Legal frameworks like the CrPC are highly relevant as they provide the basis for victim rights. Additionally, victimization surveys are research tools used to measure crime patterns in a population, rather than specific instruments for identifying and prosecuting individual offenders.

133. (C) Some individuals are able to cope with and adapt to trauma more effectively than others.
Resilience is a vital concept in victimology because it helps explain the variations in how people respond to trauma. While some victims may suffer long-term psychological harm, others possess or develop the capacity to adapt and function effectively after a crisis. Understanding these differences allows researchers to identify the protective factors, such as social support and personal strengths, that help individuals withstand adversity. This knowledge is essential for developing interventions that foster recovery and strengthen victims' coping mechanisms.

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134. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a historically significant document that provided the first international framework for the treatment of victims. However, it is incorrect to say its focus is on punishment. The primary goal of the declaration is to advocate for the rights and assistance of victims, including access to justice and fair treatment. While it acknowledges the role of the offender, its principles are fundamentally aimed at supporting those who have suffered harm.

135. (D) Cyber Victimology.
The study of victimization occurring through online platforms, such as fraud and phishing, is the specific domain of cyber victimology. As technology has advanced, this field has become increasingly important for understanding how digital environments create new vulnerabilities for users. Cyber victimology examines the unique causes and consequences of these virtual crimes, providing essential insights for developing technological safeguards and legal protections that address the psychological and financial impacts on victims navigating the modern, interconnected digital world.

136. (A) A permanent disability
A permanent disability is a direct physical impact that can result from a serious criminal act, such as a violent assault. This tangible consequence significantly alters a victim's quality of life and may require long-term medical care and rehabilitation. While anxiety and fear of crime are psychological impacts, and loss of income is a financial impact, physical impacts are specifically related to bodily harm and physiological changes. Recognizing these severe physical outcomes is crucial for determining appropriate compensation and medical support.

137. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Studying the victim-offender relationship is essential for understanding crimes like domestic violence, where the pre-existing bond is a central element. In these cases, the relationship provides the necessary context for the motives and dynamics of the abuse. By analyzing how this connection facilitates or influences the criminal event, victimologists can better understand the unique challenges these victims face. This insight is critical for developing effective intervention strategies and legal protections tailored specifically to those harmed within familial or intimate relationships.

138. (A) Allow the victim to describe the effects of the crime to the court.
The primary goal of a Victim Impact Statement is to provide victims with a formal opportunity to describe the physical, emotional, and financial effects of the crime to the court. This tool ensures that the victim's voice is heard during the sentencing phase of the trial. While it does not determine the verdict, it provides the judge with essential information about the real-world consequences of the offender's actions, promoting a more balanced and informed judicial process.

139. (D) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Routine activities, lifestyle exposure, and the study of the fear of crime and punitivity are all established criminological perspectives used to analyze victim risk and societal reactions to crime. Therapeutic jurisprudence, however, is an interdisciplinary approach that focuses specifically on the law's role as a therapeutic agent. While it is highly relevant to victimology, it is categorized as a legal and psychological development rather than a traditional criminological theory used to explain the causes and patterns of criminal victimization in society.

140. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The historical development of victimology began with traditional criminology's nearly exclusive focus on the offender. This was followed by the mid-twentieth century rise of victimology as a distinct scientific discipline. Later, the international community formalized victim rights through the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration. Finally, modern developments like positive victimology emerged, shifting the focus toward victim resilience and recovery. This progression reflects a long-term evolution from viewing victims as secondary figures to recognizing their central importance in the justice process.

141. (C) Lifestyle Exposure Theory
Lifestyle Exposure Theory is the criminological perspective that emphasizes how a victim's

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everyday patterns of behavior influence their potential for victimization. It suggests that individuals who engage in certain social, professional, or leisure activities may unknowingly increase their exposure to motivated offenders. By analyzing how demographic factors and habitual routines create opportunities for crime, this theory provides a framework for understanding why some people are at higher risk than others, helping to inform personal safety strategies and crime prevention.

142. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Non-governmental organizations play a crucial role in victim assistance by providing legal advice, emotional counseling, and temporary shelters. These services address the immediate and practical needs of victims as they navigate the aftermath of a crime. However, NGOs do not have the legal authority to conduct official police investigations or sentence offenders, as these are statutory functions reserved for the state. By focusing on support and advocacy, NGOs effectively complement the formal criminal justice system in protecting victim interests.

143. (A) State or corporate actions that violate human rights.
The inclusion of the abuse of power in the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration broadens the definition of a victim to include those harmed by state or corporate actions. This recognizes that significant injury can be caused by officials whose behavior, while not always violating domestic criminal laws, breaches internationally recognized human rights standards. By encompassing these acts, the declaration ensures that individuals harmed by institutional misconduct or state negligence are granted access to justice and necessary support services.

144. (B) Practical intervention and treatment for victims.
Clinical victimology is a field primarily oriented toward providing practical intervention and specialized treatment for the psychological trauma suffered by crime victims. It focuses on the diagnostic assessment of mental health conditions and the implementation of therapeutic strategies to facilitate recovery. By providing direct counseling and psychiatric care, clinical victimology addresses the immediate and long-term emotional needs of individuals, helping them to manage symptoms and rebuild their psychological well-being following a traumatic criminal event.

145. (B) Repeat victimization
A business owner whose property is targeted multiple times, such as having windows smashed on several occasions, is a clear example of repeat victimization. This phenomenon occurs when a specific person or location is repeatedly targeted by offenders, often because the target is perceived as vulnerable or easily accessible. Identifying these patterns is essential for crime prevention, as it allows law enforcement and property owners to implement specific security measures that reduce the recurring risk to the same individual or site.

146. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
It is incorrect to claim that fear of crime is always directly proportional to actual risk, as subjective fear is often influenced by media and environment rather than just statistics. Furthermore, punitivity refers to the public's desire for harsh punishment of offenders, rather than their attitude regarding rehabilitation. Understanding these distinct concepts—subjective fear and retributive attitudes—is essential for accurately analyzing the complex social and psychological reactions to crime and their influence on public policy and justice reform.

147. (C) The identity of the perpetrator (offender vs. institution).
The primary distinction between primary and secondary victimization lies in the identity of the entity causing the harm. Primary victimization is the direct result of the criminal act committed by the offender. Secondary victimization, however, occurs after the crime when institutions such as the police, medical staff, or the justice system respond in an insensitive or harmful way. Recognizing this difference is crucial for improving institutional procedures and ensuring that victims are supported rather than re-traumatized by the system.

148. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Psychological concepts in victimology describe various reactions to trauma and processes of recovery. PTSD is a chronic disorder involving

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long-term intrusive memories and hyperarousal. Posttraumatic growth represents positive changes experienced following a struggle with crisis. Acute Stress Disorder is a more immediate, short-term anxiety reaction. Finally, resilience is the capacity to successfully adapt and maintain well-being despite adversity. Correctly identifying these concepts is essential for clinical professionals to provide the appropriate level of care and support for crime victims.

149. (C) Victim
The most fundamental concept in victimology is the formal definition of who qualifies as a victim. This basic concept establishes the foundation for the entire field, determining the individuals who are eligible for legal protections, psychological support, and financial compensation. By clarifying who has suffered harm due to criminal acts or the abuse of power, the discipline can systematically study the impact of crime and develop more effective strategies for advocacy, justice, and long-term recovery for those affected.

150. (B) Ensure the victim has a more active and recognized role in the criminal justice process.
A key objective of integrating victim rights into legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code is to grant the victim a more recognized and active role in the justice system. Traditionally, the process was focused almost entirely on the state and the offender. Modern legal provisions ensure that victims are informed, heard, and protected during the trial. This shift toward a more inclusive process acknowledges the victim's interests and seeks to balance their needs with the broader goals of justice.

151. (D) The level of poverty in the area
Routine Activities Theory explains crime through the convergence of three essential elements: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian. While poverty is a significant factor in other criminological theories, it is not one of the core situational components of the routine activities triangle. This theory focuses specifically on the immediate opportunities and circumstances that facilitate a criminal event in space and time, emphasizing environmental deterrents rather than underlying socioeconomic causes or societal strains.

152. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Criminological perspectives like routine activities, lifestyle exposure, and repeat victimization provide logical frameworks for understanding the patterns and causes of crime. They focus on factors such as daily habits and situational opportunities that increase risk. However, it is incorrect to label fear of crime as an objective measure of criminal activity. Fear of crime is a subjective, emotional response that often differs from actual statistical risk, reflecting individual perceptions and social messaging rather than hard data on crime rates.

153. (C) A school shooting.
Mass victimization refers to criminal events that harm a large number of people simultaneously, such as a school shooting, terrorist attack, or industrial disaster. These incidents require a specialized focus within victimology because they involve widespread trauma and complex legal challenges affecting multiple individuals at once. Studying these events helps in developing coordinated emergency responses and long-term support systems that are better equipped to handle the unique needs of a large group of victims compared to individual crimes.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The field of victimology emerged because traditional criminology focused almost entirely on the offender and the criminal act, often neglecting the person who suffered the harm. Early scholars recognized that this provided an incomplete picture of crime. By systematically studying the victim and the process of victimization, the discipline has developed a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics and consequences of criminal events. This shift in focus was essential for creating the support and compensation systems that exist today.

155. (D) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is the interdisciplinary study that examines how the law itself acts as a social force that can produce either therapeutic or anti-therapeutic consequences. It focuses on the psychological impact of legal rules, procedures, and the behavior of judges and lawyers on the participants involved. By analyzing these effects, the field aims to reform the legal system to

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minimize psychological harm and promote the emotional well-being and healing of individuals, particularly victims, as they navigate the justice process.

156. (B) Psychological
Anger is a common and natural emotional response to victimization, making it a primary example of a psychological impact. Following a crime, individuals may experience a wide range of intense emotions, including fear, helplessness, and resentment toward the offender. These psychological reactions are an essential part of how a person processes a traumatic event. Recognizing and addressing these emotional impacts through counseling and support is vital for helping victims move toward recovery and overall mental health after suffering a criminal act.

157. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Tertiary victimization refers to the indirect harm that a crime causes to individuals who are not direct targets but are members of the broader community. This includes the widespread anxiety and changes in social behavior that occur after a significant criminal event. A classic example is a local shop losing business because residents avoid the area due to a pervasive fear of crime. Recognizing these broader community impacts is important for understanding the full social and economic consequences of criminal activity.

158. (D) Intrafamilial victimization
Intrafamilial victimization refers to crimes committed by one family member against another, such as in cases of child abuse by a parent. Studying the victim-offender relationship in this context is crucial because the pre-existing bond significantly influences the dynamics of the abuse and the victim's vulnerability. These cases often involve complex emotional ties and a power imbalance, necessitating specialized legal protections and support services that address the unique challenges of being victimized by someone within the private and domestic sphere.

159. (A) Victim strength, resilience, and recovery.
Positive victimology marks an important development in the field by shifting the focus toward a victim's inherent strength, resilience, and recovery. Instead of only analyzing the trauma and blame associated with crime, this perspective explores how individuals successfully adapt and find meaning after an event. By understanding the factors that promote psychological well-being and growth, positive victimology seeks to create more empowering support systems that facilitate long-term healing and move beyond the traditional deficit-based models of victimization.

160. (B) To measure the extent and nature of crime, including the "dark figure" of unreported crime.
The primary objective of victimization surveys is to provide a more accurate and comprehensive measure of the total volume of crime in society. By surveying individuals directly, researchers can identify criminal acts that were never reported to the police, known as the dark figure of crime. This data is essential for understanding the true nature and patterns of victimization, helping policymakers and law enforcement develop more effective prevention strategies and better allocate resources for victim support and community safety.

161. (B) The offender's potential future earnings
Studies on the cost of crime focus on the economic and social burdens placed on victims and society. This includes tangible costs like medical bills, property damage, and lost productivity from victims. However, the potential future earnings of an offender are not typically included in these calculations, as they do not represent a loss suffered by the victim or the community because of the victimization. Instead, cost estimations aim to quantify the harm and financial impact resulting from the criminal act itself.

162. (B) 2 and 3 only
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a comprehensive set of principles that defines victims to include those harmed by the abuse of power, as well as traditional crimes. It outlines essential standards for access to justice and fair treatment. While it has significantly influenced global policy, it is not a legally binding treaty, nor does it establish a global compensation fund or focus on offender rehabilitation. Its primary purpose remains advocating for the recognition and support of individuals harmed by criminal acts and institutional misconduct.

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163. (C) Fear of crime relates to personal safety, while punitivity relates to attitudes about punishment.
Fear of crime and punitivity are distinct criminological concepts that address different societal reactions. Fear of crime is a subjective emotional state related to an individual's worry about their own personal safety and risk of victimization. In contrast, punitivity refers to the public's attitudes and desires regarding the severity and type of punishment for offenders. While both are influenced by public perception and media, they focus on different aspects of the crime phenomenon—one on personal security and the other on judicial retribution.

164. (D) The proliferation of digital technologies and the internet.
Cyber victimology has emerged as a specialized field of study as a direct response to the widespread growth of digital technology. The internet has created new environments where individuals can be targeted through digital fraud, harassment, and identity theft. Because these virtual crimes involve different situational factors than traditional street crimes, they require unique strategies for prevention and victim support. Studying this area is essential for understanding the modern vulnerabilities of a connected society and developing effective legal and technological protections for users.

165. (C) Ability to adapt positively to the traumatic experience.
Resilience in victimology refers specifically to a victim's psychological ability to adapt positively and maintain emotional stability after experiencing trauma. It highlights the internal and external resources that enable individuals to cope with and overcome the negative impacts of a crime. By focusing on resilience, researchers can move away from viewing victims solely as permanently damaged. This concept is essential for developing support systems that foster human strength and facilitate successful long-term recovery and well-being following a traumatic criminal event.

166. (B) The cost of repairing a door broken during a burglary.
The financial impact of victimization is characterized by tangible and quantifiable monetary losses resulting from a crime. A clear example is the expense incurred to repair property damage, such as a broken door after a burglary. Other financial impacts include direct theft of money, medical bills for injuries, and lost wages from missed work. Distinguishing these economic costs from emotional or psychological distress is important for calculating restitution and ensuring that victims receive appropriate financial aid through state compensation schemes.

167. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal frameworks such as the Criminal Procedure Code are central to the legal perspective in India because they formally codify the rights and protections available to victims. These laws provide the necessary structure for victims to seek justice and apply for financial compensation, marking a significant official recognition of their status. By embedding these rights into national statutes, the legal system ensures that victim support is not just a matter of social policy but is a legally enforceable right within the judicial process.

168. (A) Secondary Victimization
Secondary victimization occurs when the post-crime response from external agencies or society causes additional trauma to the victim. An example is when insensitive or sensationalist media coverage invades a victim's privacy and leads to further emotional distress. This harm is not a direct result of the original criminal act but is caused by the subsequent actions of people and institutions. Recognizing these negative social impacts is essential for promoting more ethical and sensitive conduct by the media and other public agencies.

169. (C) It emerged as a distinct field to give systematic attention to the victim of crime.
The historical development of victimology represents the transition of the discipline into a distinct scientific field focused on the systematic study of crime victims. Traditionally, criminology was almost entirely concerned with the offender and the causes of criminal behavior. Victimology emerged to address this imbalance, providing a dedicated framework for analyzing the impact of crime, the process of victimization, and the rights and needs of the individuals who suffer harm,

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ultimately leading to more victim-centric justice policies and support.

170. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Criminological perspectives offer unique ways to analyze the complexities of victimization and societal reactions. Lifestyle Exposure Theory investigates how daily habits affect individual risk. Fear of crime measures the public's level of worry about personal safety. Punitivity explores attitudes toward the severity of punishment for offenders. Finally, repeat victimization addresses why specific people or locations are targeted multiple times. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive scientific understanding of the situational, emotional, and social dimensions of the criminal experience.

171. (D) The therapeutic intervention for psychological harm.
Clinical victimology is a practical and medical branch of the field that focuses specifically on providing therapeutic intervention for the psychological harm caused by crime. It involves the diagnostic assessment of trauma-related conditions and the implementation of clinical treatments like counseling and psychotherapy. The primary goal is to help victims manage emotional symptoms and facilitate their long-term mental health recovery. This focus ensures that the psychological well-being of the victim remains a central priority in the aftermath of a traumatic criminal event.

172. (A) 1 and 2 only
Anger is a well-recognized and common psychological impact experienced by many victims following a crime. Similarly, resilience and posttraumatic growth are positive adaptive outcomes that highlight a person's ability to cope and find strength after a traumatic event. However, it is incorrect to say that societal views have no impact, as negative perceptions can hinder recovery. Furthermore, ASD and PTSD are distinct conditions with different timelines. Recognizing both negative emotional reactions and positive adaptive capacities is essential for holistic support.

173. (C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary approach that analyzes how legal processes and judicial interactions can be structured to promote the emotional healing and psychological well-being of the parties involved. It views the law as a potential therapeutic agent and seeks to minimize the anti-therapeutic effects that traditional courtroom procedures might have on participants, especially victims. By fostering a more humanistic and sensitive environment, this perspective aims to ensure that the legal journey supports, rather than hinders, a person's recovery.

174. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of a victim in the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is not limited to those who have suffered physical harm. Instead, it is defined broadly to include individuals who have experienced emotional suffering, economic loss, or a significant impairment of their fundamental rights due to criminal acts or the abuse of power. This inclusive definition ensures that the principles of justice and support are applied to a wide range of harms, recognizing the multifaceted impact that victimization has on human lives.

175. (A) Victim Assistance
The operation of a rape crisis center by a non-governmental organization is a clear example of victim assistance. These services provide immediate emotional support, clinical counseling, and practical help to survivors of sexual assault, addressing their unique and urgent needs. By offering a specialized and supportive environment, such centers fill critical gaps in the formal justice and medical systems. This form of assistance is essential for helping victims manage initial trauma and navigate the long-term process of psychological and social recovery.

176. (B) A pedestrian carrying a laptop in an unlocked bag in a crowded area.
In Routine Activities Theory, a suitable target is an object or person that an offender perceives as valuable and accessible. A pedestrian carrying an expensive laptop in an unlocked bag in a crowded place represents a prime example because the item is easily taken and the person may be distracted. This situational perspective emphasizes that criminal opportunities are created when the characteristics of a target make it more attractive or easier to victimize,

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justice system, focusing on the immediate well-being and long-term recovery of the victim, rather than on the statutory functions of law enforcement or legislative bodies.

191. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
Victimology is a multifaceted field that includes the study of clinical conditions like PTSD, legal rights under frameworks like the CrPC, and criminological theories like lifestyle exposure. It also highlights the vital role of non-governmental organizations in providing victim assistance. However, it is incorrect to define secondary victimization as harm from the crime itself; it refers to the additional trauma caused by the poor response of others after the initial event. Understanding these distinctions is essential for a comprehensive scientific study of victims.

192. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is a non-binding instrument, meaning it does not have the same legal status as an international treaty. However, it carries immense moral and political weight, having guided many countries in developing more victim-centric national laws. While it is true that it is non-binding and influential, these two facts are independent aspects of its status. Its significance lies in the global standards it established for access to justice, restitution, and compensation for individuals harmed by crime.

193. (B) Positive Victimology
Positive victimology is a contemporary perspective that focuses specifically on the strengths, recovery, and resilience of crime victims. Instead of only analyzing the trauma and damage caused by crime, this field explores how individuals successfully adapt and achieve positive psychological change following a crisis. By understanding these adaptive capacities, positive victimology aims to foster support systems that empower victims and facilitate their long-term healing, moving beyond traditional models that often view the victim solely through the lens of their suffering.

194. (A) Persons who have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury or emotional suffering.
According to the principles of the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration, a victim is defined broadly as any person who has suffered harm due to criminal acts or the abuse of power. This includes physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or significant impairment of their fundamental rights. This inclusive definition ensures that justice and support are not limited to victims of violent crime alone, but are available to anyone whose life has been negatively impacted by harmful and illegal actions.

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195. (C) Both Routine Activities and Lifestyle Exposure theories.
The study of heightened risk due to walking through high-crime areas is an application of both Routine Activities and Lifestyle Exposure theories. Routine Activities Theory focuses on the situational convergence of a target and offender in the absence of a guardian. Lifestyle Exposure Theory links this risk to the individual's daily routines and demographic habits. Together, these theories explain how habitual choices and environmental circumstances interact to create opportunities for crime, providing a logical framework for understanding and preventing victimization patterns.

196. (D) The financial impact is tangible and monetary, while the psychological impact is emotional and mental.
The primary distinction between financial and psychological impacts lies in the nature of the harm. Financial impacts are tangible and involve quantifiable monetary losses, such as property damage, medical bills, and lost income. In contrast, psychological impacts are internal, involving emotional and mental health challenges like anxiety, trauma, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Both are significant consequences of crime, but they require different responses—one focusing on economic compensation and the other on clinical counseling and emotional support for recovery.

197. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Repeat victimization suggests that the risk of crime is not randomly distributed; instead, certain individuals or locations are at a significantly higher risk than others. Research indicates that once a person has been victimized, their risk of

state. In contrast, the victim-offender relationship is a situational dynamic, and the cost of crime is an economic measure. Understanding these specific psychological terms is vital for providing effective clinical support and therapeutic interventions.

184. (A) People who are not strangers (family, friends, acquaintances).
Analyzing the victim-offender relationship is crucial because a significant portion of crimes, particularly violent ones like domestic abuse or assault, occur between people who already know each other. These relationships range from close family members to acquaintances and friends. Understanding the pre-existing bond provides essential context for the motives and dynamics of the crime. This insight helps victimologists and law enforcement develop targeted prevention and protection strategies for interpersonal violence, which often involves different challenges than crimes committed by complete strangers.

185. (C) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is the specialized field that examines how legal processes, such as entering a plea bargain, affect the psychological well-being and sense of justice for those involved. It views the law as a potential therapeutic agent and seeks to analyze the emotional consequences of various legal rules and the behavior of legal professionals. The goal is to ensure that the judicial journey does not cause additional harm and instead supports the individual's overall healing and perception of a fair and humanistic legal system.

186. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The historical development of victimology marks a significant shift from an early, exclusive focus on the offender to an approach that systematically includes the victim's experience. Traditionally, criminology centered almost entirely on criminal behavior and the act itself. Victimology emerged to address this imbalance, emphasizing the importance of understanding the person harmed. However, it is incorrect to claim that victimology has always been the primary focus of criminology, as it only became a distinct scientific discipline in the mid-twentieth century.

187. (D) The broader community.
The fear of crime is a widespread psychological construct that significantly affects the broader community, not just the direct victims of a criminal act. When residents feel insecure and choose to stay indoors after dark, it leads to social withdrawal and a decline in community interaction. This widespread anxiety can diminish the quality of life for everyone in an area, demonstrating that the emotional consequences of crime ripple outward to impact the overall sense of safety and social cohesion of entire neighborhoods.

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188. (B) Victim Precipitation Theory
Contemporary developments in victimology focus on modern challenges and recovery-oriented perspectives, such as mass victimization, cyber victimology, and positive victimology. These areas address current technological threats and emphasize victim strength and resilience. In contrast, victim precipitation theory is an older, more traditional criminological concept that explored how a victim's own actions might have triggered the crime. While historically significant, it is not categorized alongside the newer, proactive, and therapeutic branches that define the modern evolution of the discipline.

189. (A) 1, 3, 2
Victimization impacts can be arranged from the most personal to the most widespread. Primary victimization is the most personal, representing the direct harm to the individual target. Secondary victimization is broader, involving the negative response of institutions like the justice system that the individual must navigate. Finally, tertiary victimization is the most widespread, reflecting the indirect impact of crime on the general community and society. This sequence illustrates how the consequences of a single criminal act extend far beyond the original victim.

190. (D) Providing shelter, counseling, and help in repatriation.
A critical role for an NGO assisting a victim of human trafficking is to provide direct, practical services such as emergency shelter, clinical counseling, and help with repatriation. These services address the urgent safety and psychological needs of individuals who have suffered severe exploitation. By offering these essential resources, NGOs fill gaps in the formal

because primary victimization is the harm caused by the offender, while secondary victimization is the harm caused by institutions and society, which can often be prevented through better training and more sensitive legal procedures.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Positive victimology represents a paradigm shift because it moves beyond the traditional focus on the deficits and trauma of victims. Instead, it explores the potential for resilience, coping, and posttraumatic growth following a crisis. By investigating the factors that promote positive adaptation and human strength, this perspective offers a more optimistic and empowering approach to the study of victimization. This shift encourages the development of support systems that facilitate healing and recognize the human capacity to overcome adversity.

206. (D) Criminology and victimology.
Basic concepts in victimology would most likely cover the fundamental distinction between criminology, which is the broader study of crime and offenders, and victimology, which focuses specifically on the person harmed. Understanding this difference is essential for establishing the discipline's unique identity and scope. While both fields are interconnected, victimology provides a specialized framework for analyzing the impact of crime, the rights of the victim, and the societal and legal responses needed to address the consequences of being victimized.

207. (A) Ensure legal processes positively affect the psychological well-being of those involved.
A primary goal of therapeutic jurisprudence is to ensure that legal processes and the behavior of legal professionals positively affect the psychological well-being of the participants. This interdisciplinary approach views the law as a potential therapeutic agent, aiming to minimize the anti-therapeutic consequences of traditional judicial proceedings. By fostering a more humanistic and supportive legal environment, the field seeks to promote the emotional healing and dignity of individuals, particularly victims, as they navigate the complexities of the justice system.

208. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Victimization surveys frequently reveal a much higher incidence of crime than what is recorded in official police statistics. This significant discrepancy is largely due to the dark figure of crime, which consists of criminal acts that victims choose not to report to law enforcement. By surveying the public directly, researchers can identify these hidden crimes, providing a more accurate picture of the true volume and nature of victimization, which is essential for effective crime prevention and policy development.

209. (B) Cyber Victimology
The study of how technology is used to monitor or target victims, such as through GPS tracking and social media stalking, is a core part of cyber victimology. This contemporary field addresses crimes committed in digital environments, where offenders use technology to facilitate harm. As these virtual interactions present unique situational factors and vulnerabilities, cyber victimology provides the necessary framework for understanding the psychological and financial impacts of digital crimes and for developing effective legal and technological protections for individuals online.

210. (A) Scars from an injury sustained during a robbery.
A physical impact of victimization involves tangible bodily harm or physiological changes resulting from a crime. An example of this is the permanent scarring from an injury sustained during a violent act like a robbery. While fear and anxiety are psychological impacts, and lost wages are financial impacts, physical impacts are specifically related to the victim's physical health and integrity. Recognizing these direct bodily consequences is essential for determining the appropriate medical treatment and levels of financial compensation for physical suffering.

211. (C) Primary and secondary victimization are identical concepts.
It is incorrect to say that primary and secondary victimization are identical concepts. Primary victimization is the direct harm caused by the criminal act itself. Secondary victimization, however, refers to the additional trauma caused by the negative or insensitive response of institutions and society after the crime. Recognizing this

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experiencing another crime is actually higher than someone who has never been victimized. Understanding this pattern is crucial for developing targeted crime prevention strategies that focus on protecting these high-risk targets and breaking the cycle of recurring harm within specific populations or areas.

198. (B) A legal perspective on victim's rights.
Legal provisions for Victim Compensation Schemes, such as those found in the Criminal Procedure Code, represent a fundamental legal perspective on the rights of victims. These statutes establish the formal authority and process for the state to provide financial assistance to those harmed by crime. By codifying these rights into law, the legal system moves away from a purely offender-focused approach, ensuring that victims have a recognized status and access to the necessary resources for their rehabilitation and physical recovery.

199. (D) Terrorism, genocide, and large-scale disasters.
A major focus of contemporary victimology on mass victims is essential for understanding the widespread impact of catastrophic events like terrorism, genocide, and large-scale disasters. These incidents harm many people simultaneously and create complex legal, psychological, and social challenges that differ from individual crimes. Studying mass victimization helps in developing coordinated international responses and long-term support systems that can address the collective trauma and unique judicial needs of large groups of victims affected by such high-impact and tragic events.

200. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Victimology integrates various perspectives to provide a holistic understanding of the victimization process. Psychological impacts like posttraumatic growth are studied to understand recovery, while legal perspectives focus on frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code for compensation. Criminological theories, such as routine activities, analyze risk patterns based on situational factors. Finally, the role of non-governmental organizations is crucial in providing direct assistance and advocacy. This collaborative approach ensures that the different theoretical, legal, and social aspects of victimization are systematically addressed.

201. (C) Secondary victimization
The way victims are viewed by society can directly contribute to secondary victimization, which is the additional trauma experienced after the initial crime. If societal attitudes are negative or lead to victim blaming, the individual may feel marginalized, judged, or invalidated. This social harm can be as distressing as the original offense and often occurs during interactions with the justice system, media, or even the community. Addressing these perceptions is essential for ensuring that victims are supported rather than re-traumatized.

202. (A) Victim Compensation Scheme.
The financial assistance provided by the state to victims for injuries suffered is a central component of a Victim Compensation Scheme. Codified in legal frameworks like the Criminal Procedure Code, these schemes ensure that victims have a formal process to receive funds for medical expenses and other losses. This reflects the modern legal recognition of the state's role in helping citizens recover from crime, particularly when the offender is unable to pay restitution, ensuring a necessary layer of support.

203. (A) 4 only
Secondary victimization is correctly defined as the harm that victims experience from the insensitive or poor response of others, including criminal justice officials, after the initial crime. In contrast, the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration addresses various forms of harm, not just property crime. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a psychological, rather than physical, impact. Additionally, Lifestyle Exposure Theory is a criminological theory focused on risk patterns, rather than a strictly legal perspective on victimology or national statutes.

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204. (B) A victim being robbed at gunpoint.
Being robbed at gunpoint is a primary victimization event, representing the initial criminal act. In contrast, secondary victimization involves the additional distress caused by the subsequent response of others, such as police skepticism, insensitive judicial comments, or invasive media coverage. Recognizing this distinction is essential

official government systems by filling critical gaps and offering more personalized care. Their work is essential for ensuring a more compassionate and comprehensive response to the diverse needs of individuals affected by crime.

219. (D) Repeat Victimization
The study of a series of burglaries where the same houses are repeatedly targeted is a classic example of repeat victimization. This concept explores the phenomenon where specific locations or individuals are victimized multiple times, often because they are perceived by offenders as vulnerable or easy targets. Identifying these patterns is essential for crime prevention, as it allows law enforcement to implement targeted security measures and interventions that reduce the recurring risk to those individuals and locations most frequently harmed.

220. (B) Positive psychological transformations following a traumatic event.
Posttraumatic growth refers to the positive psychological changes that some individuals experience as a result of their struggle with highly challenging life events or trauma. This process involves a deeper appreciation for life, stronger personal relationships, and a changed sense of priorities. While victimization causes initial distress, this concept highlights the human capacity for resilience and the potential to find new meaning and strength after a crisis. It represents a key area of study for understanding long-term recovery and empowerment.

221. (C) Lifestyle Exposure Theory
Lifestyle Exposure Theory provides the best explanation for why a night-shift worker walking through a deserted area has a higher risk of victimization. The theory posits that individual risk is determined by daily routines and activities that bring people into frequent contact with potential offenders in high-risk environments. By analyzing how habitual choices—like work schedules and travel routes—influence exposure to crime, this theory helps identify the specific patterns of vulnerability that contribute to differential rates of victimization across social groups.

222. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Psychological impacts of victimization include clinical conditions like PTSD and Acute Stress Disorder, as well as emotional responses such as anger. They also encompass positive adaptive capacities like resilience and posttraumatic growth. While fear of crime and punitivity are significant criminological concepts that involve perceptions and attitudes, they are typically studied as social and perceptual constructs rather than direct clinical or individual psychological effects. Understanding these specific terms is vital for providing appropriate clinical care and support for a victim's mental well-being.

223. (A) The tangible and intangible losses due to crime.
Studies on the cost of crime, often using victimization survey data, attempt to measure the full range of tangible and intangible losses resulting from criminal acts. Tangible costs include direct economic burdens such as property damage, medical bills, and lost wages. Intangible costs involve the more subjective impacts, such as psychological distress and reduced quality of life. By quantifying these diverse losses, researchers can provide a more accurate picture of the total societal and individual impact of being victimized by crime.

224. (B) The right to personally carry out the punishment of the offender.
Modern legal perspectives on victim rights emphasize access to information, the right to apply for compensation, and the right to be treated with dignity within the justice system. However, victims are never granted the right to personally carry out the punishment of the offender, as the authority to punish is a statutory function reserved solely for the state. This ensures that the justice system remains objective and follows established laws, focusing on restitutive support for the victim rather than private retribution.

225. (B) Victim assistance.
A support group run by an NGO for survivors of domestic violence is a practical and direct example of victim assistance. These services provide a safe and supportive environment where victims can share their experiences and receive emotional counseling and practical advice. By offering these specialized resources, NGOs play a critical role in helping victims manage their trauma and rebuild

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difference is crucial for improving how the justice system and other agencies treat victims, ensuring they receive support for the initial harm without suffering further re-traumatization from the system.

212. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
Criminological perspectives on victimization include frameworks like repeat victimization, routine activities, and lifestyle exposure, which analyze risk patterns. They also encompass the study of fear of crime, which addresses public perception of safety. Therapeutic jurisprudence, while highly relevant to victimology, is focused on the law's therapeutic impact and is typically categorized as a legal and psychological approach. Together, these criminological perspectives provide a comprehensive understanding of the situational, behavioral, and emotional dimensions of the victimization experience and societal reactions.

213. (C) Tertiary Victimization
The emotional reaction of a community, such as increased anxiety and mistrust after a brutal crime, is a classic example of tertiary victimization. This concept refers to the indirect harm that a criminal act causes to the broader community and society, extending beyond the direct victim and their immediate circle. These widespread social consequences can diminish the overall sense of safety and quality of life for many people, highlighting the extensive impact that crime has on collective community well-being and social cohesion.

214. (B) Dyadic approach including both the victim and the offender.
The historical development of victimology marks a paradigm shift from an early, offender-focused approach to a dyadic one that considers both the victim and the offender. Traditionally, criminology centered almost exclusively on the perpetrator and the criminal act. Victimology emerged to address the relationship between the two parties, recognizing that the victim's experience and role are essential for a complete understanding of crime. this shift has led to more balanced theories and the creation of victim-centric justice policies.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Not everyone who experiences trauma will develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, as individual responses vary widely. Factors such as a person's inherent resilience, the level of social support they receive, and the potential for posttraumatic growth can significantly influence the long-term psychological impact of victimization. These mediating factors help individuals process the event and adapt positively, preventing the development of chronic mental health conditions. Recognizing this variability is crucial for clinical professionals to provide personalized and effective support for recovery.

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216. (A) The level of public support for severe sanctions against criminals.
Punitivity is a criminological concept that assesses the extent of public desire for harsh punishments for individuals who commit crimes. It reflects societal attitudes toward retribution and the severity of sentencing. These views are often shaped by media coverage, political rhetoric, and a general fear of crime. Understanding punitivity is important for researchers as it influences judicial policy and the development of penal laws, often reflecting a broader social demand for more rigorous and retributive criminal justice responses.

217. (C) Access to justice and fair treatment.
A core principle of the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is the right of victims to have access to justice and to be treated with fairness and dignity. This includes the right to be informed of their rights, to participate in the legal process, and to seek restitution and compensation for their losses. These standards were established to ensure that the justice system recognizes the victim's status and provides them with the necessary protections and support throughout the judicial journey.

218. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While non-governmental organizations are not officially mandated or funded by the UN, they play a vital role in victim assistance at the local and national levels. NGOs often provide crucial grassroots support, including clinical counseling, legal advocacy, and direct services like shelters. These contributions effectively complement

highlighting the importance of personal safety habits.

177. (B) The history of penal philosophy.
Basic concepts in victimology focus on foundational definitions, the scope of the discipline, and the specific process of victimization. While penal philosophy is a significant area within general criminology and criminal law, it primarily addresses the theories and history of punishment and the treatment of offenders. In contrast, victimology centers its basic concepts on the individual who has suffered harm, their needs, and the dynamics of their experience, rather than the overarching philosophical justifications for the state's power to punish criminals.

178. (A) Victim Compensation Schemes.
The implementation of Victim Compensation Schemes is a fundamental legal perspective that provides victims with formal rights to financial assistance. These schemes allow individuals who have suffered injuries or financial loss due to crime to apply for state-funded relief. By providing a structured process for restitution and rehabilitation, the legal system acknowledges its responsibility to support those harmed when offenders cannot pay. This practical mechanism ensures that victims have access to necessary resources for their physical and economic recovery.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Studying repeat victimization is essential for effective crime prevention because it identifies the individuals and locations at the highest risk. Since some targets are victimized multiple times, focusing resources on protecting them is a highly efficient way to reduce the overall volume of crime. By understanding why certain targets are repeatedly chosen, law enforcement and community agencies can implement tailored security measures and support services, effectively breaking the cycle of recurring harm and improving safety for the most vulnerable populations.

180. (D) Posttraumatic Growth
Posttraumatic growth is a psychological phenomenon where individuals experience significant positive changes following a struggle with major life crises or trauma. This can include developing a deeper appreciation for life, establishing more meaningful relationships, and discovering a greater sense of personal strength. While victimization causes distress, this concept highlights the remarkable human capacity to find new meaning and adapt positively. It represents an important area of study for understanding the complex long-term psychological pathways of recovery and empowerment for crime victims.

181. (C) The public's general level of punitiveness or desire for punishment of offenders.
Punitivity is a criminological concept used to measure the general level of punitiveness within a society or group. it reflects public attitudes and the overall desire for harsh punishments or retributive justice for individuals who commit crimes. High levels of punitivity often lead to demands for longer prison sentences and stricter penal policies. Understanding these attitudes is crucial for criminologists and policymakers, as they significantly influence public discourse, political campaigns, and the development of national sentencing guidelines and criminal justice reforms.

182. (B) Repeat Victimization - Experiencing victimization on more than one occasion.
Repeat victimization is correctly defined as the phenomenon where an individual or a specific location experiences victimization on more than one occasion. This can involve being targeted for the same type of crime multiple times, often within a short period. In contrast, primary victimization is the direct result of the crime, secondary relates to institutional responses, and tertiary refers to the impact on the wider community. Accurately distinguishing these terms is essential for researchers to analyze different patterns and layers of criminal harm.

183. (A) 1, 2, and 4 only
The psychological impact of victimization encompasses various clinical conditions and adaptive capacities. PTSD and Acute Stress Disorder represent the mental health challenges resulting from trauma, while resilience and posttraumatic growth describe the positive processes of coping and recovery. These concepts focus on the individual's mental and emotional

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their lives. This form of support is essential for long-term recovery, filling a necessary gap in the formal criminal justice system.

226. (A) Therapeutic Jurisprudence
Therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary field that investigates how legal rules, judicial procedures, and the behavior of legal professionals can act as agents for psychological healing. It focuses on the law's role as a social force and seeks to minimize the anti-therapeutic consequences that traditional court processes may have on participants. By promoting more humanistic and sensitive interactions within the justice system, this approach aims to ensure that the legal process itself supports the emotional well-being and recovery of victims.

227. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Victimization occurs from various sources and in multiple layers. Primary victimization is the direct harm caused by the offender. Secondary victimization occurs when the justice system or social agencies respond in an insensitive or harmful way. Abuse of power refers to harm caused by state officials or corporate entities breaching international norms. Finally, tertiary victimization reflects the indirect and broader impact on society and the community. Distinguishing these types is crucial for understanding the full range of perpetrators and social consequences involved.

228. (D) Large-scale events like terrorism, war crimes, or natural disasters.
The focus on mass victimization reflects the field's concern with events that harm large numbers of people simultaneously. This includes high-impact incidents such as terrorist attacks, war crimes, or large-scale natural and industrial disasters. Studying these events is essential because they involve complex psychological trauma and unique legal and logistical challenges that differ significantly from individual crime cases. By addressing mass victimization, the discipline ensures that it can provide effective frameworks for justice and support during the most severe humanitarian crises.

229. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The psychological impact of victimization is not uniform, as individuals react differently based on their personal characteristics and environment. Factors such as a person's inherent resilience, their history of prior trauma, and the level of social support they receive significantly influence how they respond to a crime. Some may develop chronic conditions like PTSD, while others adapt more effectively. Recognizing this diversity is essential for providing personalized clinical care and ensuring that support services are tailored to each individual's needs.

230. (B) Intrafamilial or extrafamilial.
A key aspect of analyzing the victim-offender relationship is determining whether the crime occurred within or outside the family. Intrafamilial victimization involves crimes committed by relatives, such as domestic abuse, while extrafamilial victimization occurs when the offender is an acquaintance or a stranger. Understanding this distinction is vital for victimologists because it influences the dynamics of the crime, the victim's vulnerability, and the types of legal protections and support services that are most effective for different situational contexts.

231. (D) The study of victim resilience, coping, and post-traumatic growth.
Positive victimology is a contemporary perspective that shifts the focus of the field toward the inherent strengths and recovery of victims. It specifically studies the processes of resilience, successful coping, and post-traumatic growth that individuals may experience following a crisis. Instead of only analyzing the damage and suffering caused by crime, this approach investigates how victims can successfully adapt and find meaning. The goal is to develop more empowering support systems that facilitate long-term psychological healing and well-being.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The inclusion of the abuse of power in the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration significantly expanded the scope of victimology. It allowed for the study and recognition of individuals harmed by state and corporate wrongdoing, even if those acts did not violate specific domestic criminal laws. By addressing breaches of international human rights norms, the declaration ensures that victims of

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298. (B) The study of resilience, post-traumatic growth, and recovery.
This modern paradigm shifts the focus away from the typical emphasis on suffering and permanent damage. It investigates how individuals manage to overcome the trauma of crime and even find positive meaning in their experiences. By studying the factors that promote recovery and strength, this approach aims to create interventions that empower victims and foster long-term psychological health and well-being.

299. (B) Mass Victims and Mass Victimisation.
This concept deals with incidents that harm large groups of people simultaneously, such as large-scale violence or state-sponsored crimes. These events create unique challenges for the justice system because the scale of the trauma and the number of people requiring aid are immense. Understanding these scenarios is vital for developing appropriate social, legal, and humanitarian responses to widespread human rights violations.

300. (A) To assess and treat the mental health consequences of crime.
This field applies psychological and medical expertise specifically to the needs of individuals harmed by criminal acts. Its main goal is to provide accurate diagnoses of trauma-related conditions and offer effective therapeutic treatments. By focusing on the clinical recovery process, it ensures that victims receive specialized mental health care to address the enduring emotional impact of their traumatic experiences.

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systems that promote healing and recognize the individual's ability to rebuild their lives.

240. (B) Physical, financial, and psychological.
The impacts of victimization are most comprehensively described as a combination of physical harm, financial loss, and psychological distress. These three primary domains reflect the direct and multifaceted consequences that a criminal act has on an individual's life. Physical harm involves bodily injuries, financial loss covers tangible monetary costs, and psychological impact addresses emotional trauma and mental health challenges. Recognizing all three areas is essential for providing holistic support and for ensuring that victims receive appropriate compensation and therapeutic care for recovery.

241. (B) Restitutive justice.
Victim Compensation Schemes are a form of restitutive justice, focusing on the restoration and rehabilitation of the person who has suffered harm. Unlike retributive justice, which prioritizes punishing the offender, restitutive measures aim to provide financial aid to the victim for medical expenses and other losses. By establishing these formal state-funded schemes, the legal system acknowledges its responsibility to support victims in their recovery. This practical approach ensures that individuals have access to the resources needed to rebuild their lives after a crime.

242. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The study of victimology is a comprehensive discipline that includes the analysis of the victim-offender relationship and the multifaceted impacts of crime. It also examines various criminological theories like routine activities and investigates legal perspectives, such as the rights granted under the Criminal Procedure Code. While it acknowledges the offender, victimology is specifically defined by its focus on the person harmed rather than exclusively on the offender's motives. Together, these aspects provide a holistic understanding of the victimization experience and the required social responses.

243. (C) The absence of any person or thing (e.g., police, security camera, dog) that discourages crime.
In Routine Activities Theory, the absence of a capable guardian refers to a situation where there is no presence—human or technological—that discourages an offender from committing a crime. This could be the lack of a police officer, a security camera, a watchful neighbor, or even a barking dog. When a motivated offender encounters a suitable target in such a defenseless environment, the risk of victimization increases. This situational perspective emphasizes how environmental protection and visibility are crucial for preventing criminal opportunities.

244. (D) Posttraumatic Growth
An individual who finds new purpose and strengthened relationships after surviving a traumatic assault is experiencing posttraumatic growth. This psychological phenomenon involves positive changes and personal empowerment that can occur as a result of struggling with a major crisis. While victimization is distressing, posttraumatic growth highlights the remarkable human capacity to adapt and find strength after adversity. Understanding this process is essential for victimologists to develop support systems that recognize the potential for recovery and long-term psychological well-being for crime survivors.

245. (C) The societal demand for harshness in sentencing.
Punitivity is a criminological concept used to measure the general level of societal demand for severe punishments and retributive justice for offenders. It reflects the public's attitudes toward sentencing and the degree of harshness favored by a community or nation. High levels of punitivity often correspond with increased fear of crime and can significantly influence judicial and legislative decisions. Understanding these attitudes is crucial for researchers as they analyze how public sentiment shapes criminal justice policy and the overall treatment of individuals within the penal system.

246. (C) A is true but R is false.
Non-governmental organizations play a crucial, often supplementary role in providing victim assistance through crisis counseling, advocacy, and emergency shelters. However, it is incorrect to say they are the only bodies authorized to provide compensation. In most jurisdictions, the legal authority to disburse formal victim compensation funds lies with state-run programs

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This situation illustrates how a person's daily habits can lead to the convergence of a motivated offender and a suitable target without protection. Walking through an isolated area at night reduces the presence of guardians, making the individual more vulnerable. The theory explains that the victim's routine creates the specific environmental conditions that allow a criminal opportunity to arise.

281. (A) An emotional response to a perceived threat that may not match statistical risk.
This phenomenon involves the anxiety or worry people feel about becoming victims of crime, which is often disconnected from the actual crime rates. It is heavily influenced by social factors, media reports, and personal perceptions of safety in the community. High levels of this emotional response can significantly impact a person's behavior and their overall quality of life.

282. (B) To measure the 'dark figure of crime' by collecting data directly from the public.
Many criminal acts are never reported to the police, leaving them out of official records and statistics. These surveys ask the public about their personal experiences with crime to get a more accurate total count of offenses. This method helps researchers understand the true extent of criminal activity and identifies the reasons why many victims choose not to report incidents.

283. (B) The public's attitude regarding the severity of punishment for offenders.
This concept refers to the level of harshness or leniency that society believes is appropriate for those who break the law. Public sentiment regarding sentencing can vary based on the perceived level of crime and the resulting fear within the community. These attitudes often drive political debates and can lead to legislative changes that increase the severity of criminal penalties.

284. (A) The gap between the number of crimes that occur and those officially recorded.
This term describes the volume of criminal activity that remains hidden from the view of law enforcement and the justice system. Because many crimes go unreported or unrecorded, official data only represents a portion of actual victimization. Measuring this disparity is essential for creating effective public safety policies and understanding the real burden of crime on individuals and society.

285. (C) It can alter individual behaviors and shape public policy, often driven by media.
When anxiety about safety increases, people often change their routines, such as avoiding certain areas or installing security systems. This social climate can pressure lawmakers to adopt more aggressive or punitive legal measures to reassure the public. Media portrayals frequently amplify these concerns, leading to social changes that may not correspond directly to the actual levels of criminal danger.

286. (D) To formalize the victim's role beyond that of a mere witness.
Modern legal reforms aim to move past the traditional view where the person harmed was only a source of information for the state. By codifying specific rights, the law acknowledges that the victim is a stakeholder in the proceedings with their own interests. This formalization ensures that their voice is integrated into the process, promoting a more balanced justice system.

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287. (C) The right to be informed about the progress of the investigation.
One of the most fundamental legal entitlements is the guarantee that victims will not be kept in the dark about their own cases. Providing regular updates on the status of the investigation and the resulting prosecution helps maintain trust in the legal process. This transparency is essential for the victim's sense of justice and allows them to prepare for upcoming proceedings.

288. (B) Provide information about the crime's effect on them before sentencing.
This legal tool offers the person harmed a formal opportunity to describe the physical, emotional, and financial toll of the offense to the court. By sharing this information before a sentence is finalized, the victim ensures the judge understands the human impact of the crime. It allows the justice system to consider the specific harm suffered when determining the appropriate punishment.

the relationship between victims and their circumstances is multifaceted, moving beyond a primitive understanding to incorporate concepts such as victim precipitation and specific risks.

254. (D) A mere witness or a trigger for legal proceedings.
In legal systems focused exclusively on the perpetrator, the person harmed was rarely viewed as a participant with unique needs. Instead, their role was functional, serving mainly to initiate the formal judicial process or provide testimony. This limited involvement meant that the system treated them as a tool for prosecution rather than a stakeholder requiring justice and care.

255. (C) Advocacy for reforms to create a more victim-centered justice system.
Recognizing the limitations of an offender-only approach led to significant movement toward systemic change. This conceptual shift highlighted the necessity of legal and institutional transformations that prioritize the rights and recovery of those harmed. Consequently, there is now widespread promotion of policies designed to ensure that the justice process remains sensitive and responsive to the victim's perspective.

256. (B) It created a global consensus on the fundamental rights and entitlements of victims.
This international document represents a pivotal moment in recognizing that individuals harmed by crime possess inherent rights. It established a worldwide standard for how governments and legal systems should interact with victims, emphasizing dignity and respect. By creating this global consensus, it moved the focus beyond individual national laws toward a shared humanitarian framework for victim protection.

257. (D) The ability to have their views considered and to be protected from intimidation.
Ensuring fairness within the legal system requires that the individuals affected by crime can participate safely. This involves providing mechanisms where their concerns are heard at relevant stages of the trial and guaranteeing protection from threats by the accused. These measures are essential for maintaining the integrity of the proceedings while respecting the dignity of those who suffered harm.

258. (A) Restitution from the offender is prioritized, with state compensation as a subsequent option.
International principles suggest that the primary responsibility for addressing financial harm lies with the perpetrator. Restitution serves as a direct way for the offender to make amends for the loss or injury caused. However, if the offender cannot provide sufficient funds, the responsibility shifts to the state to offer compensation, particularly in cases involving significant physical or mental injury.

259. (C) A normative influence encouraging reform of national laws and policies.
Although this declaration does not function as a treaty with direct enforcement powers, it provides a powerful moral and professional guide. It creates a standard of behavior that encourages countries to align their domestic legislation with internationally recognized principles. This influence has successfully driven many nations to improve their legal protections and support services for victims of various crimes.

260. (A) A combination of material, medical, psychological, and social support.
A holistic approach to recovery acknowledges that the impact of a crime is rarely limited to a single area. Comprehensive support must address physical injuries, mental health struggles, and the social disruptions caused by victimization. By coordinating resources across governmental and community sectors, this framework ensures that victims receive the diverse forms of aid necessary to rebuild their lives.

261. (D) Because of complex emotional, social, and economic barriers faced by the victim.
When the perpetrator is someone known to the victim, reporting the crime becomes significantly more difficult. Victims often struggle with feelings of shame, fear of retaliation from the known individual, or the potential for social isolation. Furthermore, financial reliance on an intimate partner or family member creates a structural hurdle that can discourage victims from seeking formal legal intervention.

262. (B) It informs risk assessment, safety planning, and the required intervention type.
Analyzing the connection between the person harmed and the offender is vital for effective

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institutional misconduct are granted access to justice and support, recognizing that harm can stem from official as well as private actors.

233. (C) The effects of crime on victims.
The physical injuries, financial losses, and emotional distress experienced by a person after a criminal act are collectively categorized as the effects of crime on victims. This comprehensive topic explores the multifaceted consequences of victimization across multiple dimensions of a person's life. By systematically studying these impacts, victimologists can better understand the needs of victims and develop more effective strategies for clinical treatment, economic compensation, and social support, ensuring a holistic approach to recovery and justice for those harmed.

234. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Victimology concepts include specialized fields like clinical victimology for treating trauma and theories like routine activities for explaining risk. Furthermore, legal frameworks such as the Criminal Procedure Code in India provide the basis for essential Victim Compensation Schemes. However, it is incorrect to define tertiary victimization as direct physical injury; it refers to the broader indirect impact of crime on the community. Understanding these theoretical, legal, and situational concepts is vital for a comprehensive scientific study of the victimization experience.

235. (D) Fear of Crime
An increase in general anxiety among a city's population following publicized crimes is a clear example of the fear of crime. This subjective psychological state reflects an individual's worry or apprehension about their own personal safety, which may not align with actual statistical risk. This widespread sense of insecurity can lead to changes in social behavior and diminished community well-being. Studying fear of crime helps victimologists understand the emotional and social impact of criminal acts on individuals and the broader community.

236. (B) Cyber Victimology
An individual targeted online for personal data theft and fraudulent transactions is a subject for the study of cyber victimology. This contemporary field investigates crimes committed through digital technology and the internet, addressing the unique situational factors and vulnerabilities of users in virtual environments. Cyber victimology examines the specific psychological and financial consequences of digital crimes, providing essential insights for developing technological deterrents and legal protections that address the modern and evolving nature of victimization in our connected digital world.

237. (C) Victim and the process of victimization.
The historical development of victimology marks a fundamental shift in criminology from being solely offender-centric to including a systematic focus on the victim. This evolution involved recognizing the person who has suffered harm and exploring the multifaceted process of victimization. By studying the victim's experience, their rights, and their role in the criminal event, the discipline has developed a more balanced and complete understanding of crime. This shift has fostered the creation of essential support systems and victim-centric justice policies.

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238. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
It is incorrect to define secondary victimization as the initial criminal act, which is primary victimization. Secondary victimization refers specifically to the additional harm and trauma that victims experience from the negative or insensitive response of others, including the justice system and society, after the initial crime. Recognizing this distinction is essential for improving institutional conduct and ensuring that the post-crime process supports the victim's recovery rather than causing further suffering and re-traumatization through a lack of empathy or fairness.

239. (A) Weak and permanently broken victim.
The concept of resilience in victimology is important because it challenges the negative stereotype that all victims are weak or permanently broken by their experiences. Instead, it highlights the human capacity for recovery and positive adaptation following a crisis. By focusing on the strengths and protective factors that help individuals cope with trauma, this perspective fosters a more empowering view of victims. This understanding is essential for developing support

271. (C) Secondary Victimization.
This form of harm occurs when the institutions meant to provide support actually cause further distress to the victim. When law enforcement officers exhibit dismissive or accusatory behavior, they exacerbate the trauma already experienced. Such insensitive treatment within the justice system creates a second layer of suffering, often leading to a sense of betrayal and a reluctance to cooperate.

272. (B) The direct harm resulting from the criminal act itself.
This initial layer of harm encompasses the immediate physical, emotional, and economic damage inflicted by the perpetrator during the offense. It is the direct consequence of the crime and serves as the starting point for the victim's experience. This impact is the most recognizable form of victimization and is the primary reason the criminal justice system is initially engaged.

273. (D) As the broader impact of a crime on the community or society.
This concept extends beyond the individual to examine how criminal acts affect the surrounding environment. When a crime occurs, it can increase fear and anxiety among neighbors, even those not directly involved. Additionally, society bears the collective cost of responding to crime, which includes public expenditures on policing, healthcare, and the legal system to manage the incident.

274. (A) Secondary Victimization.
The term reflects the fact that a person suffers twice: once during the original crime and again during the subsequent administrative or legal process. When victims are treated poorly by professionals or the media, they experience a fresh wave of trauma. This dual burden highlights the systemic failures that can occur when the justice process ignores the victim's emotional needs.

275. (C) Mitigating harm, particularly secondary victimization, through advocacy and support.
These organizations serve as a vital link between the victim and the formal legal system, providing essential guidance and emotional care. By advocating for the victim's rights, they help reduce the insensitive treatment that often occurs in institutional settings. Their presence ensures that the individual harmed receives the necessary support to navigate the complex and potentially traumatizing recovery and justice processes.

276. (A) The presence of a weapon.
This theory focuses on the convergence of three specific environmental factors rather than the specific tools used. A crime is thought to occur when a person inclined to commit an offense finds a target that is easy to access and lacks protection. The presence of specialized equipment is not considered a fundamental requirement for the situational opportunity of a criminal act.

277. (D) That a prior victimization significantly increases the likelihood of future victimization.
Statistical patterns show that individuals who have been harmed once are at a much higher risk of being targeted again. This often happens because the underlying conditions or vulnerabilities that allowed the first crime to occur remain unchanged. Recognizing this pattern is essential for law enforcement and social services to provide targeted interventions that prevent a cycle of repeated criminal harm.

278. (B) An individual's demographic characteristics and social activities.
This perspective argues that the risk of being targeted is closely tied to how a person lives and their social profile. Factors such as age, income level, and the types of places someone visits at night influence their exposure to potential offenders. Consequently, certain lifestyles inherently carry a different level of risk because they place individuals in situations of greater vulnerability.

279. (C) By analyzing victimization as a patterned event related to risk and exposure.
These theoretical frameworks suggest that becoming a victim is not a random occurrence but is influenced by specific behaviors and environments. By examining the routines and lifestyles of individuals, researchers can identify patterns of risk and the circumstances that make a crime more likely. This approach shifts the analysis toward understanding the spatial and temporal factors that facilitate criminal interaction.

280. (D) Routine Activities Theory.

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established under national laws. While NGOs offer vital grassroots support and fill critical gaps in the system, they do not hold the primary statutory power to provide official financial compensation to victims.

247. (D) Onset and duration of symptoms.
The primary clinical distinction between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Disorder lies in the timing and duration of the symptoms. ASD occurs in the immediate aftermath of a trauma, with symptoms appearing within one month and lasting for a limited period. If these symptoms persist for more than thirty days, the diagnosis is typically changed to PTSD, which is a more chronic condition. Recognizing this timeline is vital for mental health professionals to provide the appropriate level of intervention and long-term psychological support.

248. (A) Lifestyle Exposure Theory.
Lifestyle Exposure Theory posits that an individual's social, work, and leisure habits directly influence their risk of becoming a victim of crime. By engaging in certain routines, people may increase their exposure to motivated offenders in high-risk locations. This theory provides a logical framework for understanding why different social groups experience varying rates of victimization based on their daily activities. By identifying these patterns, victimologists can better understand the behavioral and environmental factors that contribute to individual vulnerability and help inform safety strategies.

249. (C) It calls for access to justice, restitution from the offender, and compensation from the state.
A key provision of the nineteen eighty-five United Nations Declaration is its call for member states to ensure that victims have access to justice and fair treatment. This includes establishing mechanisms for restitution from the offender and compensation from the state when the offender is unable to pay. These standards aim to provide victims with both legal standing and the financial resources needed for their recovery. By advocating for these rights, the declaration successfully raised international expectations for how victims should be treated.

250. (A) Clinical Victimology, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Cyber Victimology
Clinical victimology, therapeutic jurisprudence, and cyber victimology are all recognized as contemporary developments in the field of victimology. These specialized branches address modern challenges, such as digital crimes, the diagnostic treatment of trauma, and the therapeutic impact of legal processes. Unlike more traditional theories focused on causes of crime, these developments emphasize specialized interventions, the well-being of the victim, and the evolving nature of victimization in our technologically advanced society. They collectively expand the discipline beyond its foundational criminological roots into modern proactive research.

251. (B) The offender as the central figure of the legal process.
Historical criminology primarily prioritized the criminal's actions and legal culpability, resulting in an offender-centric approach. Within this traditional framework, legal proceedings concentrated on establishing guilt and administering punishment to the perpetrator. The individual who suffered from the crime was largely marginalized, serving primarily as a witness to facilitate the state's prosecution of the offender.

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252. (A) To systematically investigate the victim's experience and the societal response to it.
The emergence of this sub-discipline aimed to rectify the historical neglect of individuals harmed by criminal acts. Its core mission involves a comprehensive and scientific study of the victim's journey, including the nature of their injuries and the resulting impact. Additionally, it scrutinizes how institutions and society at large react to and support these individuals following victimization.

253. (C) A transition from viewing victims as passive recipients to a more complex understanding including vulnerability.
Early perspectives frequently treated victims as simple, inactive targets who played no role in the criminal event. Modern conceptualizations have evolved to recognize that victimization involves dynamic situational factors and individual vulnerabilities. This shift acknowledges that

289. (D) Acknowledging the human dimension of crime and the duty to address the victim's harm.
This legal transition reflects a growing understanding that criminal acts affect real people, not just the state's laws. It moves away from a purely procedural focus on the offender and emphasizes the obligation to mitigate the suffering of those targeted. This principle ensures that the justice system aims for healing and restoration rather than just technical legal outcomes and punishment.

290. (A) By engaging a lawyer to assist the prosecution.
In many jurisdictions, victims are granted the power to have their own legal representation during the trial. This attorney does not replace the public prosecutor but works alongside them to ensure the victim's rights and interests are protected throughout the legal process. This participation allows for a more active role in seeking justice and navigating the complexities of the courtroom.

291. (C) To acknowledge the state's failure to prevent the crime and support the victim.
These programs are built on the idea that the government has a social contract to protect its citizens from harm. When a crime occurs, the state compensates the individual as a way of recognizing that this protective duty was not fully met. It provides a formal system of societal support that validates the victim's experience and offers necessary financial relief.

292. (A) Compensation is state-funded, while restitution is paid by the offender.
The primary difference between these two financial mechanisms lies in who provides the money to the person harmed. One is a direct payment from the perpetrator as part of their criminal sentence to repair the damage they caused. The other is a public fund managed by the government to help victims, regardless of whether the offender is able to pay.

293. (D) The severity of the injury sustained by the victim.
Public funds for victims are typically reserved for those who have suffered the most significant harm. Programs often prioritize cases involving serious physical wounds or profound psychological distress that requires professional treatment. This focus ensures that resources are directed toward individuals facing the greatest hardships and the most urgent needs for financial and medical assistance following a criminal incident.

294. (B) Alleviate financial hardship resulting from the direct consequences of the crime.
These financial awards are specifically designed to help victims manage the practical costs associated with their injuries. This includes paying for medical bills, covering lost wages during recovery, and addressing other immediate expenses caused by the offense. The goal is to prevent the victim from falling into poverty or severe debt while they are already struggling with the trauma.

295. (C) Even when the offender has not been identified or is unable to pay.
A key advantage of these state-run programs is that they function independently of the perpetrator's status. If an offender escapes capture or lacks the money to pay for the damage caused, the victim is not left without help. This ensures that the person harmed receives support based on their own needs rather than the success of the police or the offender's wealth.

296. (D) Cyber Victimology.
This specialized area of study addresses crimes that take place through the internet and digital devices. It focuses on unique problems such as identity theft, online harassment, and fraud, where the perpetrator is often anonymous. This field is essential for understanding how the lack of physical presence and the global nature of technology create new and complex patterns of victimization.

297. (A) The potential for legal processes and rules to have a healing or harmful effect.
This perspective examines the psychological impact that laws and courtroom procedures have on the people involved in them. It argues that the justice system should be designed to promote emotional well-being and avoid causing further trauma. By analyzing legal interactions through a therapeutic lens, researchers seek to reform the system to be more supportive and less damaging for victims.

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support strategies. Knowing the nature of their relationship allows professionals to evaluate the ongoing danger and create customized safety plans. This knowledge ensures that interventions are appropriate for the specific context, whether the incident involved a random stranger or a person with significant personal ties.

263. (C) The interaction and connection between the two parties involved.
Describing this connection as a pair-based relationship highlights that crime is often an interactive event rather than an isolated act. It emphasizes that the history, proximity, and social links between the two individuals shape the circumstances of the incident. This perspective allows researchers and practitioners to understand how these interpersonal dynamics influence the behavior of both parties before and after.

264. (D) It can affect matters of evidence, credibility, and restorative justice potential.
The nature of the link between the victim and the perpetrator has significant consequences within the courtroom. It can influence how witnesses are perceived and how much weight is given to specific pieces of evidence. Additionally, a pre-existing relationship might create opportunities for restorative justice practices, where both parties engage in dialogue to address the harm and seek resolution.

265. (A) Stranger crimes may be more readily reported to law enforcement.
Crimes involving unknown individuals are typically reported more frequently because the social and emotional complications of knowing the offender are absent. In these cases, the boundary between the victim and the perpetrator is clear, making it easier for the person harmed to involve the police. There is usually less fear of personal social repercussions compared to crimes involving acquaintances.

266. (B) The duration and onset of symptoms following the traumatic event.
These two psychological conditions are primarily differentiated by the timeline of the symptoms. One disorder appears immediately after the trauma and is typically short-lived, while the other involves persistent, long-term symptoms that can last for years. Understanding this temporal distinction is crucial for medical and mental health professionals when diagnosing victims and determining the appropriate level of long-term care.

267. (B) Posttraumatic Growth.
While many individuals experience significant distress following a crime, some also encounter positive internal transformations. This phenomenon involves developing a new perspective on life, discovering personal strengths, or experiencing deepened social connections after surviving a crisis. It reflects the complex human capacity to find meaning and positive change despite the profound adversity and suffering caused by criminal victimization.

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268. (A) Resilience and Posttraumatic Growth.
Victimization does not always result in a permanent decline in well-being; individuals often demonstrate remarkable strength. Some can maintain stable psychological functioning despite the trauma, while others may eventually experience positive developmental shifts in their outlook. These concepts highlight the diverse and sometimes constructive ways people adapt and recover, moving beyond a narrow focus on purely negative clinical outcomes.

269. (C) The ability to maintain relatively stable functioning despite a traumatic event.
This concept identifies individuals who possess the internal resources or external support to remain functional after experiencing a crime. Rather than collapsing under the weight of the trauma, these people manage to maintain their psychological health and daily routines. It represents a steady state of being that resists the most debilitating effects of trauma, allowing for continued stability and endurance.

270. (D) The long-term psychological trauma.
Although physical wounds heal and financial losses can sometimes be recovered, the internal damage caused by crime often persists the longest. The invisible scars of victimization can significantly alter a person's sense of safety and world view for many years. This enduring impact can be more disruptive to an individual's life and overall well-being than the immediate visible consequences.

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